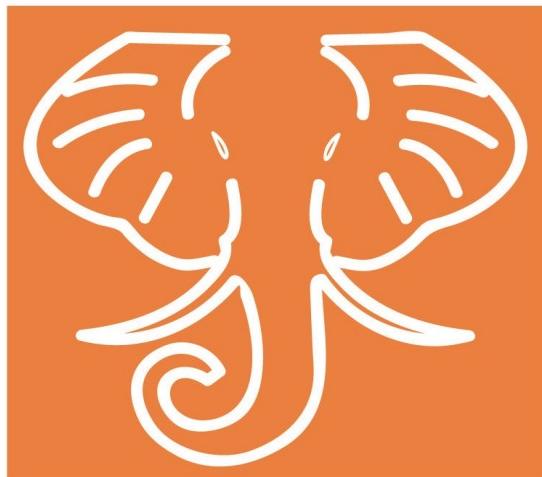


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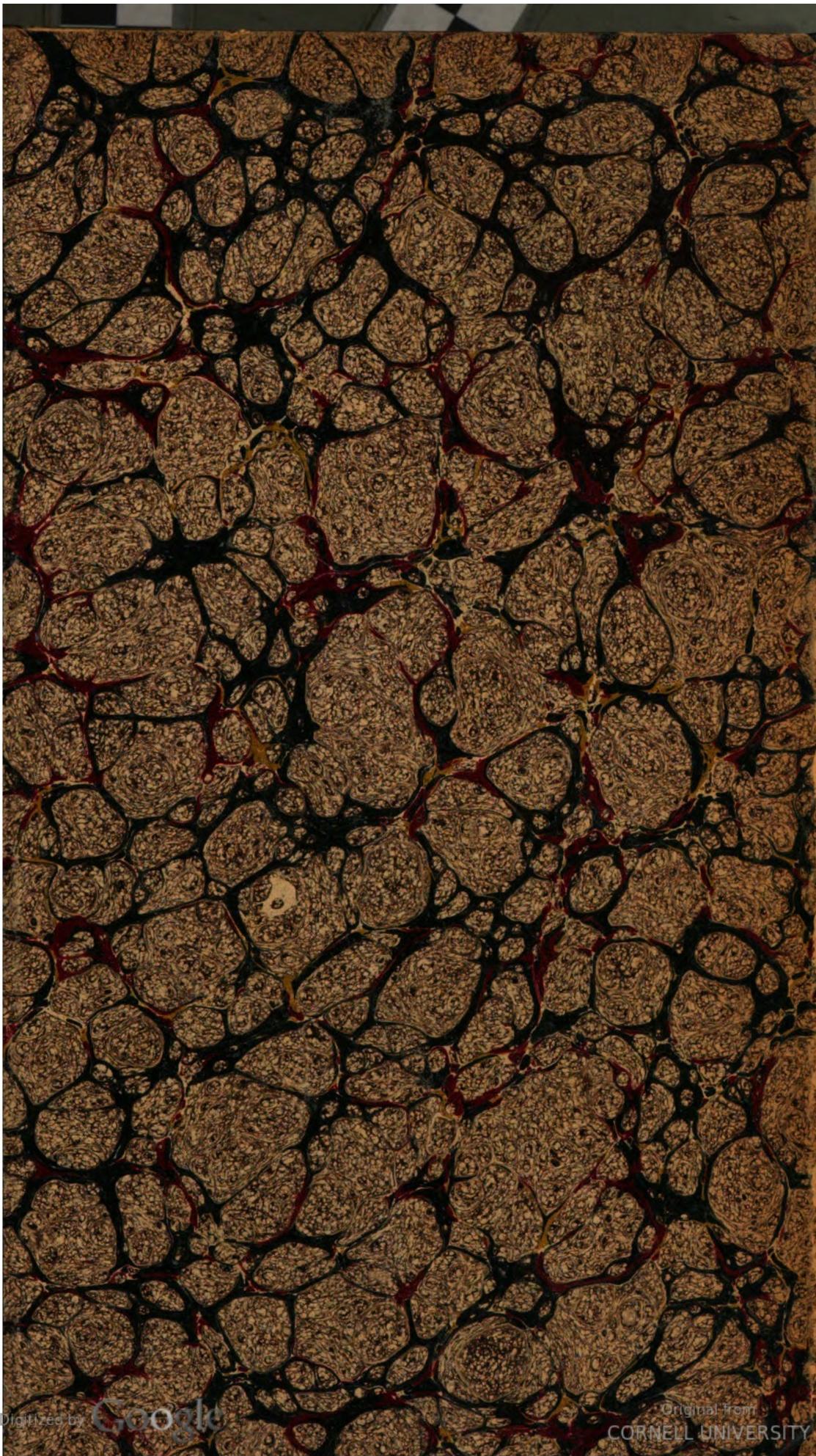


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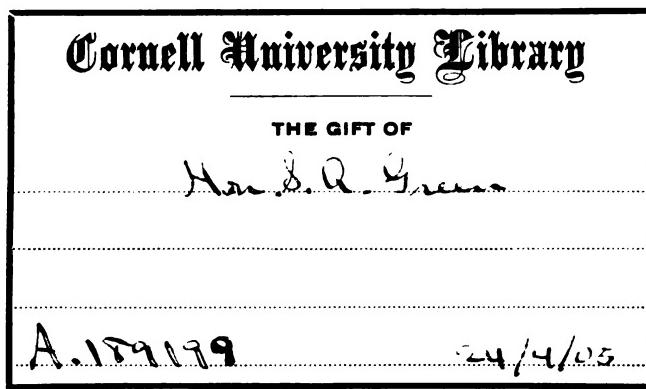
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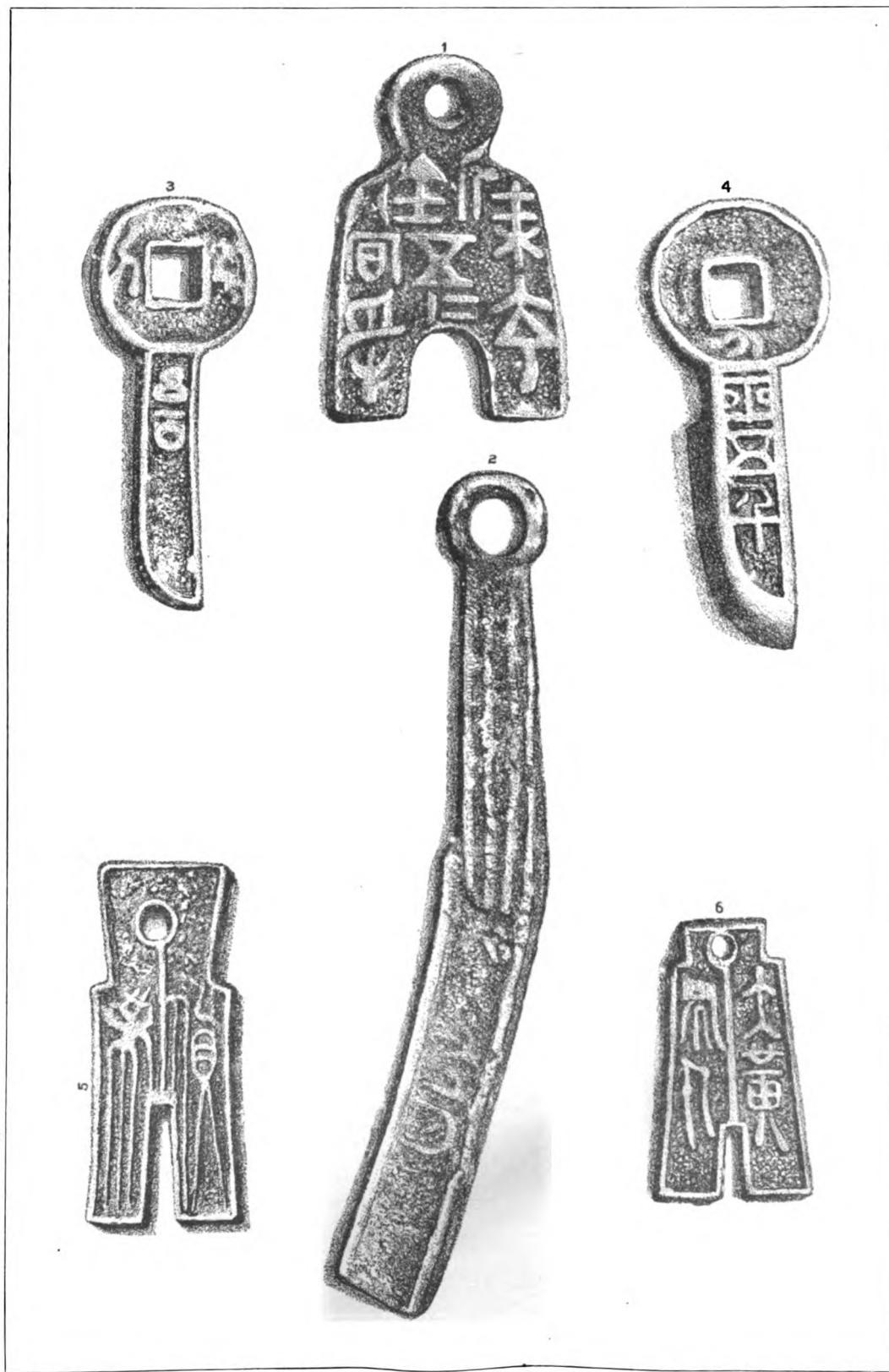
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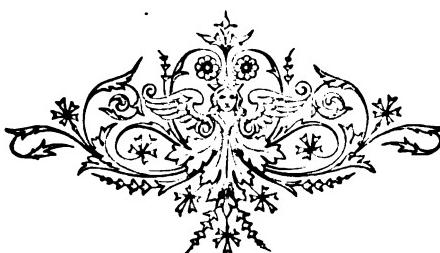
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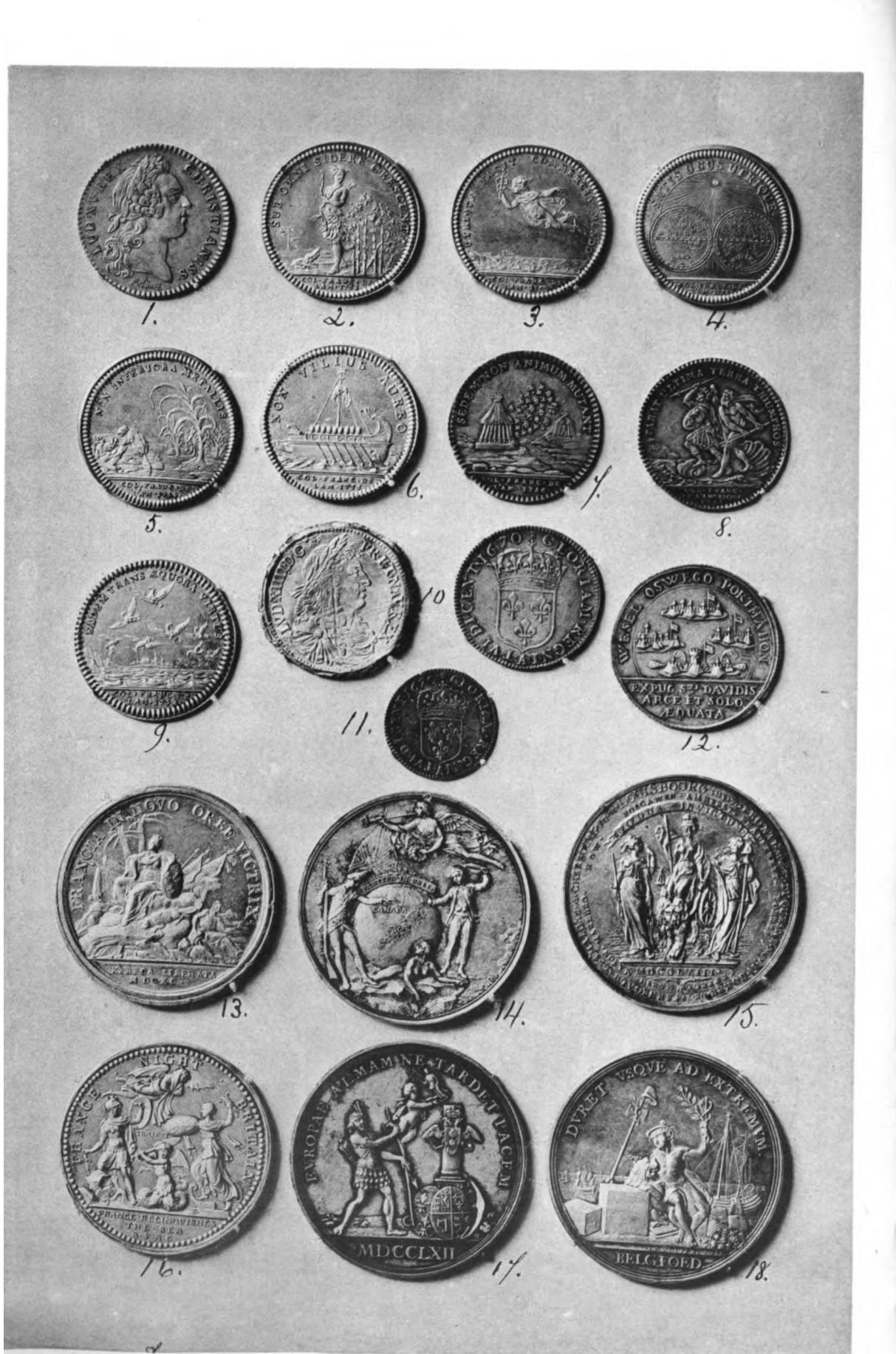


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EARLY FRENCH AND ENGLISH PIECES RELATING TO AMERICA
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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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VOL. XIX.

BOSTON, JULY, 1884.

No. I.

THE COLONIAL JETONS OF LOUIS XV.

BY GEORGE M. PARSONS.

IN the latter part of the reign of Louis XV, a series of pieces relating to the French colonies in America were issued by the Mint of France,—not coins nor medals,—but known as Jetons. They have been referred to in this *Journal*, but deserve a more extended notice. Their devices and legends, although somewhat boastful, are poetic in conception, and refined in expression; interesting in themselves, they are doubly so when considered in connection with the history of the French colonies in America, which will be briefly noticed before any description of them is given.

The first French settlement on the northern coast of America, was made in 1604, at the Island of St. Croix, on the river now bearing the same name, under the provisions of a patent granted to De Monts for the colonization of New France, which, by its terms, extended from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude. There had been for many years visits to, and explorations of, the continent, as well as landings and attempts at settlement; but the first settlement which continued any length of time was at the island, then named St. Croix, now known as De Monts' Island. Subsequently, a mission of the Roman Catholic Church was established at Mt. Desert, in Penobscot Bay, which was broken up by Capt. Argall in 1613. In 1608, Quebec was founded by Champlain, at a place which he had visited on a previous exploration of the St. Lawrence. The next year he discovered the lake far to the south, which has ever since borne his name. From and after 1615, missionaries of the Roman Church came over from France on the solicitation of Champlain, and to the zeal and self-sacrificing devotion of this body of men and their successors, France was in a great measure indebted for the preservation and extension of its American colonies.

The first movement westward was through the region north of Lake Ontario, the hostility of the Indians of the Five Nations rendering progress by any other route impossible. An early visit of the priests to the Indians on Lake Huron, and the establishment of a mission among them, paved the way for advance in this direction, and thus the French gained access to Niagara and the upper lakes, and, eventually, a starting point for their expedition

down the Mississippi River. The force of this expedition consisted of Marquette and Joliet,—the priest and the soldier,—and five other Frenchmen. On the 10th of June, 1673, they left the Fox River, which has its outlet in Green Bay, carried their canoes across the narrow portage which separates it from the Wisconsin, and started on their voyage, uncertain whether it would end on the Pacific coast or on the Atlantic. Reaching the Mississippi, they went boldly on their way making friends of the savages who inhabited the country through which they passed, and continued until they reached a point at which they became satisfied that the river ran neither to the Pacific nor to the Atlantic in the neighborhood of Florida, but to the Gulf of Mexico. From this point they returned, and leaving the river some distance below the mouth of the Wisconsin, proceeded eastward until they reached the Illinois, which they ascended, and were conducted by friendly Indians to Lake Michigan.

In 1682, another party, under the leadership of La Salle, descended the Mississippi River by the way of the Illinois, and reached the Gulf of Mexico, whence the party returned to Quebec. Visiting France, La Salle induced the government to fit out a vessel that should proceed directly to the Gulf, and establish a colony in the regions to which he had given the name of Louisiana. He sailed beyond the outlet he sought, and was shipwrecked on the coast of the present State of Texas. There he built a fort from the materials of the wrecked vessel, and called the post St. Louis. The colony failed to maintain itself. La Salle was murdered by some of his companions, who themselves perished.

In 1698, an expedition on a large scale was sent out by the government, under the command of D'Iberville, who not only reached the great river, but in small boats ascended as far as the mouth of the Red River. He built a fort at Biloxi, on the bay of that name, and there he established his colony and the capital of Louisiana. The settlements in this region never prospered, in spite of a lavish expenditure of money by the government and by the trading companies to whom a monopoly of traffic was given. The emigrants sought for gold and silver, which were not to be found, and failed to reap the rich harvests that might have been gathered under a genial climate from a fertile soil. The last attempt at colonization on a large scale was made in 1717, under the auspices of Law. This enterprise failed from lack of funds, when his bankruptcy occurred in 1720. Enough, however, was done to establish the well recognized claim of France to Louisiana, which embraced the valley of the Mississippi, from the Rio del Norte on the west, to a line on the east which extended from a point midway between the Bay of Biloxi and Pensacola, northward to the headwaters of the Ohio.

In the north there was continual activity and continual advance by the French. Positions of importance had been won and lost and won again. The French had a happy faculty of ingratiating themselves with the Indians, and of converting them from enemies into zealous allies. Friendly relations were established with the Five Nations, which, although they were not durable, had enabled the French to traverse Lake Ontario and open another communication with their posts in the west. The advance of the French was a menace to the English colonies on the coast, and resistance on the part of the latter kept the country in a state of warfare that had no intermission. The scheme

of establishing a powerful empire in New France—the most magnificent that any government had ever devised—seemed to be in rapid progress towards realization. This scheme was not limited to the possession of the country which lay west of the great range of the mountains. The capture of New York was early considered a necessity and the approaches of the French were dangerously near to the coveted point.

Two expeditions against Quebec, of land and naval forces combined, met with signal failure. The first was set on foot in 1690. Its main object was the capture of Quebec, to be undertaken by a force sent by sea from Boston; another, partly composed of troops from New York and Connecticut, set out by land to make a diversion by an attack on Montreal. Dissensions sprung up between the commanders of the New York and Connecticut troops, and the party never even came within sight of the St. Lawrence. The force from Boston reached Quebec and demanded its surrender, but the French commander was prepared for resistance, and refused to comply with the summons. As no news had been received of the force that was to come from the south, and as any attack without its co-operation would be in vain, the fleet sailed away with its two thousand men without having struck a blow. A medal was issued in France in celebration of this happy deliverance. On the obverse there is shown the bust of Louis XIV, with his customary grand air, and surrounded by the inscription *LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS*. On the reverse (Fig. 13), France is represented as seated in a proud attitude on the summit of a small hill, her arm resting on her shield, which is blazoned with the three lilies of her device; under her feet is the shield of her adversary, and behind her hangs drooping a flag which shows the arms of England. At the foot of the hill reclines a river god who looks up in admiration. On the side of the hill is the beaver, which figures so conspicuously in several of the jetons hereafter described. The inscriptions *FRANCIA IN NOVA ORBE VICTRIX*, "France victorious in the new world," and *KEBECA LIBERATA*, "Quebec delivered," show what importance was attached to the event. When we consider, however, the circumstances of the case, it would seem that a more appropriate inscription would be, *BRITANNIA IN NOVA ORBE INFELIX*, "Britannia unsuccessful in the New World." Nova Scotia was taken in 1710, and remained in the possession of the English. The loss of this territory was the only loss sustained by the French. Louisbourg, a strongly fortified town on Cape Breton, had been captured in 1745, but it was afterwards restored to the French and remained in their hands until the decisive war broke out. The movement was always forward.

On the beginning of the last half of the eighteenth century the French had erected and maintained forts at Crown Point the southern end of Lake Champlain, at Frontenac on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, at the point of its discharge into the St. Lawrence, on the Niagara at Lewiston, at Detroit, at Presque Isle the peninsula which lies outside the present City of Erie, and had built Fort Duquesne, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, the present site of Pittsburgh. At a later date Ticonderoga fort was built twelve miles south of Crown Point, on the small stream by which the waters of Lake George are conducted to Lake Champlain.

There were settlements on the Wabash at Vincennes in the present State of Indiana, and at numerous points on the Mississippi. Thus were safely

established several routes of communication, not only with the trading posts on the upper lakes, but with the regions on the gulf. The English, on the other hand, had in 1722, converted a trading station at Oswego into a well fortified military post, which was subsequently supported by Fort George, four miles to the south, on Oswego River; when the condition of affairs approached the critical point, they built Fort William Henry at the southern end of Lake George, and Fort Edward not far distant, on the northern bank of the Hudson.

There was not, at any time, peace between the English and the French on the northern frontiers, but there were no active operations against the latter at other points, until the attempt to break their line of communication in the west. This was made by an effort to extend the Virginia settlements to the Ohio, and to establish trading posts under the conduct of a company known as "The London Ohio Company," which had received a large grant of territory.

The French resisted this encroachment, drove off the traders, and by working upon the jealousy of their Indian allies, rendered a return impossible. In 1753 Washington was sent by the Governor of Virginia on a tour of observation to the Ohio. He bore a letter to the commander of a fort which had been erected on a small stream flowing into the Ohio, requiring that officer to vacate the territory belonging to the British government. This request was not heeded. In 1754 he was again sent out with a small force for the purpose of erecting forts at several points, which, from observations made the previous year, were deemed important to be occupied. He found a superior force in possession of Fort Duquesne, and after a severe engagement was forced to retire. In the following year another attempt to capture the fort was made by a large detachment of regulars from the standing army of England, aided by Provincial troops, under the command of General Braddock; but he was defeated, and his failure is one of the memorable events of colonial history. Early in 1756 England found herself obliged to take up in earnest the cause of her colonies, and declared war against France.

The plan of a campaign which was immediately adopted, was frustrated by the energy of Montcalm, then in command in Canada. He assembled a large force of regulars and Indian allies, and made a vigorous attack by regular siege on the two forts at Oswego, which the English had erected several years before. They were captured in August, and although they were not occupied by the French, but were razed to the ground, their loss so disconcerted the British that all offensive operations for the year were abandoned. The capture of Oswego was commemorated on a medal, now rare, on which was the inscription, surrounding the bust of the king, LUDOVICUS XV ORBIS IMPERATOR. Below was the date of mintage, 1758. For reverse of this medal see Fig. 12.

The campaign of 1757 was also disastrous to the English. One expedition against Louisbourg returned without having made an attack; while the French, by the capture of Fort William Henry, and by an excursion against some rich settlements on the Mohawk, excited alarm for the safety of Albany. In 1758 Louisbourg and Fort Duquesne were taken by the British, but they were repulsed in an attack upon Ticonderoga, and suffered a loss only equaled by that sustained in the defeat of Braddock. In 1759 Fort Niagara was captured, Quebec was assaulted and taken, and in 1760 the conquest of Canada was

completed by the surrender of Montreal. From that time nothing of the Empire of New France remained except the portion of Louisiana which lay west of the centre of the Mississippi River, from its source to the River Iberville, and thence eastward to the Gulf, leaving to the French a small tract on the left bank of the river. This was the line established by the treaty of 1762.

The history of the long contest, which extended through a century and a half, is full of interest, but its principal points which have been noticed will be sufficient to enable us to understand and appreciate the fitness and the force of the Jetons of Louis XV. Only eight of those relating to the French colonies in America have come under the notice of the writer. The first was issued in 1751, and one was issued each succeeding year thereafter. The obverse of one is shown in the plate of illustrations (Fig. 1); the obverse of the others has the same general character, the draped bust of the king to the right, with his title of the Most Christian King, in Latin, abbreviated. It will be seen on examination of the reverses that the devices and legends are of two classes. One relates to commerce and the pursuits of peaceful life. The jetons of 1752 (Fig. 3), 1754 (Fig. 5), and 1755 (Fig. 6), are of this class. That of 1752 bears the image of Mercury gracefully moving through the air, while above him is the legend, *UTRIQUE FACIT COMMERCIA MUNDO*. "He establishes commerce with both worlds."

The fishermen of Breton, in France, were the first and for a long time the most numerous visitors to the fishing banks of Newfoundland. In addition to this source of trade the French opened a traffic in furs with the Indians of the Northwest as soon as they were established on the St. Lawrence. While communications were confined to a long and tedious land transit, this traffic was enjoyed only to a limited extent. After the unmolested navigation of the river and of Lake Ontario had been secured by treaties with the Indians of the Five Nations, and by the establishment of military stations, the distant posts of Mackinaw and Green Bay were brought near to Montreal and Quebec, and as the trade in furs was substantially a monopoly in the hands of the French, it became very profitable to them. This feature of the relation between France and her colonies in America naturally suggested the jeton of 1752.

The jetons of 1754 and 1755 evidently refer to one subject. That of 1754 represents a field of corn by the side of a river, on the farther bank of which three beavers are at work, and the legend is, *NON INFERIORA METALLIS*. "Not inferior to metals." The device of the jeton of 1755 is a galley, and from its masthead a beaver pelt is suspended. The legend is, *NON VILIUS AUREO*. "Not less valuable than the golden."

The opinion had for a long time prevailed in France that gold and silver, and even pearls, were to be found in America, and the time and the energies of the early emigrants to Louisiana had been wasted in a vain search for those treasures. That delusion had been dispelled, and the nation was soon convinced that wealth was to be gathered only by labor employed in securing the natural products of the country. This is beautifully expressed in the jeton of 1754, on which the beaver and the Indian corn are declared to be not inferior to metals. The idea is repeated in the jeton of the following year, which declares in a forcible manner that the Argonauts who sailed from

France would find no Colchis in America whence to bring the golden fleece, but there was to be found, as a reward of their enterprise, the pelt of the beaver, which hangs at the mast-head of the returning galley, not less valuable than the treasures sought by Jason.

The five remaining jetons are of a different character. They speak of ambition, enterprise, dominion, and conquest by force of arms. The first of the series issued in 1751 (Fig. 2), represents an Indian gazing upon a group of lilies, while from the river, which flows at his feet, an alligator climbs the banks. The legend, *SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT* "They grow under every constellation," in connection with its subject, is an expressive declaration of the extent to which the French had pushed their colonial settlements. From the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the regions of the Gulf of Mexico, indicated,—the one by the Indian with his bow and arrows, the other by the alligator,—the lily, the emblem of France, was represented either by fortified cities and military posts, or was carved on the trunks of the trees of the forest, or on monuments erected in conspicuous places as an assertion of sovereignty.

The value of this assertion of a claim to the possession of territory is shown by the fact that after the expedition under D'Iberville had sailed in 1698, William III of England sent a vessel to the Mississippi with the purpose of establishing a settlement. The vessel ascended the river some distance, where it was met by Bienville, the brother of D'Iberville in his barge. On his representation that the territory belonged to France, the captain of the vessel retired. The point at which this event occurred is still known as English Turn.

On the jeton of 1753 (Fig. 4), are two globes, one of which displays the outlines of the western, the other those of the eastern hemisphere. Above, the sun diffuses its rays in splendor over both globes, and the legend is, *SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE* "One is sufficient for each." The sun of France suffices for both worlds. This declaration would by itself reveal the far-reaching ambition of France, which would soon, if not interrupted in its career, extend its possessions even to the Atlantic coast. The boastful assumption of this avowal is only equaled by that of Spain in its claim to sovereignty over the South American continent, which was asserted on a crown of Charles II. On this coin there were represented two globes, between which rose a crowned sceptre, and above was the inscription, *UNUS NON SUFFICIT* "One is not enough."

[To be continued.]

EARLY PERSIAN ART AS DISPLAYED ON COINS.

IN some recent lectures on Oriental Art, Mrs. A. H. Leonowens, who has spent many years in the East, described the early influences which India exercised over western nations, in artistic as well as religious development, from the time of the Shepherd Kings of Egypt, whose paintings and sculpture still remain to show the high attainments they had made. She traced further the rise of Persian art; the ancient coinage of this people was remarkable for its inscribed characters. Early in the Christian era, when the *renaissance* of Persian art upon its coins began, under Ardisher, the most powerful foe with whom the Romans had to contend in maintaining their hold upon their Eastern possessions, and whose successor, Sapor, defeated them and put their Emperor Valerian to death, their money showed originality of design. The flaming altar of the fire-worshipers, guarded by armed men in Persian costume, the vases

of perfume at its base, the sphere above, emblem of the fiery source of light, appealed to their patriotism, and were designed to arouse loyal devotion to their kings, who were the restorers of the ancient faith. It is supposed by some that these two figures typify the servants of good and evil, who are ever contending for the mastery. In their more ancient efforts at artistic representation we find trees of the knowledge of good and evil, with a serpent coiling around the trunk. In early Persian art there was no beneficent female figure, like Gunda or Isis. Woman was degraded from the high position she held in the Vedic religion, and was represented as unclean and evil. Indeed, femininity was the personification of evil—a symbol which can be traced afterwards in the apple of discord of the Greek, and the serpent of the Garden of Eden, who could more readily corrupt Eve than Adam, because she was of a similar nature to the arch enemy of good.

THE COINAGE OF ROME.

BY HERBERT A. GRUEBER.*

THE coinage of Rome may be divided into two principal classes: (1) the Family, or, as it is sometimes miscalled, the Consular series, struck under the republic; and (2) the Imperial series, of the period of the Roman and Byzantine emperors till the downfall of the empire at the capture of Constantinople by the Turks under Mohammed II, in A. D. 1453. As our very limited space will not permit us to give even the most succinct account of the whole coinage, we shall be compelled to confine our remarks mainly to that of the Empire, the more historical and varied.

Coinage.—The date of the first issue of a coinage at Rome is somewhat uncertain; tradition has given it to Servius Tullius, who is said to have been “the first to mark copper pieces with representations of an ox or some other animal or symbol;” but no coins of this remote time have been preserved, and the tradition is doubtless unfounded. Considerably later than the time of the kings are those large quadrilateral or brick-shaped pieces of copper stamped on one or both sides with a symbol, from which they have been called *aes signatum*. The figure of the ox on some of these may have caused their attribution to Servius Tullius. These were cast in large blocks, and, being divided or broken into smaller pieces, circulated by weight. The first change in the coinage has been assigned to the time of the Decemvirs (B. C. 451), when a much more systematic currency was introduced in the shape of a coin called the *as*, which at first weighed nominally a pound, and hence was designated the *as libralis*, but which at a later period underwent several reductions, falling first to four ounces (triental), then to two ounces (sextental), then to one ounce (uncial), and finally to half an ounce (semiuncial). The *as* formed the unit of the currency, and of it there were several divisions as well as multiples. These coins were at first all cast, but as their sizes were gradually reduced, dies were used for some, and finally all were struck.

The earliest silver money was the denarius, its half the quinarius, and its quarter the sestertius; the first being struck at the rate of seventy-two to the pound of silver, and being of the value of ten *ases*. The first issue of these silver pieces occurred in B. C. 269, and to them was added, a few years later,

* This article continues the series of papers on Ancient Coins, begun in the last Volume of the *Journal*. They were prepared for the *Antiquary* (an English Magazine), by some of the most learned numismatists connected with the British Museum, and we reprint them, feeling sure that they will not only be of value to advanced collectors, but interesting to those who are not familiar with ancient coins.

another coin, the victoriatus, so called after its type. This coin was worth about two-thirds of the denarius. There was no regular gold coinage at Rome till the time of Julius Caesar, when a piece called the aureus, of the value of twenty-five denarii was issued, and formed the basis of the gold coinage for succeeding ages. The right of issuing the coinage at Rome belonged to the State, and the people assembled in the Comitia of the tribes decreed all regulations connected with it; but when Augustus obtained the supreme power, he reserved to himself all rights connected with the gold and silver coinages, and this right remained with all succeeding emperors. To the Senate, however, belonged the power of striking the copper money, and its authority was noted by the letters s. c. (*senatus consulto*), which also served to distinguish the copper coins of Rome from those issued in the provinces.

The coinage in circulation in Rome during the reign of Augustus was—in gold, the aureus, of forty to the pound, and the half-aureus; in silver, the denarius, of eighty-four to the pound, and its half, the quinarius; and in copper, the sestertius, of four ases, its half the dupondius, the as, the semis or half-as, the triens or one-third as, and the quadrans or quarter-as. The aureus was worth twenty-five denarii, and the denarius sixteen ases. The as was nearly equal in weight and size to the dupondius, but it was distinguished by being of red copper, whilst the sestertius and the dupondius were of yellow brass or *orichalcum*, being a composition of copper and zinc. The first deteriorations in the Imperial coinage took place in the reigns of Nero and Caracalla; so that in A. D. 215 the aureus was only the one-fiftieth of a pound, and the denarius became so debased that it contained only 40 per cent of pure silver. When Caracalla had thus deteriorated the coinage, he introduced a new silver piece, called the *argenteus Antoninianus*, of sixty to sixty-four to the pound, which was worth a denarius and a half, and which soon became the principal coin of the Empire. This piece may be easily distinguished from the denarius by its having the head of the emperor radiate and the bust of the empress upon a crescent, or half moon, thus symbolical of the sun and moon.

From this time to the reign of Diocletian the greatest disorder prevailed in the coinage, and the period of the so-called Thirty Tyrants was one of complete bankruptcy to the state. Each emperor debased the coinage more and more, so that the intrinsic value of the silver currency was not one-twentieth part of its nominal value. The argenteus supplanted the denarius, and after a short time, from a silver coin became only a copper one washed with a little tin, and having driven out of currency the copper money, became itself the only piece in circulation besides those of gold. Diocletian, in A. D. 296, put an end to this confusion by withdrawing from circulation all the coinage, and issuing another entirely fresh one based on the standard of the currency of the first century A. D. The aureus was struck at sixty to the pound, and a new coin in silver, called the cententalis, took the place of the denarius, whilst in copper two new pieces were issued, called the follis and the denarius. Special interest is attached to this new coinage, as it affords the means of explaining the prices marked in the great tariff of the Roman Empire which was published in A. D. 301, and which fixed the "maximum" price for almost every article of food or produce that found its way into the market. It was the abrogation of this tariff which occasioned a slight modifi-

cation in the monetary system during the reign of Constantine, who reduced the weight of the aureus to seventy-two to the pound, and gave to this new coin the name of solidus in Latin and nomisma in Greek. This piece remained in circulation so long as the Empire lasted, maintaining its full weight; and when current at a later period in Western Europe, it received the name of bezant or byzant. Constantine added two fresh silver coins to the currency, the miliarensis, and its half, the siliqua, twelve of the former being equal in value to the solidus. Except some slight modifications in the copper money made by Anastasius and by Basil I, no further important changes remain to be mentioned.

Types.—The obverse of the Imperial coinage had for its type the head or bust of the emperor, the empress, or the Caesar, and occasionally that of a near relative, such as the emperor's mother or sister. This type varied according to the period. In the Pagan times the head or bust was laureate or radiate, sometimes bare, but rarely helmeted; in the Christian and Byzantine period it is usually adorned with a diadem, or a crested helmet. The portraits, too, may be divided into two classes, realistic and conventional. The early Caesars, and their successors to Gallienus, fall under the first class, and the remaining emperors, including the Christian and Byzantine, under the second. The reverse types are commonly mythological (representing divinities), allegorical (representing personifications), historical (recording events connected with the history and traditions of Rome), and architectural (giving representations of the principal public buildings, especially those at Rome). On the coins of Vespasian and Titus is recorded the conquest of Judaea, figured as a woman seated weeping beneath a palm tree, near which stands her conqueror, or else the ferocious Simon, who headed the revolt and only survived to adorn the triumph of his enemies. On the large brass of Titus is to be seen a representation of the Flavian amphitheatre commenced by his father and completed by himself, standing between the Meta Sudans and the Domus Aurea, with its many stories or arcades, and its vast interior filled with spectators witnessing the magnificent dedication festival of a hundred days. The coins of Trajan record his conquest of Dacia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, and his descent down the Euphrates and the Tigris to the Indian Ocean, the first and last Roman general to accomplish the feat. Also there are representations of the Forum, the most memorable of all Trajan's works, the Circus Maximus, which he embellished with the obelisk of Augustus, and the Aqua Trajana, by which he converted a portion of the pure and limpid Aqua Martia into the Aventine quarter of the city. The coins of Hadrian, besides bearing allegorical representations of divinities, countries, and cities, are of special interest as illustrating his extensive journeys into every Roman province from Britain to the far East. Such is the succession of types till the reign of Gallienus, when their interest flags, and for the most part we meet with badly executed representations of mythological personages.

The coins of the Christian emperors differ much in their character. At first the types are generally allegorical, and whilst being free from Pagan intention, are not free from Pagan influence. This can be seen in the types of Victory inscribing the Emperor's vota on a shield, or two Victories holding a wreath, or the seated figures of Rome and Constantinople. Though the coins of Constantine the Great are of a somewhat Christian character, yet

purely Christian types are at first unusual. After a while, however, Victory no longer holds a wreath, but stands grasping a cross, and in place of representations of some mythological personage, is to be found the monogram of our Saviour formed of X and P. In the purely Byzantine period all the Pagan influence disappears, and Christian types prevail, the most common being the Holy Cross raised high on steps, Christ seated, holding the book of the Gospels, and the Virgin Mary wearing on her breast a medallion of our Saviour, and amongst the rarer ones, the Virgin within the crenelated walls of a city, the worship of the Magi, and many others.

The inscriptions on the coins of the Pagan emperors are either descriptive, as giving the emperor's name and the date of the year, partly on the obverse and partly on the reverse, or else they are of a dedicatory nature, that is, to the name of the emperor is added an inscription referring to the type. From Titus to Severus Alexander the chronological character of the inscription is maintained, giving the current consulship of the emperor, or his last consulship, and the year of his tribuneship; but in the latter half of the third century we meet with only the emperor's name on the obverse, and a dedicatory inscription on the reverse. Very little change occurs under the early Christian emperors, except that the legend on the reverse loses its mythological character, and it is some time before the gradual transformation of the Eastern Empire from the Roman State is traceable in the coinage. Anastasius was the first to use Greek letters to indicate the value of the coins; yet although under Justinian I the Greek language was much used by the people, it is not till the reign of Heraclius that the Greek legend EN TΩΤΩ ΝΙΚΑ is introduced upon the coins. In the eighth century the Greek titles of Basileus and Despotes make their first appearance in the place of Augustus, and under the Basilian dynasty Greek inscriptions occupy the field of the reverse of both silver and copper coins; but the reverse of the solidus retains its Latin form till the latter part of the eleventh century, when it is found for the last time on the coins of Michael VII, A. D. 1078. Alexius I was the first emperor who adopted entirely Greek legends for his coins, and after his accession Latin ones never appear again on the coinage of the Roman Empire, which now loses all trace of its Western origin, and becomes purely Greek or Byzantine. The most remarkable change in the coinage of the late Byzantine period was the introduction of concave pieces, *scyphati nummi*. This form was introduced as early as the end of the tenth century, but did not become the prevailing type of the gold, silver, and copper coinages till the end of the eleventh.

[To be continued.]

A VALUABLE DOLLAR.

THE following story of a Dollar is going the rounds of the press, and we think it is worthy of preservation. For a thirsty man, the proper opportunities with such a dollar would be worth the purse of Fortunatus.

At El Paso, Mexican dollars are worth eighty-five cents in American coin. At Paso del Norte, just across the river, American dollars are worth eighty-five cents in Mexican coin. One morning a car driver started from the American side with a Mexican dollar. On his arrival at the Mexican town he took a drink of chain lightning, which was fifteen cents, and received an American dollar in change for his Mexican.

On his return to the American side he took a drink of equally bad liquor and received a Mexican dollar for his American, and so repeated the drinks at intervals during the day. At night he closed up business with the Mexican dollar he started with in the morning, ready for another day's experience.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[Continued from VOL. XVIII, NO. 3.]

WHILE this Colony has not as yet cast in its lot with its sister Provinces, it is so intimately connected with them in history and interests, and it is so essential to the completion of the Dominion, that it will at no distant date become one of the confederated Provinces. Although it is the oldest of the North American Colonies, its coinage does not date back farther than about the year 1830.

CCCCLXXXV. *Obv.* PETER | M'AUSLANE | S^T JOHNS | NEWFOUNDLAND
Between "St. Johns" and "Newfoundland" is a small ornamental scroll or twig.

Rev. SELLS | ALL SORTS | OF SHOP & | STORE | GOODS Brass. Size 19½ m.
R 6.

The specimen from which I take this description is the only one known to me. I purchased it with a number of other Canadian coins, when the collection of Mr. R. Frentzels, of London, was sold some years ago. I know little of its history, except that Mr. M'Auslane had been a blacksmith before he opened his general store. I have described this token in the *Canadian Antiquarian*, Vol. XI, page 33.



CCCCLXXXVI. *Obv.* APIΣTON MHN AHP A lyre between a wreath of laurel; on the base of the lyre ORPHEUS is inscribed.

Rev. PRO PATRIA ET AVALONIA SPINA SANCTUS. The field shows on a shield vert, a Latin cross bottonée or; above the shield a mitre, behind which are a crozier and pilgrim's staff, crossed; below a thorn and sprig, crossed. Copper. Size 34 m. R 4.

This coin or token is described in a long historical article entitled "A Baltimore Penny," by H. W. Richardson, in the *Magazine of American History*, which is concluded thus:—"There can be no doubt that the Avalon Penny, with its quaint inscriptions, was coined by the ingenious nobleman, who pictured himself at one time as a new St. Joseph, inspired to plant the Christian religion in a heathen land. . . . His penny was probably coined after his first visit to Newfoundland and before his return in 1628. If so, it is thirty years older than the Maryland penny" *

* Our cut is kindly furnished by the publisher of the *Magazine of American History*, and represents the medal (pierced) described by Mr. Richardson, which is said to have been exhumed at Waterville, Maine, in June, 1880;

the absurdity of his article was clearly shown in the *Journal of Numismatics*, October, 1883 (Vol. xviii, p. 42), by Mr. W. S. Appleton, who has two specimens of the medal in his cabinet.

Judging from the style of art displayed on this coin, there can be little doubt that it was not struck earlier than 1830. So, apart from history, the conclusions of the writer of the above article are altogether wrong. Although I have nothing more definite to warrant the mention of this piece among the coins of Newfoundland, than that Avalon is the name of the southeastern peninsula of that island, still there is no other place bearing that name. It was most probably issued by some Roman Catholic Musical Society in the city of St. John's, as a token of membership.

CCCCLXXXVII. *Obv.* Arms of the Rutherfords.* Supporters, Two horses. Crest, A mermaid. Motto, PER MARE PER TERRAS.

Rev. R & I. S. RUTHERFORD | S^T JOHN'S | NEWFOUNDLAND A suspended ram to the left. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

This firm carried on an extensive business in former days, but those members who survive have removed to Western Ontario. This coinage formed at one time the chief copper circulation of the island.

CCCCLXXXVIII. *Obv.* As the last, but with the date 1841.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 20 m. R 2.

The Rutherford tokens are still occasionally met with in circulation.

CCCCLXXXIX. *Obv.* As CCCCLXXXVII, but with the date 1846 ; under the arms R. H in small letters.

Rev. RUTHERFORD BRO^S | HARBOUR GRACE | NEWFOUNDLAND Ram suspended as in CCCCLXXXVII ; the horn of the ram is opposite H in HARBOUR. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

I have not been able to learn whether this was a branch of the St. John's firm or a different concern.

CCCCXC. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, but the horn is above the letter H in HARBOUR. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

Sandham describes a coin similar to this one without date, but not having been able to verify the coin from any other source, I do not describe it here.

CCCCXCI. *Obv.* A ship under full sail to the right, the Union Jack displayed from the stern.

Rev. 1858 Copper. Size 26 m. R 4.

Issued by one of the business firms in St. John's.

CCCCXCII. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN A sidewheel steamer to the left, with foremast, under sail.

Rev. FISHERIES | AND | AGRICULTURE Copper. Size 26 m. C.

This was struck at the same time as the last and for the same object.

CCCCXCIII. *Obv.* FISHERY RIGHTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND 1860 within an inner circle.

Rev. RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT | AND | FREE | TRADE.

* The Rutherford arms, as given by Burke for Lord Rutherford and Earl of Teviot, correspond most closely to those on this piece, of any of the several branches. These are : Argent, an orle gules, in chief three martlets sable, all within a bordure azure, charged with thistles, roses, fleur-de-lis and harps or, alternately. Crest, A mermaid, holding in the dexter hand a mirror, and in the sinister a comb, all proper. Motto, Per mare per terras. Supporters, two horses proper. The charges

on the coin do not agree strictly with this, some being omitted, possibly for lack of room, and there appears to be an indentation in the centre of the orle, in which respect it resembles the arms of Rutherford, nephew of the eminent Scotch judge of that name, who bears argent, an orle voided, in chief three martlets gules, a bordure sable. Crest and motto as the preceding, but no supporters. By what authority these arms appear on this piece, we cannot say.

This token refers to the treaties made between the British and American governments, in which the three mile limit is claimed.

CCCCXCIV. *Obv.* VICTORIA D: G: REG: Bust of the queen to the left.

Rev. ONE CENT NEWFOUNDLAND A wreath of oak leaves, laurels and flowers ; within the wreath is a dotted circle enclosing 1864, surmounted by a crown. Bronze. Size 25 m. R 6.

This is a pattern and is very rare ; the design is exactly the same as the regular coinage issued the following year.

CCCCXCV. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, but the date is 1865. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 240,000.

CCCCXCVI. *Obv.* Same as CCCCCXCIV.

Rev. As CCCCCXCIV, but dated 1872. A small H under the wreath. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 100,000. Struck by the Messrs. Heaton at Birmingham.

CCCCXCVII. *Obv.* Same as CCCCCXCIV.

Rev. As CCCCCXCIV, but dated 1873. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 200,000.

CCCCXCVIII. *Obv.* Same as CCCCCXCIV.

Rev. As CCCCCXCIV, but dated 1876. Small H under the wreath. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 20,000.

CCCCXCIX. *Obv.* Same as CCCCCXCIV.

Rev. Same as CCCCCXCIV, but dated 1880. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

There are issues of silver for Newfoundland for the years 1881 and 1882, but so far I cannot learn of any bronze coinage for either of those years.

D. *Obv.* VICTORIA D: G: REG: NEWFOUNDLAND. Laureated head of the queen to the left.

Rev. 20 | CENTS | 1865 within a dotted circle surrounded by an ornamental border. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 100,000.

DI. *Obv.* As D.

Rev. 10 | CENTS | 1865 surrounded by a different ornamental border. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

DII. *Obv.* As D.

Rev. 5 | CENTS | 1865 border as in the last. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue of this and the preceding, 80,000 each.

DIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA NEWFOUNDLAND Laureated head of the queen to the left.

Rev. 50 | CENTS | 1870 within a border similar to D. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 50,000.

DIV. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)

Rev. As D, but dated 1870. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 50,000.

DV. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)

Rev. As DI, but dated 1870. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 30,000.

DVI. *Obv.* As D. (5 cents.)

Rev. As DII, but dated 1870. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DVII. *Obv.* As D, but with H under the head. (10 cents.)

Rev. Same as CCCCLI. Silver. Size 18 m. R 6.

This coin I received in change about ten years ago. It is a mule piece, as the reverse die is that of the Canadian issue of 1871. The Messrs. Heaton struck no coins for Newfoundland earlier than 1872, so that this piece was struck from dies belonging to different Colonies and to different years.

DVIII. *Obv.* As DIII, but with an H under the head. (50 cents.)

Rev. As DIII, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 48,000.

DIX. *Obv.* As D, but with the H. (20 cents.)

Rev. As D, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 90,000.

DX. *Obv.* As D, but with H. (10 cents.)

Rev. As DI, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DXI. *Obv.* As D, but with H. (5 cents.)

Rev. As DII, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DXII. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)

Rev. As DIII, but dated 1873. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 32,000.

DXIII. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)

Rev. As D, but dated 1873. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DXIV. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)

Rev. As DI, but dated 1873. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 20,000.

DXV. *Obv.* As D. (5 cents.)

Rev. As DII, but dated 1873. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DXVI. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)

Rev. As DIII, but dated 1874. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 80,000.

DXVII. *Obv.* As DIII, but with H. (50 cents.)
Rev. As DIII, but dated 1876. Silver. Size 30 m. C.
 Issue 28,000.

DXVIII. *Obv.* As D, but with H. (20 cents.)
Rev. As D, but dated 1876. Silver. Size 23 m. C.
 Issue 50,000.

DXIX. *Obv.* D, but with H. (10 cents.)
Rev. As DI, but dated 1876. Silver. Size 18 m. R 3.

Issue 10,000. This is the smallest issue of any of the Newfoundland, and it is consequently rather scarce.

DXX. *Obv.* As D, but with H. (5 cents.)
Rev. As DII, but dated 1876. Silver. Size 15 m. C.
 Issue 20,000.

DXXI. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)
Rev. As DIII, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

DXXII. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)
Rev. As D, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

DXXIII. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)
Rev. As DI, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

DXXIV. *Obv.* As D. (5 cents.)
Rev. As DII, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

DXXV. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)
Rev. As DIII, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

DXXVI. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)
Rev. As D, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

DXXVII. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)
Rev. As DI, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 18 m. R 2.

ON A DRACHM OF CORINTH.

THEY found me in a Celtiberian mine,
 And carried me to Carthage, and to Tyre ;
 And purified me by the strength of fire ;
 And wrought me, till my metal, white and fine,
 Rivalled the snow which sees the bright sun shine
 Along the crests, that in mid air aspire
 To reach those heights, where famed Apollo's lyre
 Soothes the vast gods with melodies divine.
 Next for some Samian coin they bartered me,
 And made me in a coin, and stamped thereon
 The face of Venus ; and one sunless day,
 Old Homer held me, sitting by the sea ;
 But those grand years are to oblivion gone,
 And all my honor passed with them away.

—Thomas S. Collier in *Numisma*.

THE NUMISMATIC LEXICON OF RASCHE.

THERE is no work or series of works in all the two or three hundred books which make up my Numismatic Collection, to which I have recourse so frequently, and which give me so great satisfaction, as that named in the caption. Thirteen goodly volumes, averaging eight hundred pages, set in double columns,—every nook and cranny crowded with type,—nothing set up “fat” but all compact,—is a library of itself; I do not know but I value it above all the rest, though Sebatier's *Iconographii* with its five thousand figured coins and lucid descriptions is one of my idols, nor do my Eckhel of eight volumes, or my various editions of Vaillant, or the huge Brandenburgh folios fail of the worship due them. Spanheim too has his claims not to be disregarded, but for richness give me Rasche.

If there is anything *untold* in all the range of ancient numismatics recorded here, I, for one, cannot miss it. The work is exhaustive even to weariness, and I never open one of the volumes without sitting down and “taking time” to it. Do you want to know what coins have thunderbolts on them? they are “all, all here.” Would you trace up Venus or Minerva or Ceres upon metallic faces? the old German carries you through the entire cyclopedia. Do you ask what cities struck Greek Imperials in honor of Hadrian? here is the list.

Eckhel does ample justice to Rasche in his “Doctrina Nummorum,” from which I translate freely the following:—“This is a work that seems greatly to exceed the powers and life of one man: it is in fact beyond the patience allotted to the human mind, however pertinacious or unterrified at arduous things it may be. I never take one of these volumes into my hands that I do not at once fall out of humor with myself: and if I have any self-conceit derived from the vigils and labors of many years, I lose it immediately.

“When I say that everything, however slightly connected with Numismatic Science, is contained in this work, all the sources of information being at once faithfully and conscientiously cited, I describe in a word the *purpose*, the *plan*, and the *material* of Rasche's Lexicon.

“But how much more mindful both of himself and the reader would this eminent author have been, had he but curtailed those parts which few now-a-days care for, or even wish to be acquainted with! Had he, for instance, but omitted the instructions of Pacciandi (*Animadversiones*), upon numismatic study, and the wild notions of Harduin, and the little errors of mint-masters, which we either scorn to notice or readily correct; and the obvious mistakes of authors in describing coins; and those diffusive lists of the moneys struck by every city, with accounts of their various types, however trite or ignoble; and those coins which resemble others already described,—in a word, if, in all this immense work, composed with so laudable a purpose, the writer had at least yielded with sober inclination some portions to *Minerva* and not all to *Hercules*, we should have easily pardoned him.

“Out of this union of boundless materials and because of this patient gathering of a mass of things,—useless, burdensome and obsolete—it happens that there is such delay in finding what you most desire, that you will rather stop the search than submit to an examination so tedious. True, the things here blamed may be those that rather merit praise; but for all that, he who moves from their place both the corrupt pools and the sweet and healthful streams of numismatics, and diverts them all into his own reservoir,—he, I say, who despairs the pure and abundant fountains of Pelle-rinus, and passes by the undefiled streams which invite him to drink, will find as the result, that he will lose those very things which are commonly reckoned most excellent in numismatic study, for the profit and advancement of which this work of such immense effort was prepared. That our author should have done so seems truly marvellous to me, and I never could apprehend the motive of his plan, but whatever opinions and criticisms may be held concerning this wonderful man, and his conception of an enterprise so great, he has a position from which no envy or arrogance can move him, and can reply to his critics in the words of the painter Apollodorus, “to find fault is easier than to imitate.”

In the same spirit, Dr. Cardwell animadverts upon Rasche in his "Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans." He says, "the Lexicon of Rasche is a work which exhausted so completely the existing sources of information, that it carefully preserved all their impurities."—*Preface*, p. ix.

R. M.

TETRADRACHMS OF ALEXANDER.

THERE is a Tetradrachm bearing the name of Alexander the Great, not described in any of the books on his coinage, which has recently been brought to light, and forms the subject of a paper by Mr. E. H. Bunbury, printed in a recent number of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. It has in the field of the reverse, as an accessory symbol, a small copy of the celebrated statue known as the Farnese Hercules, or rather, of the original statue of Hercules by Lysippus, of which the existing statue, by the Athenian sculptor, Glykon, is itself a copy.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 1. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations from Mr. Wm. H. Key, of the U. S. Mint, of the medal with head of Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia, in connection with the Seminary of San Carlo Borromeo, and from Mr. Nathan Appleton of Boston, of the medal struck on the opening of the Foreign Exhibition, Boston; for both of these the thanks of the Society were voted. The annual report of the Treasurer was received through the Auditor and accepted; the financial condition of the Society was shown to be very good. Mr. S. S. Crosby was chosen to fill the vacancy in the office of Treasurer. Mr. Richard H. Lawrence of New York was elected a Corresponding Member. It was voted to change the day of meeting to the second Friday of each month, and to join the fifteenth By-law to the thirteenth. The President showed a medal with head of Washington, struck on the Centennial Celebration of the Evacuation of New York. Mr. Marvin exhibited a number of coins and medals about to be photographed for the catalogue of sale by Edward Frossard. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

March 14. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Richard H. Lawrence of New York, accepting Corresponding Membership. The President announced a donation from Mr. Alex. Del Mar of San Francisco, of a Monograph on the History of Money in China. The Secretary proposed for membership Mr. Dudley B. Fay of Boston, and under a suspension of the sixth By-law he was elected. The President proposed for Honorary Membership Miss Rebecca Salisbury of Boston, and under similar suspension she was elected. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of this Society was held on the 18th March, at its rooms in the University Building, New York, President Parish in the chair. The Executive Committee submitted its Annual Report, showing the present membership to be 19 Honorary, 70 Corresponding, and 117 Resident members. The reports of the various officers showed the Society to be in a prosperous condition. Daniel Parish was re-elected as Prof. Anthon's successor in the presidential chair, and the other officers of the previous year, Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., being added to the list of Vice Presidents, Mr. Chas. H. Wright being made Curator of Numismatics, Mr. Henry

De Morgan of Archaeology, and Mr. Wm. R. Weeks, Historiographer, the last two being new offices. An unusual number of interesting papers were read—one on "Monetalogy" by Mr. Patterson Du Bois, another on the Small Stone Graves in White County, Tenn., a third on Portraits on the later Bronze, and several others, some of which we hope to give to the readers of the *Journal* in future numbers. We believe the Society are about to print their Annual Proceedings as in previous years.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia held its regular meeting April 3, 1884, President Price in the chair. The Chinese money sent by Mr. James Deans, which had been found in a tumulus on Vancouver's Island, were declared to be cash of the Fung Wen (*circa* A. D. 1434) and Kin Leng (*circa* A. D. 1664) dynasties, and to be among the very commonest of all Chinese coins, so that out of a dozen pieces taken at random, the majority would consist of these coinages. Mr. A. E. Richards, of Florence, presented some early Italian coins. The Historiographer announced the deaths of Alessandro Castellani, of Rome, Italy, in June, 1883, and of Nicholas Trübner, of London, March 2, 1884, at the age of sixty-seven.

Dr. Brinton spoke of some recent explorations made by him in the Trenton gravels, in search of the evidences of the existence of the palaeocystic man. Beneath three feet of sand there lay a bed of some fifty feet of gravel, in which stones have been found, supposed to be rude implements fashioned by the hand of man. Dr. C. C. Abbott, of Trenton, the discoverer of these presumed remains, was invited to address the Society in May upon the subject. A discussion ensued, which was participated in by the members at large. Mr. Scott mentioned the fact that arrow-heads had been found at Otaheite, apparently of human manufacture, but which upon investigation turned out to be made by the action of the sands of the seashore under the influence of the winds. Rev. Dr. Garrison announced that he would be prepared to read a paper before the Society at the May meeting.

Mr. Barber exhibited a copper currency used by the Haidah Indians. It was a thin plate of worked copper in the shape of an axe-head, with a hole at each end and some remarkable groovings. Its value was estimated at \$2. They range in size from 1 inch to 2 feet. After proposition and election of members the Society adjourned.

CENTENNIAL MASONIC MEDAL.

THE Freemasons of New Brunswick celebrate the centennial anniversary of the introduction of Freemasonry into that Province on the 1st of July, and have struck a handsome medal, which will be worn in the procession commemorating the event. By the kindness of Mr. Samuel M. Bedlington, of Boston, we are enabled to give the following description of the medal, the dies of which are very nicely engraved:

Obverse. The arms of the Grand Lodge, which are as follows: per pale; dexter, gules a chevron argent, between three pine trees proper: sinister, quarterly azure and or, a cross quarterly (probably argent and vert, but the colors not indicated on the medal) between. In the first quarter, a lion rampant, or; in the second, an ox passant, sable; in the third, a man with hands elevated vested vert, and robed crimson, lined with ermine (the medal does not attempt to show the colors of his dress); in the fourth, an eagle displayed, or. Crest, an ark, on either side a cherubim proper, kneeling, with the motto above in Hebrew, "Holiness to the Lord." Supporters, on either side, a cherubim proper. Motto, on a ribbon under the arms, AUDI VIDE TACE. Legend, above, CENTENNIAL OF FREEMASONRY, and below, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Reverse. The arms of the Province, but the charges only, without the colors, are given. Quarterly: 1. A fish naiant in chief, in the field a barrel and other devices, not distinct enough to be made out. 2. The sun in splendor over a forest of pines. 3. A ship under full sail, to the dexter side. 4. Two beavers, proper, one above the other. Crest, the royal crown of Great Britain. Supporters, on either side a stag, salient, proper. Motto, on a ribbon, O FORTUNATI QUORUM JAM MOENIA SURGUNT. [O happy people, whose walls are now rising.] Legend, the dates, above, 1784, and below, 1884, in Roman numerals.

The medal shown us is bronze, about size 24, and hung on a swivel by a chain to a clasp, and altogether is quite a creditable affair. M.

COIN-PORTRAIT OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Mr. FRANCIS GALTON, F. R. S., the author of "Hereditary Genius," a book which attracted considerable attention when published, has recently issued a volume entitled, "Inquiries into Human Faculty, and its Development." It is a most interesting work, and treats of a variety of curious experiments and researches in directions never before investigated. We cannot give even a brief outline of the general character of this work, as it has only an incidental relation to Numismatics, but mention it in the *Journal* for the portrait of Alexander the Great, *derived from coins*, which it contains. It is a "composite photograph," so called, "which combines," says Mr. Galton, "the images of six different medals, with a view of obtaining the type of features that the makers of those medals concurred in desiring to ascribe to him."

A "composite photograph" is one made from several separate photographs taken under the same general conditions, and then reduced to the same size, so that by superimposing them according to a definite plan and then exposing the sensitive plate in the camera to each in succession the proportionate part of the time which would be required to make a copy with but a single exposure, a result is obtained which blends into one the characteristics of each. Mr. Galton's account of the process of making these pictures is not the least interesting part of his book.

The original coins from which his portrait is made were selected for him by Mr. R. Stuart Poole from the collection in the British Museum, and the portrait forms a portion of the frontispiece of the work to which we have alluded. Both the composite and its six components are given in the *Journal of the Royal Institution*, where it illustrates a lecture given there in April, 1879. Mr. Galton says: "It seems to me that it is possible on this principle to obtain a truer likeness of a man than in any other way. Every artist makes mistakes; but by combining the conscientious works of many artists, their separate mistakes disappear, and what is common to all of their works remains. So as regards different photographs of the same person, those accidental momentary expressions are got rid of, which an ordinary photograph, made by a brief exposure, cannot help recording. On the other hand, any happy, sudden trait of expression is lost. The composite gives the features in repose."

The resultant portrait from these various coins shows such slight traces of double lines that even a careful examination can scarcely discover any. The face is a fine example of manly beauty, and may well be accepted as a reliable representation of that wonderful man. M.

THE Director of the Mint recommends the discontinuance of the coinage of the gold dollar, three-cent copper-nickel piece, and the repeal of the Act authorizing the coinage of the Trade Dollar.

PROOF Sets sold at the Mint during the *Fiscal* year ended June 30, 1833, were of Gold, 36. Silver, 1,048. Bronze, 5,787.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

COINS RELATING TO THE JEWS.

POSSIBLY Mr. Walter may consider the "Rebellion Thaler" of Henry Julius, the militant Bishop of Halberstadt and Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, 1595, as bearing upon the subject of Jewish Coins, concerning which information was requested in the last number of the *Journal*. This bears on the reverse a representation of the event mentioned in the New England Catechism, where a couplet familiar to the childhood of our grandmothers tells us, "Proud Korah's troop was swallowed up." The device portrays the scene when Korah, Dathan and Abiram were destroyed by an earthquake, and has the letters N. R. M. A. D. I. E. S., which have been taken to mean, Non recedit malum a domo ingratit et seditosi, "Evil shall not depart from the house of the ungrateful and rebellious man." There is also a reference to Numbers xvi, where the story is told. It is believed to allude to the trouble between the Duke and his citizens on the subject of rights and privileges, and was a warning to them to remember the fate of the Jewish rebels. This coin was described in full by Prof. Anthon in the *Journal*, IV, 74. Q. Z.

AN OLD SWISS MEDAL.

"Philadelphia Gazette, January 5, 1760.

"Lost, about a Fortnight ago, somewhere on the Road, between Amboy and Cooper's Ferry, tho' suspected to have been dropt near the Ferry, a Gold Medal, having on one Side, a Bear, with these Words, *Respublica Bernensis*. On the Reverse, a Minerva, adorned with Mathematical Instruments, and these Words *Nulla sine Premio Virtus*. Whoever has, or may find the same, and will bring it to Mr. John Nelson, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. Philip De Wismes, at New York, shall have Ten Pounds Reward."—*From The Pennsylvania Gazette, Jan. 10, 1760.*

COIN SALES.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

As announced in the last number of the *Journal*, Mr. Woodward has during the last quarter held two coin sales, both in New York, at the usual place.

Sale No. Sixty-six took place April 24, 25, 26. It was announced as the Springfield Collection, with the quaint heading on the title page, *JAPAN AND HINDUSTAN*, referring to some Japanese Netsukes and some Hindoo paintings rather than to the coins. We know not to whom the collection really formerly belonged, but suspect it was gathered by a noted Springfield, Mass., collector. It comprised a fair line of American coins of the Mint issue, a fine lot of Proof Sets, a good variety of Pattern pieces, Colonial and State coins, and besides Medals, etc., nearly ten thousand miscellaneous copper coins, largely European, and a variety of Oriental silver coins. We mention only a few pieces and prices. 1797 Cent, \$12.25; 1804 do. 5.76; 1823 do. 1.65; 1836 Dollar, 7.70; 1854 do. 7.85; 1794 Half Dollar, 4.20; 1800 Dime, 4.25; 1797 Half Dime, 3.10; 1846 do. 3; 1878 Proof set, 6.10; 1873 Minor proof set, 2.45. A selection of pre-historic stone objects sold at uniformly low prices, much below their value. Amongst the Fractional Currency a 25 cent piece, with the portrait of Fessenden, brought 7.10; two 15 cent pieces with portraits of Grant and Sherman, 2.25 and 2.30 respectively. Some paper money and a few autographs sold at fair average prices, though the latter were of little consequence.

Sale No. Sixty-seven. The Levick Collection, May 26, 27, 28. Mr. Levick collected the American series for differences, or so-called varieties in the dies, but with no particular reference to the condition of the coins; hence, though the regular issues were pretty fully represented, this department of his cabinet attracted but little attention; but in several particulars the collection was almost unrivaled, containing about all worth having in American Store Cards, the Political Tokens of 1830-41, the Copperheads of the war period, Sutlers Checks and some other minor departments: the Canadian Series was also worthy of special notice. The pieces were mostly in fine to superb condition; with this remark of general application, we mention briefly a few numbers, referring to the catalogue for interesting particulars. Atwood, "Carry me to Atwood's," etc., \$5.75; another, 6; another, 10; Bale & Smith, 5; John Barker, 8.25; Collins, 3.60; Doremus & Nixon, rev. Lincoln, 3.40; the same, 3.40; W. Field, 3.50; Green and Wetmore, Canada reverse, 5.75; B. Hook, head of Franklin, 3.60; L. G. Irving, 4.05; Edwin Pameler, 5.75; Castle Garden, probably an Admission Ticket, 10.75; John Stevens, 31; Willis and Brothers, 6.40; R. Williams, 6.50; D. Venten, rev. Lincoln, only three struck, 8; Talbot, Allum & Lee, nine varieties, .40 to 1.20 each; Feuchtwangers, varieties, 3, 2.90, 4, 8.25, 8, 4, 6.50; Wolfe, Spies and Clark, and Wolfe, Clark and Spies, 10.50, 4.75, 4.25, 4.10, 5; Schoonmaker, 4, 6.25, 12.50; Wright and Bale, 2, 1.50, 6; the Belleville Series, 3.25, 3.75, 3.10, .70, 14; O. and P. Boutwell, 3.30; Carpenter and Mosher, 3.75; another, 6.50; Currier and Greeley, 5.20; Goodyear and Sons, 23; Tilly Haines & Co., 2.25; another, 2.20; William Rutter, 2; Albert & Tricou, 3.75; J. J. Albert, 2.50; Bernard S. Baruc,

13.25; E. & I. Bragaw, 3; Chas. C. Gales, 14; Gasquet, Parish & Co., 10.50; Geekie, C. H. & S. W., 4.25; I. Gilbert, 11.25; J. Walker Hall & Walton, 13.25; Henderson, Walton & Co., 11.25; Huckel, Burrows and Jennings, 14.25; J. D. Jewell & Brothers, 9.25; H. & I. Kirkman, 16.50; Puech Bien, 14.50; Stickney & Wilson, 14.25; Tatout Brothers, 14.25; Theodore, 14.25; J. M. L. & W. H. Scoville, 18; Standish Barry Threepence, 21; Hard Times Tokens, the numbers by the list in Scott's *Coin Collector's Journal*: No. 1, 3.25; 2, 7.10; undescribed variety, 7.50; 12, 3.75; 15, 2; 17, 21; 47, 3.60; 52, 16.50. Seven specimens, five of them hitherto undescribed, sold for an aggregate of \$176, or more than 25 each. Rickett's Circus Ticket, two varieties, 12.25 each. The Philadelphia Shilling, 28.50; another, somewhat different, 28.50. Canadian coins, all the way from a few cents to \$62, the latter price for the Bouquet Halfpenny of 1837. Nova Scotia, Success, 8.60; Prince Edward Island Halfpenny, 6.10; McDermott's Card, 4.90; Leslie's Twopence, 14. The Un Sou Series, thirty-nine varieties, .45 each; Wier and Larminie, 4; Cossack Penny, 2.30. The California and Pike's Peak Patterns for gold coins brought good prices, one in gold as high as \$23. Sutlers' Checks, Tickets for Value, Indian Traders' Tokens, Copperheads, all sold well, the latter in lots 1 to 13 cents each. Proof Sets sold better than usual, but still far less than a fair price; all of these sets are bound to have a large advance above present prices, particularly those before 1880, and it seems strange to us that dealers allow them to be sold so cheap. The Levick Sale must stand of record as one of the most successful ever held, and it shows conclusively that when fine things, a little out of the common routine are offered, there is no lack of appreciative and liberal buyers.

The Catalogue of the Sixty-eighth sale of this series is now ready. The sale will take place in New York, July 24, 25; the collection is varied and interesting.

Mr. Woodward informs us that he will probably sell his own private collection in September next at Bangs & Co's, in New York City. This collection possesses some peculiar features, its plan, as we may say, being quite unlike any other with which we are acquainted. Of these features we would say something in detail, but as a circular will soon be issued, we will not anticipate. It is expected that the catalogue will be ready in August; a much smaller edition than usual will be printed, and it will be furnished only on application to the auctioneers, the dealers or Mr. Woodward; a charge will be made for the catalogue, but the price is not yet fixed. Many persons who neglected to order the illustrated Levick Catalogue promptly on its issue, were disappointed, as the supply ran out some two weeks before the sale. We mention this as a reminder to collectors.

APRIL 8th and 9th. Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., of New York, sold a collection of American and Foreign Coins, with some Masonic and other medals in silver and copper, belonging to the estate of the late Emil Justh, to which were added some siege pieces, etc. Mr. H. G. Sampson prepared the Catalogue, 46 pages, which contained 948 lots. We mention a few of the prices. GOLD COINS.—*Eagles*, 1795, and '98. f. and r., each \$18; '99, v. f. 12.50 and 11.20. Some of the early Half Eagles brought about ten per cent above their face value, and early Quarter Eagles an advance of 50 to 60 per cent. A Mormon Ten dollar piece, 1839, 16; do. Five dollars, 9.25; Two and a half do. 8.25, all of the same type. Oregon Exchange Co's Five Dollars, 1849, 8.75; an early German ten ducat piece of Ferdinand III, 1646, 29.50; a gold Chinese coin, similar to the "cash," weight 5, brought 7.20; many other foreign gold pieces sold for from five to ten per cent above their nominal value. SILVER, BRONZE, etc.—A Ritter thaler of Sigismund of Austria, 1486, v. g. and scarce, 5.10: some copies of rare early Italian Medals, catalogued we know not why as Carrara Medals, brought nominal prices. Bronze cast Polish medal, John III, Sobieski, bicentennial of defeat of Turks before Vienna, 7. The Masonics, some of which were silver proofs of Prussian medals, brought absurdly low prices, bronze impressions from the same dies having often brought more than double what these did in silver, and sizes 27 to 36. A Swiss silver medal, size 15, arms of Basle, with a skull, hour-glass and flowers, said to be Masonic, but which we do not consider to have been such, brought only 1.00. The catalogue describing these pieces was full of erroneous readings of the legends, making it rather difficult to trace some of them in Marvin's work. Most of the prices were low, for the coins. We notice a comment under 878, where the compiler, speaking of some curious coins of large brass, says "they are certainly novelties, and may prove the connecting link between the Colonial coins and those struck in the Roman capital." This is a missing link we haven't missed before, or is this remark only a quiet hit at some Philadelphia discoveries of a similar character? We should appreciate Mr. Sampson's work better, if his proof reader were more careful, but "Jupiter" and "Pegarsus," and "Birmingham," and "Cappodistria," inserted as if the name was that of a place, not of a man, ought not to have escaped notice.

HASELTINE'S SEVENTY-EIGHTH SALE.

MR. JOHN W. HASELTINE held his Seventy-eighth Sale at Bangs & Co's, New York, on Wednesday, April 23d, 1884. It comprised copper and silver Coins and Medals, Indian Stone Implements, and Autographs. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Haseltine, embraced 546 lots, and extended only to 20 pages. The prices were as a rule rather low. We mention a dollar of 1798, thirteen stars, small eagle rev. which brought \$7.50; one of 1854, uncir., sharp and v. r. 12.25; Wreath Cent of '93, vine on edge, v. f. 8.80; Cent of 1804, v. g. 5.25; do. 1809, v. f. 5.30. A few Masonics brought merely nominal prices. One of the Franco-American jetons, Indian standing, guaranteed original, 3.20; the issue of the restrikes seems to have greatly depreciated the market value of these interesting pieces. We notice nothing else of any special interest.

THE ANTHON CABINET, PART FOUR.

THIS portion of the late Prof. Anthon's Cabinet contained solely Antique Coins, from Spain, Magna Graecia, Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Africa; also Roman coins under Kings, the Republic, and the

Empire. It was sold on Monday and Tuesday, May 5 and 6, at Bangs & Co's. The Catalogue was carefully prepared by Mr. G. L. Feuardent, and while not so full as those prepared by Prof. Anthon himself, which were so interesting and valuable, was full enough to give buyers a good idea of the coins offered. This began a new series of numbers, and the Catalogue, 84 pages, contained 1074 lots, closing with a few Numismatic books (on Ancient Coins). We can mention only a few of the prices obtained. Three bronze coins, duplicates, of Titus, with Judea Capta, v. f. and sharp, \$8.75, 11.50, 10.50, and one of the same Emperor, with Victoria Navalis, 4.25. Brilliant uncir. denarius of the Aemilian family, (M. Lepidus,) head of Venus, etc., 6.50; one of the Cornelian gens, (Lentulus,) with sacrificial implements, brilliant, 9.50; superb denarius, Vinicia gens, with head of Concord, rare, 8. The gold sold at very excellent prices: — Persian Daric, 40; gold coin of Hiero II of Syracuse, with head of Proserpine, 35; Aureus of Julius Caesar, 13; one of Augustus, 13.50; do. Tiberius, 20; Quinarius of the same, v. f. 16.50; Aureus of Caligula and Augustus, extremely rare and v. f. 36; do. Claudius, 19; do. Nero, 15.50; one of Otho, 66; one of Pertinax, 71; do. Elagabalus, 40; do. Alexander Severus, 36. and many others at corresponding prices. Jewish bronze coins ranged from 1.00 for a poor one of Herod Archelaus to 4.50 for one of Pontius Pilate, most of them bringing from 2 to 3.50 each. A Greek didrachm of Paestum, 18; tetradrachm of Thurium, 14; rare and fine didrachm of Locri Epizephiri, 9.50; tetradrachm of Panormus, head of Hercules, 13; a very choice piece, head of Queen Philistis, size 17, silver, 39; tetradrachm of Demetrius Poliorcetes, 21; another, with different obverse, somewhat similar rev., 23; tetradrachm of Ephesus, size 15, emblems of Diana, 18.50; do. of Tigranes, 26; Half Shekel of Simon Maccabeus, year 1, 30; shekel of the same, year 2, 40; another, year 3, 33; half do., same year, 24; tetradrachm of Carthage, Punic letters, 35. Several pieces of Roman First Brass sold for very high prices, \$13, 28, 40, 25, (for one of Vitellius,) but we have not space to particularize. Roman silver Denarii sold very well, also one of Pescennius Niger, with portrait, and rev. Minerva, 35.10; some of the forgeries even brought \$3 and \$4 and upwards.

FROSSARD'S THIRTY-SIXTH SALE.

MR. EDWARD FROSSARD held his Thirty-sixth sale, which was of the Howard Collection, and some other invoices, at Bangs & Co's rooms, New York, May 15 and 16. There was more than the usual variety of coins, there being 1,154 lots, and the Catalogue extending to 61 pages. The Catalogue, prepared with his usual taste, was a very interesting one, our only objection to it being that it lacked an index, which is often a convenience when looking up a coin afterwards. There were several pieces that we doubt not brought good prices, but by some accident of the mail no doubt, (for the mail between Irvington and Boston is never to be depended on for a prompt delivery,) we have not received the usual priced Catalogue of the sale, and find ourselves unable to give it the notice it deserves.

THE Collection of Mr. Ed. Frossard, the well-known publisher of *Numisma*, will be sold at auction in September or October next. Although comparatively small, this sale will, no doubt, attract unusual attention, both on account of the uniformly fine condition of the coins, as well as the large number of rarities which it will contain. The American series are represented by over one hundred medals in silver, chiefly historical, by many fine specimens in gold, silver and copper, nearly all of the earlier issues of the Mint, by some extremely fine cents and half cents, including a nearly complete set of the varieties of 1794, numbering over sixty specimens, and a few rare pattern coins, among which are the rare 1838 Orleans half, a unique 1839 half, etc. The Ancient and Foreign coins in general are mostly representative pieces, notable for size, beauty or rarity, in gold and silver almost exclusively. The Catalogue will be prepared and printed with special care, and will be furnished by the principal coin dealers, free of charge, to all those making application for it. A special edition, illustrated with six heliotype plates, will also be published, on heavy tinted paper. As we have frequently said in the *Journal*, Mr. Frossard's sales are always attractive; he has imported many very choice pieces for American collectors, and we shall look for the appearance of this Catalogue with unusual interest.

NOTED FOREIGN SALES OF COINS.

IN connection with Coin Sales, we clip the following from *Chambers' Journal*. By far the most valuable portion of the cabinets mentioned consisted of ancient coins, and it is gratifying to notice the increasing American interest in these monuments of antiquity. "The greatest sale of coins by public auction, we should imagine, was that of Lord Northwick, in December, 1859, and April, 1860. The former consisted of Greek coins only, and produced £8,568; the latter, of Roman and later pieces, fetched £3,320. The Greek coins were especially fine and rare, and some of them unique. One, a large piece of Camarina, bearing as reverse a nymph carried by a swan, a specimen of highest Greek art, went for £52 to the British Museum. A splendid piece of Agrigentum, with reverse of the monster Scylla, fetched £159. A coin of Cleopatra, Queen of Syria, and daughter of Ptolemy VI of Egypt, and wife successively of Alexander I, Demetrius II, and Antiochus VII, and mother of Seleucus V, and the eighth and ninth Antiochi—all kings of Syria—was bought by the British Museum for £240. It is said to be the only one known. Altogether our national collection obtained one hundred specimens at a cost of £900. Lord Northwick had lived to a great age, but up to the last he preserved his faculties, and indulged his passion for ancient art by buying and exchanging objects. His pictures, statuary—everything in fact—came to the hammer after his death. The years between 1790 and 1800 were spent by him in Italy, and he gained his early initiation into antiquities under the eye of Sir William Hamilton, the well-known ambassador at Naples. His first purchase is said to have been an after-dinner frolic in the shape of £8 for a bag of Roman brass coins. He and Payne-Knight bought and divided the fine collections of Prince Torremuzza and Sir Robert Ainslie—for the latter of which they gave £8,000. Since his

lordship's sale there has been nothing to approach it. Fine though small cabinets have not been wanting, however, and the enthusiast can always find something with which to feed his passion. At Huxtable's Sale, in 1859, the collection fetched an unusually large sum. Hobler's Roman cabinet of brass coins was sold for £1,759; Merlin's, containing 141 lots of Greek and Roman, produced £878; Sheppard's Greek, £1,900; Huber's, containing some hundreds of unpublished Greek, £3,000; Ivanoff's, £3,008; Bowen, £1,553; Brown, £3,012; Sambon, £3,148; Exereunetes, containing several supposed to be unique, £1,421. The Sambon Sale is memorable from the fact that a brass medallion of Geta, of the intrinsic value of 2d, was knocked down at £505!"

OBITUARY.

EDWARD COGAN.

THE death of MR. EDWARD COGAN, at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7, will bring sorrow to many outside of the immediate circle of his family. He was so well known to the older coin buyers, from his long connection with the sale of coins, that the tidings of his departure will bring to many of them the sense of personal bereavement, and although he gave up his active connection with the business in consequence of advancing years, in November, 1879, he never lost his interest in Numismatics; and his opinion was always highly valued, while his varied experience was ever at the service of his old friends. There were many collectors who invariably purchased through him, relying on his opinion as to the character and condition of the pieces they sought to acquire; and it would surprise some of our younger friends to learn the confidence with which in those early days unlimited bids were intrusted to Mr. Cogan, based on a firm reliance in his integrity, which was never misplaced, and on his judgment of values, which rarely if ever disappointed his clients.

Mr. Cogan was a native of England, having been born at Higham Hill, Walthamstow, Essex, a little village on the river Lea, near the city of London, and on the borders of Epping Forest. His father was the Rev. Eliezer Cogan; his mother's maiden name was Mary Atchison, both of Northamptonshire, and his grandfather was a medical practitioner in Rothwell, of that County, and a man of considerable reputation for skill and judgment. There is an old engraving still extant, showing a group of prominent physicians of that time, in which he is included.

Mr. Cogan was educated at his father's school, in Walthamstow; he married Miss Louise Webb, at Hoxton, near London, and had eight children, the oldest being the only daughter, and one son, Henry, dying while an infant. His eldest son Richard, is with Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, and well known to the coin dealers and coin and book buyers of the present day, while another, we believe the youngest son, George W., continues his father's business, on Stirling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Cogan was an honorary member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York. His literary work was all in connection with coins; he prepared and printed a pamphlet containing a "Table of gold, silver, and copper coins, not issued by the United States Mint," which has been of much service to collectors. He also issued a list of American Store Cards, with spaces for making notes as to rarity, condition, etc., which is now a scarce pamphlet. Beside this he prepared a long list of Catalogues for Coin Sales, extending over many years, which were noted for accurate descriptions, and often contained brief but valuable comments on the pieces offered. He was a man of most kindly feeling, genial and companionable, without an enemy, and his pleasant face and cordial greeting will long be remembered by "troops of friends."

W. T. R. M.

During the <i>Calendar</i> year ended December 31, 1883, there were struck at the U. S. Mint:	
Of Three Dollar pieces, gold,	1,540
" Quarter Eagles, "	4,040
" Dollars, "	5,040
Half Dollars, Silver,	5,500
Quarter Dollars, "	16,300
Three Cents,	25,300

EDITORIAL.

WE begin once more a volume of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. In the last number we gave a brief outline of the plan of the coming volume. We desire to thank our friends for the many kindly notices the Magazine has received in the past year, and to assure both them and our subscribers that nothing will be wanting on our part to make this at least equal in every respect to any of its predecessors.

OUR leading article, which was prepared expressly for the *Journal*, is illustrated from coins in Mr. Parsons's own collection, with the exception of Fig. 10, which is a foil rubbing of the reverse shown on the plate, and Nos. 7 and 17, which were loaned for the purpose by Mr. Appleton. As our space is limited, we are unable to publish the entire article in this number, but the conclusion will appear in our next.

"NUMISMA" for May demands notice at some length. What Mr. Frossard prints is always interesting, whether one agrees with him or not. The romance entitled "The 1804 Dollar" completely baffles us, but there is still time for the plot and meaning of the author to appear. It is however of "The Summer Island Gold Coin" that we must particularly write. A few lines in our January number receive from Mr. Frossard most unexpected notice, which is not always entirely just. No one was asked to condemn and reject the piece as fictitious simply because one of the publishing committee (W. S. A.) could not accept it as genuine. In showing it, Mr. Low made no claim to have any document proving or suggesting its age and history. It is one of those pieces as to which every one must form his own opinion, and our short notice of it merely gave our reasons for an adverse one. The words quoted in *Numisma* are purely personal, and there is no suggestion that any one should accept that opinion as his own. The fact that Captain John Smith did not mention a gold coin of the Sommer Islands does not prove this piece spurious, but does count as one of the reasons for believing it spurious. The case of the copper coinage is very different, for Capt. Smith did not say that there were tokens of one value only. Mr. Frossard considers the appearance and style of the gold piece favorable to its genuineness; certainly they are not dissimilar to Becker's work. In our judgment nothing could be expected from a committee of investigation. One committee of five might decide three to two in favor of the piece, and another committee the other way. The coin must be accepted or rejected by each person for himself.

OUR thanks are due to Herr Julius Hahlo, of Berlin (41 unter den Linden), for his priced coin catalogues (*Berliner Munz Verkehr*), which he has frequently sent us during the year: to the well known numismatic dealers Herr Adolph Hess, of Frankfort, and Herr C. G. Thieme, of Leipzig, we are also indebted for similar favors.

CURRENCY.

THE best kind of money is Harmony.

POVERTY brings a man to five *marks*. — *Wycliffe*.

"WELL is spent the penny that getteth the pound." — *Proverb of 1534*.

As an auxiliary to History, the science of Numismatics can hardly be over-rated.

— *Harvard College Report*.

WE know of no person who travels more "on her face" than the broad cheeked damsel on our mighty dollar; she is a fit companion for that heavy eighty-five cent fraud.

BRASS, said a profound philosopher, "is one of the most valuable commodities for a poor but aspiring young man." It would not require very much Roman brass, of the quality lately offered in the Anthon Sale, to remove even the stigma of poverty from the aforesaid young man.

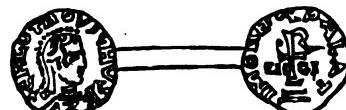


FIG. 1.—FRANKISH TREMISSIS. (638-56.)



FIG. 2.—COIN OF CUNIPERT (680-702).

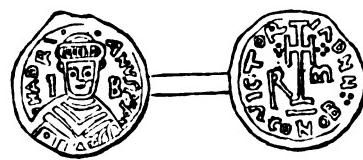
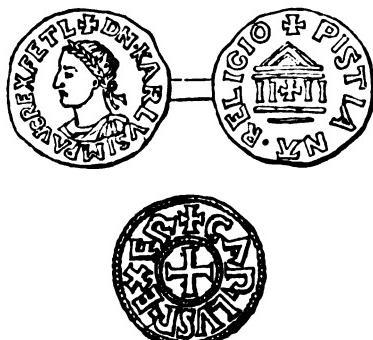


FIG. 3.—POPE ADRIAN I. (772-795).



FIGS. 4 AND 5.—CARLOVINGIAN.

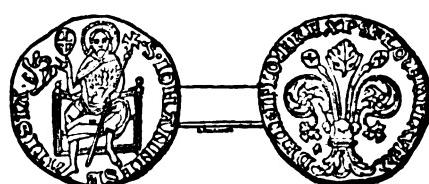


FIG. 6.—FIORINO D'ORO.

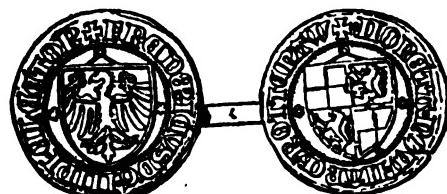


FIG. 7.—COIN OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

MEDIAEVAL COINS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XIX.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1884.

No. 2.

THE COLONIAL JETONS OF LOUIS XV.

BY GEORGE M. PARSONS.

[Concluded from Vol. xix, No. 1.]

THE device of the jeton of 1756 (Fig. 7)* shows two beehives with a swarm of bees passing from one to the other, with the legend above, SEDEM NON ANIMUM MUTANT "They change the seat, not the mind." This legend is a beautiful adaptation of a sentiment expressed by Horace in his epistle to Bullatius. (Epist. I. xi : 27.) The latter, oppressed by care, sought relief by traveling from city to city. Horace told him that his cure was not to be effected in this manner, since

"Coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt,"—

"They change the climate, not the character, who cross the seas." There is more in the device and legend of this jeton than appears at the first glance. The explanation of the uninterrupted advance of the French, even to the third year of the war, is to be found in the harmony of feeling and unity of action which marked all their operations. The reverse was the case with the colonies of England before the war; while, for several years after the war began, jealousies and lack of harmony between the army of England and the provincial forces impeded military operations. The English settlements were made by separate colonies composed of emigrants of different characters and with different purposes, and it was difficult to secure a hearty co-operation in the execution of any plan for resisting the encroachments of their enemy.

The harmony prevailing among the French arose from unwavering loyalty to the government of France. Neither soldier, priest, nor civilian, ever swerved from allegiance to the crown; Frenchmen on leaving home, Frenchmen they remained to the end. There was no thought of independent action, no purpose of revolt. Whenever an expedition was made, even to the regions most remote from the centre of the colonial government on the St. Lawrence, it was the sovereignty of France that was asserted, and her glory that was proclaimed. The English colonists always dreamed of independence, the French never.

* The references are to the plate in the last number.

That the French government understood and reciprocated this feeling, is fully shown by the issue of the jetons under consideration. It had already, in 1670, exhibited its concern for the American colonists by issuing, expressly for circulation among them, silver coins of two denominations, which differed from the ordinary coinage in this, that the arms of France on the reverse were surrounded by the inscription, GLORIAM REGNI TVI DICENT, "They shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom." (Figs. 10, 11.) The significant jeton of 1756 declares that three quarters of a century later no change of feeling had followed a change of place.

It is taken for granted that the inscription on the coins of 1670 has reference to the political character of the relations existing between the French colonies in America and the parent country. It is from the CXLV Psalm of David, the 10th and 11th verses of which are as follows:—

10. "All Thy works shall praise Thee, O Lord! and Thy saints shall bless Thee.

11. "They shall speak of the glory of Thy kingdom, and talk of Thy power."

It was suggested by the late Professor Anthon, to whose research we are indebted for an interesting history of this beautiful coin, and for our knowledge of the source of its legend, that it was the ecclesiastical character of French colonization which led to the quotation; the suggestion doubtless arose from the nature of the context. It is, however, always permitted to employ a sentence that is disassociated from its context by quotation, in a manner entirely different from its original use. This occurs in the application of the inscription on the jeton of 1756, where it is obvious that the purpose of the jeton was not the same which Horace sought to accomplish by his advice to his friend. It is important to notice in this connection the fact that there is not on any known jeton or medal the slightest allusion to the signal services rendered by the members of the priesthood in the establishment, extension, and protection of the French colonies. It seems, therefore, reasonable to conclude, that the inscription on these coins was employed to declare that from the colonists, without distinction of classes, was to proceed the song of praise.

The English government never issued any coins of importance in the interest of its American colonies, and when, in 1652, Massachusetts put into circulation its famous pine tree coins, they bore no reference whatever to England.

The jeton of 1757 (Fig. 8) represents Neptune and a warrior embarked upon a shell, which floats gracefully over the water. The legend is, PARAT ULTIMA TERRA TRIUMPHOS, "The remotest region prepares triumphs." The design and execution of the device is bold and spirited. The warrior with shield (which is blazoned with the lilies of France) and spear advanced, presses on as if eager for the conflict, while Neptune with his trident makes smooth the passage.

The remaining jeton (Fig. 9) shows the broad sea, and from the further shore, on which stands a city, a flight of eagles has taken wing and is approaching a rocky coast seen in the foreground to the left. The legend is, EADEM TRANS AEQUORA VIRTUS, "The same bravery beyond the seas." The eagles advance in graceful and easy movement, and the piece, although not

possessing the strong features of the others, is not less beautiful than they. These two jetons are the first which refer directly to military operations. Both are of the same character, and tell of victories gained and of courage unabated. They undoubtedly refer to the success which had hitherto fallen to the arms of the French, and to the re-inforcements which were sent forward in preparation for further contests. No more expressive symbol of military re-inforcements could be adopted than that of the last jeton, where the eagles are seen still rising from the distant shore from which the advance had been made. Enough has been said of the events of 1756 and 1757 to render unnecessary any more particular explanation of these two pieces.

The last jeton may seem out of place in view of the fact that in 1758 the Island of Cape Breton and Louisbourg fell into the hands of the British forces; but the surrender did not take place until the last week in August, in all probability long after the jeton was issued. It is not probable that the French government ever issued more than these eight jetons relating to its American colonies. The one issued in 1751, in its representation of the sturdy growth of the lily on a foreign soil, seems properly to introduce the series, which as properly is ended in 1758. These jetons are valuable in the evidence which they afford that the French government was in fact in earnest in its efforts to establish a New France on the North American continent.

After the war was ended a number of medals were struck by the English in commemoration of their victories, several of which are especially interesting in connection with the jetons of 1751, 1753, and 1757.

One issued on account of the capture of Louisbourg, the dies of which were cut by Pingo, shows on the obverse the bombardment of that city, and on the reverse (Fig. 14), a point of rock projecting boldly over the sea. On the top lies a naked female, representing France, crushed by a big globe, inscribed CANADA and AMERICA; on one side of it stands a sailor waving his cap; on the other an English grenadier, and behind him the British flag; above, Fame flies through the air blowing her trumpet and carrying a wreath of laurel. Between the soldier and the sailor is the inscription, PARITER IN BELLA, "Equally (brave or successful) in war." The female seems to be making efforts to push off the weight which fastens her to the rock. Her head is raised, her left arm supports her position, her right hand rests upon the edge of the precipice, *while from its relaxed grasp a lily falls below*. It is difficult to understand why a medal so carefully designed and executed should represent the defeat of France by the figure of a female lying under an immense globe. A possible explanation is found by reference to the jeton of 1753: the globe on the medal which shows on its surface the outlines of the western hemisphere is one of the two for which the one sun of France sufficed. It must be confessed that the satire of this portion of the medal, while severe, is awkward and coarse.

Another medal (Fig. 15) has for its obverse the laurel-crowned bust of George II, and on its reverse, for the central design, the figure of Britannia seated in a chariot drawn by a lion; on one side walks Liberty, on the other Justice, above is the inscription, FOEDUS INVICTUM, "An invincible league"—*and the path of the triumphal procession is strewn with lilies*. In every respect this is a beautiful medal. The movement of the procession towards the spectator is shown with great skill, while the satire of the design, so

effective in its severity, is conveyed with a delicacy that is beyond criticism. A third medal celebrates the victory of the English over the French in a naval fight off Belle Isle. The obverse displays Britannia with shield and trident, riding the waves triumphantly seated on a sea-horse, while Victory with a laurel wreath is flying above her; the legend is BRITAIN TRIVMPHED HAWKE COMMANDED. The reverse, which is shown in the plate (Fig. 16), bears an emblematic group of figures, and in the exergue the words "FRANCE RELINQUISHES THE SEA." This marine disaster, it will be seen, is represented by a foot soldier stepping to the land from the ocean, typified by a sea monster, who, as the TEMPEST vainly tries to resist the advancing galley of England. The propriety of representing the naval force of France by a foot soldier may well be doubted unless it was intended as a satirical reply to the jeton of 1757, issued only two years before the naval engagement. On the medal the soldier of the jeton is pushing forward, not in eagerness for the strife as when crossing the sea with propitious Neptune for his companion, but in ignominious flight. His sword is used to secure his footing on the land, while his shield is held behind him to protect his person from the avenging thunderbolts of Britannia, who is close in pursuit, regardless of Night, who flies to restrain her.

The war, whose victories are celebrated in these medals, was not confined to England and France. All the principal powers of Europe were in the field, and the contest was carried on in every quarter of the globe. Wherever a weak point was found by either side, a heavy blow was struck. The medal relating to Oswego, which has been spoken of, commemorated also the capture by the French of Wesel, an important post in the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, of Port Mahon, the capital of Minorca, and of St. David's, a strong position belonging to the English on the coast of Coromandel, on the western side of the Bay of Bengal. The capture of these positions and of Oswego, in various parts of the world, was considered sufficient authority for bestowing on the King of France the title of "ORBIS IMPERATOR."

It will be observed that there is also on the last of the English medals, which are shown on the plate of illustrations (Fig. 15), a list of places, as well in Europe and Africa as in America, where the arms of France had fallen before those of England,—Goree, Senegal, St. Malo, Cherbourg, Louisbourg, Frontenac, and Duquesne, and in each instance there is added the name of the successful commander. It can hardly be doubted that this enumeration of victories was made in reply to the boastful character of the Oswego medal,—a reply which is the more forcible from the fact that the list of French victories is eclipsed by the larger list of those achieved by the English.

There is another medal, the sting of which is found in an inverted lily, in the centre of a shield on either side of which are the lion and the unicorn of England, and above is the inscription, *PERFIDIA EVERSA*, "Perfidy overthrown." This medal also mentions other important captures from the French and the Spaniards. Still another medal is devoted especially to the celebration of the conquest of Guadeloupe, one of the most valued possessions of the French in the West Indies.

Although the cause of the war was removed by the conquest of Canada in 1760, hostilities on the continent continued until 1762, on account of the difficulty of settling the conflicting interests of the various allies of the two

principal parties to the conflict. A treaty was negotiated in 1761, but, not being satisfactory, was not ratified. There was, however, a general desire for peace. The English, although successful, felt the heavy drain upon their treasury for expenses and for subsidies to their allies. France, and Spain who had joined France from Bourbon sympathy—had both suffered in the loss of colonies and commerce. The Dutch had taken a neutral position on the breaking out of the war, and their territory enjoyed immunity from invasion, but it was charged by England that they had transported from Sweden to their own ports, arms and munition of war, which soon found their way to the French, and had given the protection of their flag to commerce between France and her colonies in the West Indies. The English consequently seized and condemned the merchant vessels of the Dutch whenever they were met on any sea. Under this condition of affairs there was but little difficulty in negotiating a second treaty, which was concluded and signed on the 23d of November, 1762.

This brief summary will be sufficient for the explanation of a beautiful medal struck by the Dutch in 1762, which is shown on the plate of illustrations, and a notice of it will close this article.

This may be considered exclusively a peace medal. On the obverse (Fig. 17) is seen a column, against the base of which the shields of England and France—no longer clashing—quietly rest. On the shaft are fastened the arms of Austria, while an Indian—among European medalists the invariable type of America—holds up a cherub in the act of crowning the column with a small image bearing a branch of the olive tree. The legend, *EVROPAE ALMAM NE TARDET PACEM*, “Let nothing delay the sweet peace of Europe,” being an invocation for peace, would indicate either that the medal was struck before the execution of the treaty, or that a fear existed that peace might not follow. In either case, it well expresses the feeling which prevailed with all parties engaged in or affected by the war. The reverse, (Fig. 18,) shows Mercury, who bears in one hand the caduceus and an olive branch, and with the other gently strokes the mane of the lion of the Batavi,—the emblem of the Dutch,—which rests in placable mood among boxes and barrels, and other signs of prosperous trade, and upholds a staff, on which is a Liberty cap, and the clustered arrows of the United Provinces, while in the background ships are filling their sails for distant ports. The legend, *DVRET VSQVE AD AETERNV*, “May it endure forever,” is a prayer well in harmony with the peaceful scene:—a vain prayer, since but a short time elapsed before another war broke out, the result of which was the establishment of the independence of the American colonies,—a result which possibly excited among the English a regret that there had not been at an early date an amicable adjustment of division lines between the French and English colonies in America.

THE English Fourpenny piece was coined for the first time after the lapse of two centuries in the reign of William IV, and is said to owe its existence to Joseph Hume, a Radical member of the British Parliament from 1812 to 1855, from whom it obtained the name of “Joey.” It was very unpopular with the cabman, when the fare was fixed at 8*d.* a mile, as it was possible to pay him the exact amount of his fare without change. Both the fourpence and threepence, the latter struck in large quantities since 1845, are found “very useful coins, especially for charitable (?) purposes.”

THE COINAGE OF ROME.

BY HERBERT A. GRUEBER.

[Concluded from Vol. xix, no. 1.]

Mints.—WHEN the Roman Empire came under the sway of Augustus, the Roman monetary system was imposed as the official standard in financial business throughout the empire, and no mint was allowed to exist without the imperial license. This permission was, however, conceded to many Greek cities which for the most part struck only copper coins, though several cities issued also silver coins: the only local mint of which gold coins are known is that of Caesarea in Cappadocia. These coins are usually designated Greek Imperial. The issue of pure silver coins does not appear to have been carried on to any great extent, and did not last longer than the reign of Nero, (if we except the large silver pieces struck in the provinces of Asia and usually called medallions), when the abundance of copper money placed the silver at a premium, and it gradually disappeared from circulation. This copper coinage had for obverse type the head of the emperor, etc., and for reverse some mythological or historical subject: the inscriptions were always in Greek. In the second century the issues of the copper money increased very rapidly; but as the Roman denarius became more and more debased, and the local mints could no longer make a profit of issuing coins on any local standard, gradually one city after the other ceased to exercise the right of coining money, and by the end of the reign of Gallienus almost the only mint of importance remaining was that of Alexandria, which continued to issue its coins till the reign of Diocletian. This mint was able to last out longer than the others, because it adopted the same tactics as the imperial mint at Rome: that is, as the denarius became more and more debased, so Alexandria, to keep pace, debased all her coins, and the silver became potin, and the potin, copper. Besides these mints there existed from time to time other local ones, which issued gold and silver coins after the Roman types and standard. Such a mint was established at Antioch from Vespasian through the succeeding reigns to Gallienus; these coins, the aureus and denarius, being of a peculiarly rude fabric. The denarius was struck at Ephesus during the reigns of Vespasian and Domitian. In the western part of the empire there were also local mints, for Spain struck coins pretty freely from the reign of Augustus to that of Titus, and in Gaul we find a large number of aurei issued over the same period. The coinages of Clodius Macer in Africa, of Clodius Albinus in Gaul, of Pacatianus, Regalianus, and Dryantilla at Siscia, and other such issues, must be considered as exceptional and as having no legitimate authorization. When the base silver coinage had thus driven the Greek imperial copper coins out of circulation, Gallienus established local mints throughout the whole empire, which struck money after the Roman types and standard. The number of mints was further increased by Diocletian, and these continued to exercise their rights till the extinction of the Roman rule in the west and afterwards in the east. At first there was no indication on the coin that it was struck out of Rome; but Diocletian placed on all the coins, both of Rome and elsewhere, a monogram or initial letter of the city whence the coin came.

Medallions and Tickets.—Besides the coins there are certain pieces in metal which resemble money in general appearance, but which were never

made to pass as currency. These are called medallions and tickets, the medallions corresponding to medals of the present time. The types of the medallions resemble those of the copper sestertius, having on one side the portrait of an imperial personage, and on the other some mythological, dedicatory, historical, or architectural subject, which more often than in the case of the coinage has some reference to the emperor or to the imperial family. The size of the medallions is usually somewhat larger than that of the sestertius, and it is easily distinguished from the coins by the absence of the letters s.c. The work, too, is finer and in higher relief, so that they form quite *pieces de luxe*. These pieces were struck in gold, silver, and copper, those of the last metal being most common. The silver and copper medallions were apparently first struck in the reign of Domitian, but the first gold one extant is of the reign of Diocletian, after whose time gold and silver medallions are more general than those of copper. The finest pieces were issued by Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Commodus; but the quality of the work is fairly maintained at a later period, when the coinage had much fallen in style and character. Even during the reigns of Constantine the Great and his successors, the execution of the medallions is throughout much superior to that of the current coins. It is probable that these pieces were all struck as honorary rewards or memorials, and were presented by the emperor to his troops or to those about the court. It has been supposed that they were intended to be placed on the standards, because some are provided with deep outer rims, but this seems doubtful, as in all representations of standards on the column of Trajan and other buildings it may be seen that the medallions with which they are adorned have the bust of the emperor facing, whereas on these it is always in profile.

Of the tickets the most important are the *contorniates*, so called because they have the edge slightly turned over. These pieces are of copper of the size of the sestertius, but somewhat thinner, and they have for types on one side some mythological, agonistic, or historical subject, either relating to the public games or to the contests which took place for the honors of the amphitheatre, the circus, the stadium, or the odeum; and on the other side a head or bust, imperial, regal, or otherwise, such as of philosophers, authors, and poets. The question of the object of these pieces and the time when they were struck has provoked much discussion, but at last these two points seem to have been fairly settled. Judging from the fabric, their issue appears to have commenced in the reign of Constantine the Great, and to have been continued to about that of Anthemius, A. D. 464-472, that is, for a space of about one hundred and fifty years. They were struck for presentation to the victors at the public games and contests, not as their sole reward, but as a kind of ticket on the presentation of which at some appointed place and time they would receive the allotted prizes.

Medallic Art.—In the massive and rude forms of the early coinage of Rome, bold in its relief, and not without some knowledge of the laws of perspective, we see illustrated the stern, hard character of the Roman, whose entire attention was given either to universal conquest abroad or to agricultural pursuits at home. Art to him possessed no charm, as he was devoid of elegance and taste, and even the nobles prided themselves on their natural deficiency in matters of art, which they considered incompatible with *imperium* and *libertas*. This feeling, at the end of the second century B. C., became

somewhat softened by the presence in Rome of the vast spoils of Greece, consisting chiefly of statues and paintings; and if the people still despised the practical cultivation of the arts, they were in general delighted with the beauty, or rather the novelty, of these acquisitions. This increasing taste for the artistic is depicted on the coins, which during the Republic are of a pictorial character, in many instances not without some merit, the whole type being in low relief. As compared with the earlier period, this one may be called progressive.

With the Augustan age comes a visible change, and Greek artists are imported into Rome, not only to adorn the temples of the gods, but also to embellish the villas of the rich, into many of which had already found their way numerous original works from Greece, Asia, and Egypt. As the taste increased and it was impossible to furnish the wants of all with original Greek works, there naturally arose a great demand for copies of the most famous and best known objects. Instances of these copies may be seen in the British Museum in such works as the Discobolus, which is supposed to be taken from a bronze figure by Myron; the Townley Venus, which, if not a work of the Macedonian period, may be a copy of one; and the Apollo Citharoedus, probably adapted from some celebrated original, since two other nearly similar figures exist. Though we cannot claim much originality for the Roman artists at this period, yet they are no mere servile copyists; as by a frequent modification of the original design they give an air of novelty and a stamp of individuality to their works. What has been said of sculpture applies alike to medallic art, and the effect of this Greek influence is very marked on the coins of the Augustan age, and especially on those of the two Agrippinas, Caligula and Claudius. The mythological figures which we meet with on these coins strike us very forcibly as copies in many instances of Greek statues. Jupiter seated holding his thunderbolt and sceptre; Minerva leaning on her spear and shield ornamented with the serpent; Spes tripping lightly forward, holding a flower and gently raising her dress; and Diana rushing onward in the chase, her bow in her out-stretched hand, and followed by her hound,—are all representations of Greek subjects. The coins of Nero show the perfection which portraiture had attained, the growth of whose bad passions can be traced in the increasing brutality of his features; whilst the coinages of Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Aurelius, give us the highest state of Roman medallic art and work.

With the decay of the Empire comes an immediate decline in the workmanship of the coinage; from Commodus to Diocletian it was one continued downward course. The coins of the early Christian emperors show a slight artistic revival, and when, in later times, the artists of the West poured into Constantinople, carrying with them all that remained of artistic life in the ancient world, they imported into the coinage that style of ornament so peculiarly Byzantine, the traces of which are still to be seen in the architecture of the Greek Church, both in Europe and Asia.

IN a stone mountain wall on Crawshay's Cray, in Wales, were found recently three hundred silver coins bearing the effigy of Queen Elizabeth, and bearing dates ranging from 1510 to 1605. Those of the latter date, however, bear the effigy of James I, whose profile is clear and distinct.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[Continued from Vol. xix, No. 1.]

DXXVIII. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)*Rev.* As DIII, but dated 1882; H under the date. Silver. Size 30 m. C.DXXIX. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)*Rev.* As D, but dated 1882; H under the date. Silver. Size 23 m. C.DXXX. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)*Rev.* As DI, but dated 1882; H under the date. Silver. Size 18 m. R 2.DXXXI. *Obv.* As D. (5 cents.)*Rev.* As DII, but dated 1882; H under the date. Silver. Size 15 m. C.DXXXII. *Obv.* As D.*Rev.* TWO HUNDRED CENTS ONE HUNDRED PENCE. 2 | DOLLARS | 1865 within a dotted circle, a small ornament on either side. Gold. Size 18 m. R 6.

This is a very rare Pattern. The only specimen I have seen is in the collection of the British Museum. Another pattern of the same date is reported to have been struck, but I have not been able to see a specimen.

DXXXIII. *Obv.* As D. (2 dollars.)*Rev.* As the last, but the letters in DOLLARS and the figures in the date are larger. Gold. Size 18 m. C.

The Newfoundland gold coinage is often met with in circulation in Canada.

DXXXIV. *Obv.* VICTORIA D: G: REG: NEWFOUNDLAND Two fancy ornaments, one on either side, consisting of three semicircles joined, with a dot in the centre of each, separating Newfoundland from the former part of the legend. Coroneted head of the Queen to the left, within an inner circle.*Rev.* Same as last, but dated 1870. Size 18 m. R 6.

This pattern is not in the hands of any collector, and there is only one specimen in the Mint collection, so that it may be classed as unique.

DXXXV. *Obv.* As D. (2 dollars.)*Rev.* As the last, but dated 1870. Gold. Size 18 m. C.DXXXVI. *Obv.* As D. (2 dollars.)*Rev.* As DXXXIII, but dated 1872. Gold. Size 18 m. C.DXXXVII. *Obv.* As D. (2 dollars.)*Rev.* As DXXXIII, but dated 1880. Gold. Size 18 m. R 2.DXXXVIII. *Obv.* As D. (2 dollars.)*Rev.* As DXXXIII, but dated 1881. Gold. Size 18 m. C.

MEDALS.

DXXXIX. *Obv.* GEORGII TERTII REX Bust of George III in armor at the left.*Rev.* To the left MARTINICO | MONCK^N & RODNEY FEB. 4 | ST^T LUCIA ST^T VINCENT | TOBAGO GRANADA & | MARCH 1. 5 &. at the top PR OF WALES BO | AUG. 12 | HERMIONE | MAY 31 at the right. THE HAVANNAH | ALBM^R & POCOCK. AUG

14 | NEWFOUNDLAND SEP 18 | ALCANA CASSEL & &; at the bottom GRÆBENSTEIN | FERD^P & GRANBY | JUNE 24 In the centre is a serpent with his tail in his mouth enclosing PAX | AUSPICATA | NOV. 3. a pair of scales and an anchor; under the serpent is the date MDCCCLXII. Silver. Size 40 m. R 5.

This medal commemorates among other victories during 1762, the final expulsion of the French from British North America.

DXL. *Obv.* THE CATHEDRAL OF S^T JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND. *Ex.* THE HOUSE WHICH I DESIRE TO | BUILD IS GREAT, FOR OUR | GOD IS GREAT. | 2, PARA-LIP. II. 5. View of St. John's Cathedral; to the left, in small letters, J. TAYLOR; to the right, BIRM.

Rev. Ex. THE FIRST STONE LAID BY THE R^T REV^P D^E FLUMING V. A. | 1841. The bishop celebrating the Mass; to his right is a priest with censer, before him is a table, on which the stone is laid and a cross; in front of the table are three priests, one holding a crucifix, and two with candles. In the background are a number of men, building material, houses and mountains; above is the All-seeing eye; on the groundwork, ALLEN. SC. White metal. Size 54 m. R 4.

This is well executed in high relief; the scene showing the laying of the stone is a work of art.

DXLI. *Obv.* As CXCIV, without the name of the medallist.

Rev. NEWFOUNDLAND TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. REV^P. KIRAN WALSH PRESIDENT. A Greek cross, inscribed I PLEDGE | MYSELF | WITH THE | DIVINE | ASSISTANCE, | THAT AS LONG AS I SHALL CONTINUE | A MEMBER OF THIS SOCIETY | I WILL ABSTAIN FROM ALL | INTOXICATING LIQUORS, UNLESS FOR | MEDICAL OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES, | AND THAT I WILL DISCOUNTENANCE | INTEMPERANCE | IN OTHERS Below are two sprigs; in each of the four angles is a Latin cross. White metal. Size 44 m. R 4.

A medal given to members of the Temperance Society on their signing the pledge.

DXLII. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. S^T. JOHN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY BE SOBER AND WATCH Greek cross, inscribed as the last, with Latin crosses in the angles. White metal. Size 43 m. R 4.

The Greek cross having been adopted by Father Mathew in his first Temperance Medals, has been a favorite one with Roman Catholic Societies ever since.

DXLIII. *Obv.* . TORBAY TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY NEWFOUNDLAND. Within an ornamental inner circle ESTABLISHED | FEAST OF | ALL SAINTS | 1879.

Rev. IN HOC SIGNO VINCES above a radiated Latin cross. Below, I PLEDGE MYSELF WITH THE DIVINE | ASSISTANCE, THAT AS LONG AS I | SHALL CONTINUE A MEMBER OF THIS | SOCIETY, I WILL ABSTAIN FROM ALL | INTOXICATING LIQUORS, UNLESS | FOR MEDICAL OR RELIGIOUS | PURPOSES AND THAT I WILL | DISCOUNTENANCE | INTEMPERANCE IN | OTHERS. White metal. Size 43 m. R 4.

Torbay is a small village on a bay of the same name, about seven miles from St. John. Intemperance prevailed to such an extent in some of the fishing villages in Newfoundland, that there was great need for a reformation in that direction, hence the number of medals relating to that subject. I have been informed that there are one or two others, but have not at present been able to learn anything more definite concerning them.

R. W. M^CLACHLAN.

[To be continued.]

THE COINAGE OF CHRISTIAN EUROPE.

BY C. F. KEARY, M.A., F.S.A.

UNDER the above title is included the coinage of all that portion of Europe which was not subject to the rule of Mohammedan princes, from the fall of the Western Empire till our own day. When we consider what vast fields of space and time are covered by this branch of numismatics, it will be seen to be too large a subject to be dealt with adequately in a magazine article. The difficulty is found to be increased when we take into account how many different interests the study touches. The simple economist, the historian, the student in the history of art, and the student of Christian iconography, might each expect to have his inquiries answered were there space at our disposal to do so. But such a treatment is, within our present limits, impossible. The only circumstance which makes it possible to deal with the subject at all here is the fortunate tendency which in all ages the different countries of Europe have shown to bring their coinage into some sort of common conformity. Of this tendency we have plenty of examples in our own day, as, for instance, the practical uniformity which by the "Monetary Convention of the Latin Nations" was established in the coinages of Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Italy, in the recently-established uniformity of coinage throughout the German Empire, and in the inclination which the establishers of this coinage showed to model their currency upon that of England. The same kind of tendency among contemporary nations is to be detected all through the numismatics of the Middle Ages, and in truth by no means diminishes in force the further we mount toward the beginnings of mediæval history; a fact which will seem strange to those who are accustomed to look upon the Europe of those days as a mere collection of heterogeneous atoms, and its history as nothing better than a "scuffling of kites and crows."

It results from this that it is possible in some degree to study the numismatics of the Middle Ages, and of more modern times, as a whole; and in a very rough way to divide its history into certain periods, in each of which the most striking characteristics numismatically, and the most important events, can be pointed out, without any attempt (which could not be successful) to follow in detail the history of the currency in each land. When in a subsequent paper we come to speak of the English coinage, a more minute treatment of that special branch will be possible.

The periods into which I propose to divide the numismatic history of Christian Europe are these:—

PERIOD I. Of transition between the Roman and the true mediæval. Let us say, from the deposition of Romulus Augustulus (A.D. 476) to the accession of Charlemagne (A.D. 768).

PERIOD II. From the rise of the new currency inaugurated by the house of Heristal, and which attained its full extension under Charles the Great, for all the time during which this currency formed practically the sole coinage of Western Europe.

PERIOD III. From the reintroduction of a gold coinage into Western Europe, which we may date from the striking of the *Florino d'oro* in Florence, year 1252, to the full development of Renaissance Art upon coins, say 1450.

PERIOD IV. From this year, 1450, to the end of Renaissance Era, in 1600.

PERIOD V. That of modern coinage, from A.D. 1600 to our own day.

This division of our subject may serve at once to give the student some general notion of the sort of interest which pre-eminently attaches to the numismatics of each period. If he is concerned with the earliest history of the Teutonic invaders of Roman territory, with what may almost be called the *pre-historic* age of mediæval history, he will be disposed to collect the coins which belong to our first division. The coins of the second period are of great value for the study of the true Middle Ages, not only as illustrations of that history, but for the light which they shed upon the mutual relationships of the different nations of Christendom, upon the economical history of this age, and lastly upon the iconography of this, the dominant era of mediæval Catholicism. The coinage of the third period illustrates, among other things, the rise in wealth and

importance of the Italian cities, the greater consideration which from this time forward began to attach to the pursuits of wealth and commerce, and a consequent growth of art and of intellectual culture. The coins of the fourth period, beside their deep historical interest for the portraits which they give us of the reigning sovereigns or rulers, are pre-eminent in beauty above those of any other of the five periods, and alone in any way comparable with the money of Greece. Finally, the fifth period will be most attractive to those whose historical studies have lain altogether in the age to which it belongs.

PERIOD I. From Augustulus to Charlemagne.—It is generally found that a monetary change follows some time after a great political revolution. People cannot immediately forego the coinage they are used to, and even when this has no longer a *raison d'être*, it is still continued, or is imitated as nearly as possible. Thus, though from the beginning of the fifth century (A.D. 405) a steady stream of barbarian invasion set into the Roman Empire, from the Visigoths in the south and from the Suevi and Burgundians and their allies in the north (in Gaul), no immediate change in the coinage was the result. The money of the Roman Empire in the west and in the east circulated among these barbarians, and was imitated as closely as possible by them. The barbarian kings did not even venture to place their names upon the money. They sometimes hinted them by obscure monograms. The first coin which bears the name of any Teutonic conqueror is a small silver coin which shows the name of Odoacer (A.D. 476), and this piece is of great rarity. The Ostrogothic kings in Italy, after the accession of Athalaric to the end of their rule (A.D. 526—553), and the Vandal kings in Africa subsequent to Huneric (*i.e.* from A.D. 484—533), placed their names upon coins, but only upon those of the inferior metals. The full rights of a coinage can scarcely be claimed until the sovereign has ventured to issue coins in the highest denomination in use in his territory. These full rights, therefore, belonged, among the people of the Transition Era, only to three among the conquering Teutonic peoples, viz.: (1) to the Visigoths in Spain, (2) the Franks in Gaul, and (3) the Lombards in Italy.

The Visigothic coinage begins with Leovigild in 573, and ends with the fall of the Visigothic kingdom before the victorious Arabs at the battle of Guadelata in 711. The coins are extremely rude, showing (generally) a bust upon one side, and on the other either another bust or some form of cross. Three main types run throughout the series, which consists almost exclusively of a coinage in gold.

The Frankish coinage is likewise almost exclusively a gold currency. It begins with Theodebert, the Austrasian (A.D. 534), and, with unimportant intervals, continues till the accession of the house of Pepin. At first the pieces were of the size of the Roman *solidus* (*solidus aurcus*) but in latter years more generally of the size of the *tremissis*. Fig. 1 is a specimen of a Frankish *tremissis*, struck by Clovis II. (A.D. 638—656), and with the name of his treasurer, St. Eloi. It is noticeable that in this series only a certain proportion of the pieces bears the names of the monarchs, the rest bearing simply the names of the towns at which and the moneymen by whom they were struck.

The Lombardic coinage of North Italy—the kings of Milan and Pavia—begins with Cunipert (A.D. 680), and ends with the defeat of Desiderius by Charlemagne, 774, in which year the Frankish king assumed the crown of Lombardy. The coinage is generally of gold, and of the type of Fig. 2, showing on one side the bust of the king (imitated from the Roman money), and on the reverse the figure of St. Michael, legend *scs MIHAHIL*. This saint was, we know, especially honored by the Lombards (Paul Diac, *Hist. Lang.*, iv. 47; v. 3, 41). Another Lombardic coinage was that of the Dukes of Beneventum, who struck pieces upon the model of the money of the Eastern emperors.

Fig. 2 represents a coin of the Lombardic king Cunipert. Fig. 3 is the earliest Papal coin, that struck by Pope Adrian I. after the defeat of Desiderius in A.D. 774.

True Mediæval Period.—The second age is the true Middle Age, or what is sometimes called the Dark Age; for with the beginning of our third period, which it will be seen is nearly that of the last crusade, the first dawn of the Renaissance is discernible.

It follows that in the scarcity of printed monuments of this age, the coinage of the period is one deserving of a very attentive study, and of a much more detailed treatment than I am able to bestow upon it.

The coinage inaugurated by the house of Pepin has the peculiarity of being totally unlike any currency which preceded it. The three chief autonomous barbarian coinages which we have enumerated above consisted almost exclusively of gold money; the coinage inaugurated by the Carlovingian dynasty was almost exclusively of silver. Silver from this time forth until the end of our second period remained the sole regular medium of exchange; a gold coinage disappeared from Western Europe, and was only represented by such pieces as were imported thither from the east and the south. Such gold coins as were in use were the bezants or *byzantini*, i.e., the gold coins of the Roman Emperors of Constantinople, and (much less frequently) the *maravedis*, gold coins struck by the Spanish dynasty of Al-Moravide (El-Murabiteen). When Charles extended his empire to its greatest limits, he introduced almost everywhere in Europe this new coinage, which was known as the new denier (*novi denarii*), or possibly in German as *pfenig*.* This denarius was the first coinage of Germany. In Italy it generally superseded the Roman denarius, or the coinage of the Lombards.

The usual type of this *New Denarius* was at first (1) simply the name or monogram of the emperor, and on the reverse a plain cross; (2) the bust of the emperor, with a cross on the reverse; or (3) the bust of the emperor on the obverse, and on the reverse a temple inscribed with the motto *XTIANA RELIGIO*. Figs. 4 and 5, though not probably of Charles the Great himself, but of Charles the Bald, give good examples of the earliest types of denarii. One of the first documents referring to this coin is a capitulary of Pepin the Short (755), making its use compulsory in his dominions. In imitation of this Carlovingian denarius, the *penny* was introduced into England by Offa, King of Mercia (757—794). The only exceptions to the general use of the Carlovingian denarius in Western Europe were afforded by those towns or princes in Italy which imitated the money of the Byzantine Empire. This was the case with some of the earlier Popes, as, for example, the above coin of Adrian I., which is quite Byzantine in type; and after a short time with Venice, which at first struck denarii of the Carlovingian pattern, and changed this currency for one closely modelled upon the Byzantine pattern, other neighboring cities following her example. It is a curious fact that the contemporary Arabic silver coins (*dirhems*) appear to have been in frequent use in Christian Europe at this time. The circumstance probably arose from their being in weight exactly double that of the Carlovingian denarius.

After the accession of the race of Capet to the throne in France, the denarii continued little changed; and not only in the districts over which ruled the early kings of this dynasty, but over the greater part of what is now France. The number of feudal divisions into which the country was split up is shown by the numerous princes' names which appear upon the currency, but they did not cause much variety in the type of the money. The types continued to be various combinations of (1) an inscription over all the face of the coin; (2) a rude bust sometimes so degraded as to be barely distinguishable; (3) the conventional even-limbed cross; (4) a changed form of the temple made to take the appearance of a Gothic arch between two towers. This type becomes sometimes so degraded that it has been taken for the ground plan of the fortifications of Tours.

In Germany, the Carlovingian emperors were succeeded by the Saxon dynasty, which in its turn gave place to that of Franconia. During all this period (A.D. 919—1125), the denarius continued the chief, and almost the sole, coin in use in Germany. Here, however, the variety of types were much greater, though most of these varieties can be shown to have sprung out of the old Carlovingian types. The right of coinage was at this time even more widely extended in Germany than in France, but in the former country the nominal supremacy of the emperor was generally—though far from universally—acknowledged, and his name was placed upon the coinage.

* It seems probable, however, that the word *pfenig* was only an adaptation of the English word penny (*penig*).

In Italy, most of the towns which possessed the right of a coinage derived it directly from the emperor; thus Genoa obtained this right from Conrad III.; Venice (at first), Pisa, Pavia, Lucca, Milan, are among the cities which struck coins bearing the names of the early German Emperors.

[To be continued.]

A FIND OF ANGLO-SAXON PETER'S PENCE.

WE have referred in a previous number of the *Journal* to the "find" of early Saxon coins in Rome. The following extract from a letter from Rome gives further information concerning it, as well as some speculations about the time of its concealment.

THE discovery in a corner of the House of the Vestals, below the Palatine Hill, of an earthen pot of Anglo-Saxon coins, throws light upon the vicissitudes of the Papacy during the early mediaeval period commonly called the Dark Ages. The Professor of Christian Archaeology, Comm: Giovanni Battista De Rossi, has published a dissertation upon the Anglo-Saxon Peter's Pence, in a letter to another archaeologist, Signor Lanciani, in which he points out that the Vestals' House was the early seat of the Papal government (the "Vatican" in fact) of those ages. The treasure was found in a corner of the Atrium of the Vestals towards the Forum, in a chamber of mediaeval construction, about one metre sixty centimetres above the ancient level. Near the place was found also a brick with a stamp upon it, hitherto unique in Rome. It bears a Greek cross with the name Giovanni in Greek letters, and undoubtedly belongs to the Greco-Byzantine period. De Rossi happened to be present when the excavators came upon it. The coins are eight hundred and thirty-five in number, one gold, the rest silver, and all comparatively fresh coinage, and belonging undoubtedly, with four exceptions, to the Anglo-Saxon tribute money sent to the Popes as *Romescot*, *Romepeny*, *Romefeah*. They range from the reign of Alfred the Great (871-900) to that of Edmund I (941-946), and were current coin of England, not especially coined to be sent to Rome. Besides the money, there was in the pot a *fibula* or double clasp, which gives a clue to the epoch at which the treasure was hidden, and a guess as to the person who possessed it or had it in his care. The *fibula* consists of two oval plates of copper worked with silver lines, with hooks at one extremity and two little open semi-circles at the other, which were used for sewing the clasps on one border of the *chlamys* or mantle, while the hooks had corresponding rings on the opposite; just as the pluvials are fastened in liturgical use at the present day by the pectoral clasps. The clasps are ornamented with silver outlined trefoils in the centre, and bear an inscription carried from one to the other within a double circle also of silver lines,

DOMNO MA + RINO PAPA

Two Marinos, or Martinos, are registered in the series of Popes; the first occupied the chair from the year 882 to 884, the second from 942 to 946. From the dates on the coins it is probable the clasps had belonged to some official of the Papal court in the pontificate of the second Marino or Martino, perhaps the treasurer of the Anglo-Saxon tribute money; the lay, as well as the ecclesiastical courtiers, having the right to wear the *cappa plurialis*, but clasped on the shoulders instead of on the breast.

The treasurers and guardians of the money of the Roman Church were the *Arcarius* and the *Vestararius*, both great officials of the Curia. The *Arcarius* in the ninth and tenth centuries was chosen from among the ecclesiastics, and was sometimes a bishop; in the pontificate of Marino II (945) there is mention of *Andreas arcarius*. The *Vestararius*, guardian of the precious wardrobe and money in reserve, was often a layman of high influence and dignity. A *Vestararius* of the ninth century is called *potentissimus*; one in the year 1032 *primus senator et unicus Romanorum dux* (first senator and only Duke of the Romans). And to such a high dignitary De Rossi thinks this unique pair of clasps must have belonged. It would be vain to conjecture by what right this *Vestararius* hid away the Anglo-Saxon money in this place. Perhaps it was put there for safety when Alberic, Prince of the Romans, was master of Rome during the pontificate of Marino II, and at war with Ugo, King of Italy, whose army was then in the neighborhood, and who tried to bribe the citizens to admit him into the Eternal City. Alberic and the Pope were in accord, but peace was not concluded until 946. Further excavations will show that this house built on the Atrium of Vesta must have appertained to the Papal *Curia*, and was near the Episcopium and the *Turris chartularia*—office of archives—to the right of the *Via Sacra*.

The Greco-Byzantine brick stamp above mentioned gives a clue to the period and the Pope by whom this house was built, over part of the Atrium of Vesta. A certain Plato, who died in 686, had a son called Giovanni, who afterward became Pope under the title of Giovanni VII (A. D. 705). This Pontiff seems to have designed making a residence for himself and his successors in the old Imperial Palace on the slopes of the Palatine Hill. He died, however, before finishing the Episcopium; but De Rossi thinks the succeeding Popes continued to build and reside there; and that under Marino II and the half of the tenth century, the Roman Curia still held possession of the slopes of the Palatine toward the *Via Sacra*. So if, as ancient records say, Popes were elected on the Palatine in *Palladio*, where they were under the protection of the Frangipani fortresses, they were, at the same time, in their own residence. After the death of Giovanni VII (A. D. 705), that portion of the Palatine which looks on the *Via Sacra* continued to be in the power of the Duke sent from Byzantium, and in 713 his soldiers fought here against the Romans in *Via Sacra ante Palatum*. But toward 728 the Romans gradually throwing off Byzantine rule, and the Papal authority over the *Holy Roman Republic* increasing from year to year, the Palatine became the Pontifical Palace.

In 800, the Western Empire being re-established in the person of Charlemagne and his successors, the Carlovingians had no residence in the ancient palace of the Caesars, but near the Vatican Basilica. The Frangipani would seem to be the hereditary *chateains* of the Palatine, which they fortified; they occupied the Colosseum, the arches of Constantine and Titus, that of Janus in the *Forum Boarium*, the arcade of the Circus Maximus, and the Septizonium, like the fortresses of a quadrilateral. They used seals like the Papal *bullae*, with the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the lance-headed cross. But they always styled themselves *vassals of the Roman Church*.

It is known that the tribute money from England was for the support of the Saxon *hospice* and the Saxon colony in the porticoes of the Vatican, as well as a homage to the See of Peter. The love of the fair-haired Anglo-Saxons for the Eternal City is of early date. They seem to have exceeded in numbers any other "foreign residents" of those far-off days. Before the Leontine City there was the *Burgus Anglorum*—still the Borgo—and the *Vicus Saxonum*—street of the Saxons. Six Saxon kings were buried in Rome during the eighth and ninth centuries, and some of the inscriptions over their graves still exist in the vestibule of St. Peter's. This is not the first time foreign tribute money has been found in Rome. In demolishing the ancient bell-tower of St. Paul's outside the walls, in 1843, a treasure was discovered of more than a thousand coins of the tenth and eleventh centuries, from the mints of seventy-two different cities of Italy, France, England, Germany, Holland, and Hungary. So that, if Peter's Pence originated in England, it came to be paid also by all Christendom. Here is a list of the number of coins now discovered: Alfred the Great, 3; Edward the Elder, 217; Athelstan, 393; Edmund I, 195; Cederic, King of Northumbria, 1; Aulaf I or II, of Northumbria, 6; Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, 4, and eleven coins similar to preceding, but uncertain from flaws in coinage. As none of the coins aforesaid bear the legend SCI . PETRI . MO with EBoRACE . CIV. like the treasure of Anglo-Saxon money found at Lancaster, in England, in 1611, and which Fontaine in the last century decided to have been money of the Archiepiscopal mint of York—Eboracum—whose cathedral was dedicated to St. Peter, it is still further certain that no special money was coined in England to be sent to Rome as Peter's Pence.

SEEKING FOR THE TREASURES OF THE SPANISH GALLEONS.

A WELL-KNOWN Philadelphia citizen, J. J. Boyle, has lately returned from Vigo, Spain, where he has discovered, after a thorough and exhaustive exploration of the inner harbor of that town, a fleet of sunken Spanish galleons, supposed to contain not less than \$20,000,000 in bullion, which he expects to rescue from a watery depository. These galleons are a portion of a fleet of treasure ships sunk in the harbor in the early part of the eighteenth century during a conflict between the English and Hollandish war ships and a French and Spanish fleet.

Mr. Boyle left Philadelphia several months ago with a view to recovering these sunken treasures, his enterprise having been directed in that channel by information imparted to him in a confidential manner. He not only located the vessels, but found many pieces of silver of ancient coinage, and other curiosities, among which were some coin that had been washed almost as thin as a piece of paper, and thrown upon the

rocks to a distance of forty-five feet by the heavy surf which was constantly breaking over the wrecks. As soon as he had located the wrecks, he secured the services of several divers at Liverpool, and work was begun immediately upon the vessels, which had rested undisturbed for nearly two hundred years. The galleons were huge, round-sterned, clumsy vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at the stem and stern like castles. Two more sunken vessels were also discovered and examined north of the islands of Bayona and Esteles, in Vigo Bay.

Mr. Boyle himself went down in a diver's suit to the treasure galleons sunk in the inner harbor, and found the vessels covered with mud to the depth of four or five feet. The woodwork of the sunken fleet he discovered to be in a sound condition. The number of the sunken galleons is not known. Permission to recover this money has been obtained from the Spanish Government, and work will be commenced immediately.

DECORATIONS AND ORDERS.

FROM the increasing number of Decorations and "Orders," as the crosses, badges, and medals bestowed by foreign courts and princes are usually called, which have lately appeared in the sale catalogues of coin dealers, it seems evident that popular interest has been awakened to a considerable extent in them. They are in some respects of a similar character to *War Medals*, which have also received increased attention from collectors within the last few years. This interest arose, doubtless, in consequence of the number of corps badges, regimental and other medals, which were struck during the Civil War, and which occupy too prominent a place to be neglected by the student of our numismatic history. The time for preparing a historic catalogue of American War Medals has nearly, if not already, arrived: indeed, should such a plan be in contemplation by any one, he will soon find the obstacles in the way of perfecting the list are daily increasing, and the task, to be well done, should certainly be undertaken at once. The prejudices and animosities which would have prevented the successful completion of such a labor a few years ago, have almost entirely passed away, but with them are passing away also those sources of information which must be sought for widely and carefully, to give the work that value and authority so important a volume should possess. The difficulty of finding any full and reliable information concerning foreign War Medals has impressed this fact deeply upon my own mind, and I earnestly hope that some numismatic student may be found with time and ability to bestow on a labor so patriotic and so important to this branch of American history. The little *brochure* on the Soldiers' Medals of West Virginia, by the Rev. Horace E. Hayden, is almost the only attempt that has been made, to my knowledge, in this direction, and with how great difficulty that was accomplished no one who has read it needs to be reminded. This pamphlet is now among the rarest of numismatic works. We do not forget the magnificent work of Loubat, which contains so full and complete an account of the early Revolutionary and Peace Medals, and which would of necessity be consulted, and, indeed, largely incorporated in the volume whose preparation we have suggested; but that takes up almost exclusively official issues from the United States Mint, and those struck by authority abroad, while the plan now proposed would have a very much wider range.

The desire to wear some distinctive badge seems to be almost an innate propensity of mankind. We smile to see the barbaric adornments with which the South Sea Islander or the African savage, no less than the Indian of our Western wilds, loves to deck himself; and yet the string of sharks' teeth worn by the former, or the necklace of bears' claws adorning the latter, may betoken as much personal daring, as glorious deeds performed by the wearer, as were ever achieved in the "imminent deadly breach" by the most heroic soldier, whose "conspicuous bravery," whose signal devotion, or whose glorious valor, may have won for him England's proudest and most coveted decoration, the little bronze Victoria Cross, with its red ribbon for a soldier, or its blue one for a sailor.

It is surely an honorable ambition to strive for such a "reward of merit," and it was doubtless with an appreciation of the value of these incentives to heroic exertion that many of the Knightly Orders and Decorations for merit were instituted. As Burke says, these badges of superiority, "trivial in their nature, when applied to this purpose, assumed a new and absorbing interest, and were equally prized and coveted. Such were the Button of the Mandarin, the Fleece of the Spanish Grandee, and the Garter of the English Knight."

These Decorations are not, however, in the present day, limited to deeds of military daring, though having their origin in them. The truth has become evident that "Peace hath her victories no less than war." The Medal of the Humane Society, awarded for risking life to rescue from danger, or even for gallant efforts to save others, though they may have been unsuccessful, is hardly less esteemed, though perhaps less conspicuously worn, than others of wider renown. Even skillful workmanship is recognized as a contributor to human happiness and advancement, and many an artizan receives his medal of award for this with a proud satisfaction at the result which crowns his labor, and which, perhaps, fairly shows the same desire to excel, the same stedfast purpose in the face of difficulty that would have gained for him honor and fame in the storm of battle, on land or sea. What Boston boy has won the blue ribbon and silver medal, awarded to the leading graduates from our Public Schools, "the Gift of Franklin," and ever forgotten the thrill of pride he felt, as he received that honorable decoration! There may be a certain weakness in the desire to win these badges, especially when sought merely for the petty distinction or the more conspicuous position they may carry with them. There are some who have no higher ambition. It was doubtless to cheapen in the popular estimation, the value of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, that, in the year 1843, the successor of the first Napoleon had increased the number of those entitled to tie its red ribbon in the button-hole to nearly fifty thousand; but such a course could not but increase the value of those distinctions that were worthily bestowed for honorable and distinguished service, and thus, while very likely weakening the regard for that one, arouse regret that its glorious memories had passed away.

The Decorations and Orders themselves are most frequently of a composite nature; that is, they are partly struck from dies, and partly the handiwork of the goldsmith, the jeweller or lapidary, and the enameller. Indeed, in many cases the die cutter has little if anything to do with their preparation. The form of these Decorations is generally that of a cross. Whether this arose from the close connection between Church and State through the centuries

when chivalry flourished as the chief support of the sovereign, or was a relic of the crusader's badge, it would probably be impossible now to determine with certainty, but we incline strongly to the latter opinion. The modifications of the Teutonic and Templar and Maltese crosses so largely predominate, that this assignment would seem by far the most probable. While many of these Orders of Knighthood, with the peculiar decorations which distinguish them, are of very recent origin, the ancient character and shape of the badge has generally been followed in their design. Some of the crosses thus used are old and well known heraldic forms; such for instance are the cross of St. George, on the star of the Order of the Garter; and that of St. Andrew, used by the "Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle," to speak only of English Decorations. Of another character are the modified crosses, with peculiar forms, or with five or more arms or branches, where the Order has given the name to the cross. In this class we should include the Maltese cross of eight points, a modification of the heraldic cross patee; the Teutonic cross, a modification of the heraldic cross potent, or crutch cross, worn by Austrian and Portuguese Orders; that of St. James of Compostella, a Spanish Order, which is of a peculiar shape, strongly resembling the cross above the shield on the old five-cent nickel pieces; and that of the Legion of Honor, the well known five-armed cross. The French "Cross of July," which commemorated the events of July 27-29, 1830, had but three arms. In subsequent articles these crosses will be more particularly described.

In gathering together the materials for the series of papers on Decorations and Orders, which it is proposed to publish in the *Journal of Numismatics*, the various works accessible to me have been consulted and freely used. The "Book of Orders of Knighthood and Decorations of Honour," by Sir Bernard Burke, is by far the most complete and exhaustive treatise on the subject I have met with. It is a volume of upwards of four hundred pages, and profusely illustrated with plates showing the crosses, stars, ribbons and collars of all the most prominent Orders of Europe, printed in their appropriate colors. From this I shall quote largely, and to it I here once for all acknowledge my great indebtedness.

In the next number of the *Journal* I shall begin my descriptions with the badges of the Order of Cincinnati, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and the Grand Army of the Republic, the nearest approaches in our country to the Decorations of foreign courts. M.

THE stomach of a cow is about the last place where a numismatist would expect to find a valuable old gold coin; yet, incredible as it may seem, such a discovery has been made near Namur, in Belgium. The animal swallowed it, no doubt, while grazing, and as it perforated the intestinal membrane it produced a violent inflammation, which led to the animal being killed. The gold coin, which has been so strangely brought to light, is now to be seen in the Brussels Bibliothèque. It is described as a quadruple pistole of Franche-Comté, and was struck at Besançon in 1578. On the obverse is figured the head of Charles V, and on the reverse the double-eagle and the Pillars of Hercules.

A SPARROW had a nest on the roof of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and was allowed to fly freely about the smelting room. It collected in its feathers enough gold dust and shook it off in its nest, to make it an object to break up and assay the nest.



MEDALS OF THE MODERN ISRAELITES.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:—

YOUR kind notice of my intentions in regard to the collecting of Medals, etc., relating to the modern Israelites, in your April number, was so clearly and felicitously worded, and so exactly expressed my meaning and purpose, that I am surprised your correspondent Q. Z. should have an idea that the medal alluding to the riot of Korah, Dathan and Company could in any way be within their scope. If I wanted medals alluding to Scriptural events, I needed only to open Van Loon, Köhler's Münz Belustigung or any other work on medals, and select so many hundreds as I might feel occasion for, or take the so-called "Joachim's Thaler" series of Scriptural medals. I need hardly say, however, that I thank your correspondent for his kind intentions. I have met with so little proffered assistance in this line, that good intentions count for a good deal. The net result of your notice, a publication of my whole circular in other coin publications, including one gratuitously distributed and said to reach every numismatist in the country, added to the mailing of many circulars to "likely persons," and personal inquiries of others, has been—Nothing! not a medal or a reference sent me or communicated. Had I wanted to know how many varieties of noses there are on the goddesses of Liberty on 179— dollars, or how many dots on the edge of the varieties of 1804 cents, no doubt the mails (or the mail carriers) would have groaned with the weight of replies.

Perhaps after all this, an engraving of an interesting medal of my collection, one of those already made for my proposed work, may interest your readers, make some atonement for my egotism, ("we all have our hobbies," you know,) and serve to give an idea of what I am interested in. I select one without Hebrew inscriptions, so you, Messrs. Editors, do not need to "proof read" the Hebrew.

It is one of the so-called Tolerance Medals, struck to commemorate the granting of religious freedom to the Israelites (and Protestants) in his dominion, by the Emperor Joseph II, in 1782. There are three other medals on the same event.

Obv. Bust of emperor to right wearing a wig and queue, Court costume and the Order of the Golden Fleece. On the *cut off* of the arm REICH (*engraver's name*). *Leg.* JOSEPHVS II. ROM. (ANORUM) IMP. (ERATOR) SEMP. (ER) AVG. (USTUS); on a scroll under the bust, TOLERANTIA . IMPERANTIS. (the tolerance of the ruler.)

Rev. The imperial eagle with widely outstretched wings crowned, and the crown surmounted by the symbolic triangle, surrounded by a glory of rays, and holding in his right talon the sceptre and sword; in his left talon the orb and a widely floating scroll inscribed IN . DEO. Below stand three figures, representing respectively a Roman Catholic bishop in the centre, a Protestant clergyman to the left, and a Jewish rabbi to the right. Each of the figures holds his hand on high, in the attitude of benediction according to the practice of his creed, and the central (Roman Catholic) figure holds

a cross-surmounted chalice. *Leg. SUB. ALIS. SVIS. PROTEGIT. OMNES.* (Beneath his wings he protecteth them all.) *Ex. ECCE. AMICI.* (Behold the friends.) 1782.

Terms "right" and "left" used non-heraldically. Silver and white metal, the latter with copper plug in genuine. Size 29 American scale.

DAVID L. WALTER.

THE WASHINGTON PENNY.

WE take the following cutting from the *Philadelphia Times* of a recent date:—John W. Haseltine, the antiquary and numismatist, tells a curious story of his accidental discovery of the General Washington Penny of New Jersey. "One day an old man, a total stranger to me," said Mr. Haseltine, "came into my place with a number of old copper coins he wished to sell. After a little discussion in regard to the price, I bought the lot, which seemed to consist altogether of trash, at the rate of about two cents apiece. They were dirty and in very poor condition. After they had been washed and the acids applied, I discovered this one, the only one of its kind, to my knowledge, in existence. A gentleman came to see me a few days after this, and I offered him the coin for \$40. He refused to give me more than \$30, and when he came back the next day to give me my own price for it, I told him I had been thinking all night about that penny, and it should not go for less than \$100. This made him angry, and he went away. I sold it in New York two weeks afterward for \$150. This was eight years ago. After the man who bought it died, his collection was sold at auction, and the coin passed into the hands of L. G. Parmelee of Boston, who paid \$640 for it. This gentleman possesses one of the finest cabinets of coins in the United States, perhaps the finest, so far as American pieces are concerned."

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 11. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Miss Rebecca Salisbury, accepting Honorary Membership; also a letter from Mr. George W. Cogan, of New York, announcing the death of his father, Mr. Edward Cogan, the veteran coin-dealer, which was heard with regret. Mr. Crosby showed a Washington copper of 1783, rev. "United States," in poor condition, but differing from the usual well-known dies; also beautiful cents of 1804 and 1810. The Secretary exhibited two pieces found in plowing his garden at Newton last summer; one is a Wood's halfpenny for Ireland, 1723, and the other a Spanish fourpence of 1780; it is worth notice that such a thing should happen in the ground of a numismatist. The Society adjourned at 4.50 P. M.

May 9. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Wm. H. Warner and brother, of Philadelphia, of a large number of medals, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The Secretary showed two medals, duplicates of 1168 and 2530 of the Levick collection, in Woodward's Catalogue of which both are called unique. The Society adjourned at 4.45 P. M.

June 13. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President showed a curious collection of Chinese coins belonging to Mr. Ahlborn. Mr. Crosby exhibited two Washington "half-dollars," both considered unique; one is the cut-die reverse from the Bushnell Collection, now belonging to Mr. Parmelee; and the other, with inscription G. WASHINGTON PRESIDENTI for PRESIDENT I, was lot No. 6103 in the Fonrobert Sale, and is now in the collection of the late Prof. C. E. Anthon. Mr. Woodward showed a very large round Japanese copper, 4½ inches in diameter, a large specimen of tical of Sycee silver, and some ancient gold, including a stater of Lysimachus of Thrace, and three coins of a Rhescuporis of the Bosphorus, which have nearly, if not quite, the appearance of electrum. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society was a most interesting occasion. The Reports of the various officers and committees showed the Society to be in a remarkably flourishing condition, with an increasing membership, and its finances well managed. The plans in contemplation for advancing its usefulness cannot but add greatly to its influence in the future; that a very active interest pervades its membership is manifest from the number of papers read, etc., some of which we shall hope to lay before our readers in the next number of the *Journal*. We regret that the crowded state of our pages this month obliges us to condense our notice of this meeting, of which its excellent Secretary, Mr. Poillon, has kindly furnished a full account, but as the proceedings, we learn, are soon to be published, our readers will there find our statements concerning it more than sustained. We congratulate the Society on its progress and success.

COIN SALES.

THE WARNER COLLECTION.

THE collection of Mr. Thomas Warner, of Cohocton, N. Y., was sold in New York, June 9th to 14th ultimo. The Catalogue was issued in uniform style with that of the Bushnell Sale,—quarto, with a cover of white and gold. It contained 180 pages and 3727 lots. The descriptions were in general carefully prepared and quite free from error or exaggeration, and the result of the sale about \$7,500, which we judge was quite satisfactory to Mr. Warner, the Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia preparing the Catalogue, and managing the sale, as we learn, on commission. By some accident the priced catalogue did not reach us until too late for notice in our last number, and the magnitude of the sale prevents us from giving it the notice it deserves. Before proceeding to mention a few quotations of prices received, we wish especially to praise the manner in which the phototype plates were printed. For clearness and distinctness they have not been equalled by any that have yet fallen under our notice. The nearest approach to them are the plates in the Catalogues of the coming sales of Dr. Woodward and Mr. Frossard mentioned below. The latter are taken by a new method, avoiding the disfigurement of the pin-heads heretofore used to fasten the coins when in process of photographing.

Among the more valuable pieces we mention the following: Greek Stater of Philip II, head of Apollo, \$22; Silver Penny of Amaury II, of Jerusalem, 10; the set of Carrara Medals we are surprised to observe brought only 2.60 each, which we consider ridiculously low, considering the rarity of some of them. A set of three pieces of Landau siege money brought 18.50. A gold piece of Charles V, of France (1364 to 1380), size 18, 9; a Noble of Henry V of England (1413-22), 12.25; Half Crown of Edward VI, 1551, 10.25; Sovereign of Cromwell, 55; three pattern silver Crowns of George III, proofs, 23.25, 10.75, and 49.25. A Crown, proof, of William IV, 34. Haytien piece of Henry Cristophe, brilliant proof Dollar, 1820, v. r., 10.50. A Baltimore Shilling, fine for this rare piece, 43, and a Sixpence, 32. The first issue of the N. E. Shilling, described as the first coin issued in America, (forgetting the earlier Mexican issues described in the *Journal* by Mr. Brevoort,) 61. Immune Columbia, copper, 29.25 (sold for 35 in Bushnell Sale). New York Cent, bust of Clinton, fine, and ex. rare, 55, less than half of the price received for one but little better in the Ely Sale. Standish Barry Threepence, v. f. 31. John Brown Medal by Wurden, 20; Charles Carroll Medal, silver, only two others known in this metal, 55. Several Eagles of 1803 and previous dates brought an advance over face value of from 12 to 70 per cent. Dollar of 1794, v. f. and r., 58; Proof Dollar of 1839, 40; one of 1851, 60, and a fine one of '52, 42; do. proof, 1855, 33. Half Cent of 1796, one of the finest known, 89. Silver Centre Cent of 1792, not in the U. S. Mint, the finest of the five known, 155. Dollar, half and quarter, patterns of '72, by Barber, also wanting from the Mint Collection, 80. There were many Masonic pieces, including some not described by Marvin, but these sold with a few exceptions at nominal prices, and many of the Numismatic books sold much below their value, but both of these came at the close of the long sale, and better prices could hardly be expected. Had we room, we should like to mention many others of at least equal interest to those above. The rare three-cent piece, catalogued (3219) as having brought \$20 in the Bushnell sale, was not, Messrs. Chapman inform us, from the same dies.

SAMPSON'S SALE.

WEDNESDAY, July 9, Mr. H. G. Sampson sold a collection of American and foreign coins, of the usual variety, which was made up of selections from several well known cabinets. Among them was the rare Eagle of 1797, with small eagle reverse, "four stars facing," and the date close to the stars behind the bust; it was in strictly uncirculated or brilliant condition, showing a small break in the obverse die at the point of the bust; as is well known this is one of the rarest pieces in the series of American gold coinage, and in the McCoy Sale, one said to be inferior to this brought \$51. It was perhaps a good indication of the general dullness of business, that this piece brought only \$42.50. An uncir. Eagle of 1801, 15.00; Barber's pattern for standard Dollar, 1878, in brilliant proof condition, sold for 16. A Dollar of 1794, very good for date, 50.40; one of 1798, small eagle rev., v. g. and r., 5; do. '36, flying eagle, formerly a proof, but scratched and rubbed, 9.25; do. '39, slightly tarnished proof, 33; Dollar of the N. O. Mint,

1883, a brilliant proof, only twelve struck, 10.00. 1793 Cent, chain, "Ameri," v. g., 7.50; '94, "scarred head," v. f., 8; Quarter Dollar, 1796, pierced and plugged, otherwise v. f., 6.25. Twenty cent piece of 1877, br. pr., 4, and one of '78, 3.85. Doubloon of Charles IV, 1792, unc., 22.25. There were various Orders and War Medals, which brought prices some high and others very low. These are attracting more attention from collectors, but it is very hard to estimate their probable value in the auction room. A set of Kalakaua's recent issue, uncir., four pieces, sold for 15 cents above, and another, a little later in the sale, for 80 cents above the face value, though it is still quite scarce. The Sale as a whole was satisfactory, considering the season. The Catalogue, 31 pages and 629 lots, was of course by Sampson, and the auctioneers were Bangs & Co., New York.

THE BLACKBURN COLLECTION.

JULY 10, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold the Numismatic collection of William Blackburn, Esq., of St. John's, P. Q. A large proportion of the coins were English, Scotch, and Continental issues of medieval times, and many were of unusual interest: there was also a line of English war medals, some ancient coins, and a few American pieces. The prices obtained were very good, and we give some quotations below. The catalogue, 35 pages, contained 530 lots, and was handsomely printed.

A Two Daler piece, copper plate money of Sweden, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$ inches, brought \$7.75; Cruikstone Dollar of Mary and Darnley, 4.80; Testoon of Mary, childish head, crowned, and rev. royal arms between two stars, in a circle, never before offered in this country, 30; one is stated in the catalogue to have been sold in the Bentham Sale, 1838, for upwards of \$150 (£31 10s.) and in the Wingate Sale, 1875, for about double that amount—the purchaser of this would seem to have a bargain. Pattern Shilling of James VIII, Pretender, 1716, 14; in the Ely Sale, a Crown of this type brought 32. Gold Bonnet piece of James "5," 1540, 30.50; Ryal of Mary I, 1555, v. g., 43, about two-thirds of the price obtained for a similar piece in the Wingate Sale. A Twenty Pound piece of James VI, in fine condition, never before offered in the U. S., and Mr. Smith knows of no duplicate existing in any American collection, 161; this same piece was from the Wingate Sale, in which it brought 175. Pistole of William II, 1701,—"struck from gold sent by the Scottish African Company from Darien, in the ship Rising Sun; I believe this is the first in this country," is Mr. Smith's comment.—in very fine condition, 14; Double Ryal of Henry VIII, 1527, "a beautiful specimen, excelling that of the Ely Sale, which brought 66," 46; Double Florins of Victoria, beautiful proofs, one milled edge, the other smooth, from the sale of the Earl of Beaconsfield's collection in 1881, 23 each; Silver Penny of Alfred the Great (A. D. 901), 9; another, different, 8; one of William Rufus, 6.45; several Crowns, etc., of Cromwell and Charles I, brought excellent prices, and a silver pattern Farthing of Anne, "canopy type," v. f., 25; Siege Shilling of Pontefract, 13.50. The War Medals brought very satisfactory prices.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

SALE No. Sixty-eight was held July 24, 25, as usual at Messrs. Bangs & Co's. It was made up of a number of consignments, the most important a large invoice of Greek and Roman coins, containing some fine specimens in gold, a collection of war medals, orders and decorations, and a number of medals in bronze and silver. This invoice was from Germany, and was followed by "a little private collection," comprising a number of very fine pieces, though none of great cost; then several invoices from Boston, Philadelphia, and other places. Near the end of the sale a curious lot of English Broadsides, and to close, an uncommonly fine invoice of minerals, one hundred and twenty-seven in number. We quote a few prices: Fine Tetradrachm of Athens, \$3.75; a Drachm of Bactria, 9; Tetradrachm of Macedonia, Perdiccas II, 3.60; do. Alexander the Great, 3; do. Messania, 4; do. Metapontum, 4.80; Drachm of Parthia, Bardanes II, 8; Tetradrachm of Pergamus, 9; several coins in electrum of usual aureus size, 11, 11.50. War Medals brought from 25 cents to \$14, for which last price a Russian Order was sold; others brought 11.25, 6.20, 7, 7.9. An unpleasant incident of the sale was the theft of a valuable Order from the table on which the coins were exhibited. A Half Cent of 1795 sold for 10.75; a Proof Set in gold of 1862, which should have brought at least 75, was practically thrown away at 50; proof set of 1858, silver, 25, the lowest price it has touched for years; the same, 1864, 10.50; other proof sets from 3.50 to 5.00; three pieces, fine proofs in gold, 4.10 to 4.70; Pattern Pieces, the early "God our trust" half eagles, and half dollars which formerly sold for \$50 each, brought in this sale from 35 to 55 cents each. Can any stronger comment be made, or evidence produced, of the manner in which the pattern coin business has been managed by some official at the Mint? Edward VI, Crown, 1553, a rare date, 22.50; nearly proof Crown, George I, 1716, 4.20. Other English coins brought very good prices. The minerals referred to sold well, prices running from a few cents to \$2.30 each. The sale was small and not very interesting; the result was all that was expected. The ancient coins were catalogued by the owner, and were generally of ordinary quality, and we judge by a comparison of the coins with the Catalogue, that the European must be far below the American standard of description, for although we are informed the owner's ratings were cut down in many instances several degrees, they still remained quite as high as the coins would warrant.

Since the close of Sale Sixty-eight, Mr. Woodward has been constantly engaged in preparing the catalogue of his private collection. The catalogue is now finished, and makes a volume of no small dimensions, 251 pages and 4219 lots. An edition of extra quality has been printed, with seven fine heliotype plates. The price of the illustrated copies is 65 cents each, and of the fifty printed, at this date, September 25, forty-four are sold, and before this number reaches our readers, the edition will have been exhausted. Whoever looks in Mr. Woodward's Catalogue with the expectation of finding a fine selection of rare United States coins will be disappointed, though he will find here and there some gems of the first water, notably an 1802 half dime, claimed to be and doubtless with justice the finest in existence; nearly

all of the rarest of the U. S. half cents and half eagles, with a fine line of American gold, of silver proof sets, an extra fine 1797 half dollar, and many other pieces of equal merit. A feature of the sale is an almost perfect series of gold quarter eagles. Had the American coins been offered alone, they would have made a somewhat remarkable collection; but they are so over-balanced and as it were covered up with other series to which more attention was directed, that they appear comparatively in the background; but whoever looks in this collection for rare and curious coins and medals will be surprised at the number gathered together. In several departments of special interest this collection equals or perhaps surpasses any that have been offered here. We refer to the coins and medals of Boston and New England, medical medals, numismatic medals, tokens, etc., European crowns and their multiples, especially those of Brunswick and Lüneburg, siege coins, klippes, etc., coins of Japan, and a curious collection headed "A Menagerie," consisting of pieces representing elephants, lions, bears and other animals, this department closing with a circus and side-show, with a select assortment of monsters, basilisks, hydras, wild men, deformed men, angels, dragons, devils, etc. In these various departments the collection is remarkably full, and it is strong in many others, such as coins and medals of the Reformation, war medals, crosses and decorations, rare store cards, printers' medals, musical medals, astronomical and mathematical medals, historic and Masonic medals, etc., etc., etc. It may without doubt be said that this catalogue comprises a greater number of curious, rare, out-of-the-way, moderate cost pieces than have ever been brought together in any other American collection, and we recommend our readers, one and all, to procure a catalogue and attend the sale.

Sale Seventy of the series is expected to take place in November; it will comprise a small Michigan collection of copper coins, and probably a very fine Mint series, also from Michigan, the dollars complete with the one exception, half dollars entire, smaller denominations almost full, proof sets, 1855-1884, etc.

Sale Seventy-one will probably be Archaeological, mostly the works of the pre-historic races in America, particularly the Mound Builders, their pottery, etc. Both of these last named catalogues are now in preparation.

HASELTINE'S EIGHTY-FIRST SALE.

THIS sale took place at Bangs & Co's rooms on the afternoon of August 28. The Catalogue, 26 pages, and 745 lots, prepared by Mr. John W. Haseltine, comprised a somewhat miscellaneous collection of Coins, Medals, Confederate Notes, Indian stone implements, minerals, etc. We notice but few lots of special value. A fine Cent of 1799 brought \$28; a brilliant proof Half Cent of 1841, 6.50; an excessively rare Tetradrachm of Perseus, last king of Macedon (178-168 B. C.), v. f., "not over one or two known to be in this country," 36.50. Half Dollar of 1797, v. g. 30; a Confederate Note for \$1000, issue of 1861, written date, very fine and exceedingly rare, (H. No. 1,) brought 10. The larger part of the collection sold at prices far below the actual value, which we can only attribute to the season and the general depression of business, which compels economy among collectors as well as other people.

FROSSARD'S COMING SALES.

BESIDES the extensive sale of Dr. Woodward, announced above, Mr. Frossard is to sell his own private collection on the 2d and 3d of October, and later in the month the ancient coins of Mr. Lawrence of New York, and several other invoices. The first sale promises to be very attractive, and we shall refer to it again; the second catalogue we have not yet had time to examine.

THE WEAR OF ENGLISH COINS.

MORE than £11,000 of silver is wasted every year in the course of the circulation of crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences. One hundred sovereigns of the date of 1820, which were weighed in 1859 by Mr. Miller, showed a loss in weight through the wear of circulation, which was estimated at £1 6s 7d. There is, therefore, more waste produced in the circulation of gold and silver coins than is generally thought of. A coin issued from the mint bright and new, has a number of vicissitudes to pass through before it is again called in. It is constantly being abraded, even by handling. An ordinary chemical balance, which will turn with the thousandth part of a grain, will not show that a shilling has lost in weight when the thumb has been rubbed over it; but one of the feats performed by the induction balance—an electrical instrument, widely different from the chemical balance—has been to show that a coin undergoes loss even when a finger is rubbed over it. It will readily be understood, therefore, that in the numberless handlings a coin has to submit to in the course of years, the loss arising therefrom becomes at last sensible to the ordinary balance. Coins likewise suffer much loss in weight by abrading each other's surfaces when jingling in the pocket, and they are damaged each time a shopman rings them on his table to see whether they are genuine or not. Every minute particle of matter removed in these or other ways lessens the weight of the coins, and makes them look old;

and in the lesser coins, which are much used, this proceeds to such an extent that every one knows the difficulty experienced in telling a threepenny from a fourpenny bit. Mr. Miller some years ago made a number of precise experiments, from which it was ascertained that £100 worth of sovereigns lost £3 9*s* 8.4*d* of their value in a hundred years; similarly £100 of half-crowns lost £13 11*s* 8.8*d*; £100 worth of shillings £36 14*s* 3.1*d*; and £100 worth of sixpences lost £50 18*s* 9.8*d* in value, or more than one-half in the hundred years. It will be noted here with regard to the silver coins, that the less the value, the greater the amount of wear. These lesser coins are, of course, most used; and so in case of a sixpence a century's wear reduces it to less than half its original volume.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE COINS OF THE BIBLE, illustrated, with metal fac-similes of the Actual Money used in Jerusalem during the ministry of our Lord. New York: Scott & Co., 721 Broadway.

This is a compact handy-book, with several plates of coins, especially Jewish. In the preface is the remarkable statement that "no two ancient coins can be found from the *same* die," which must have been written without sufficient care and thought.

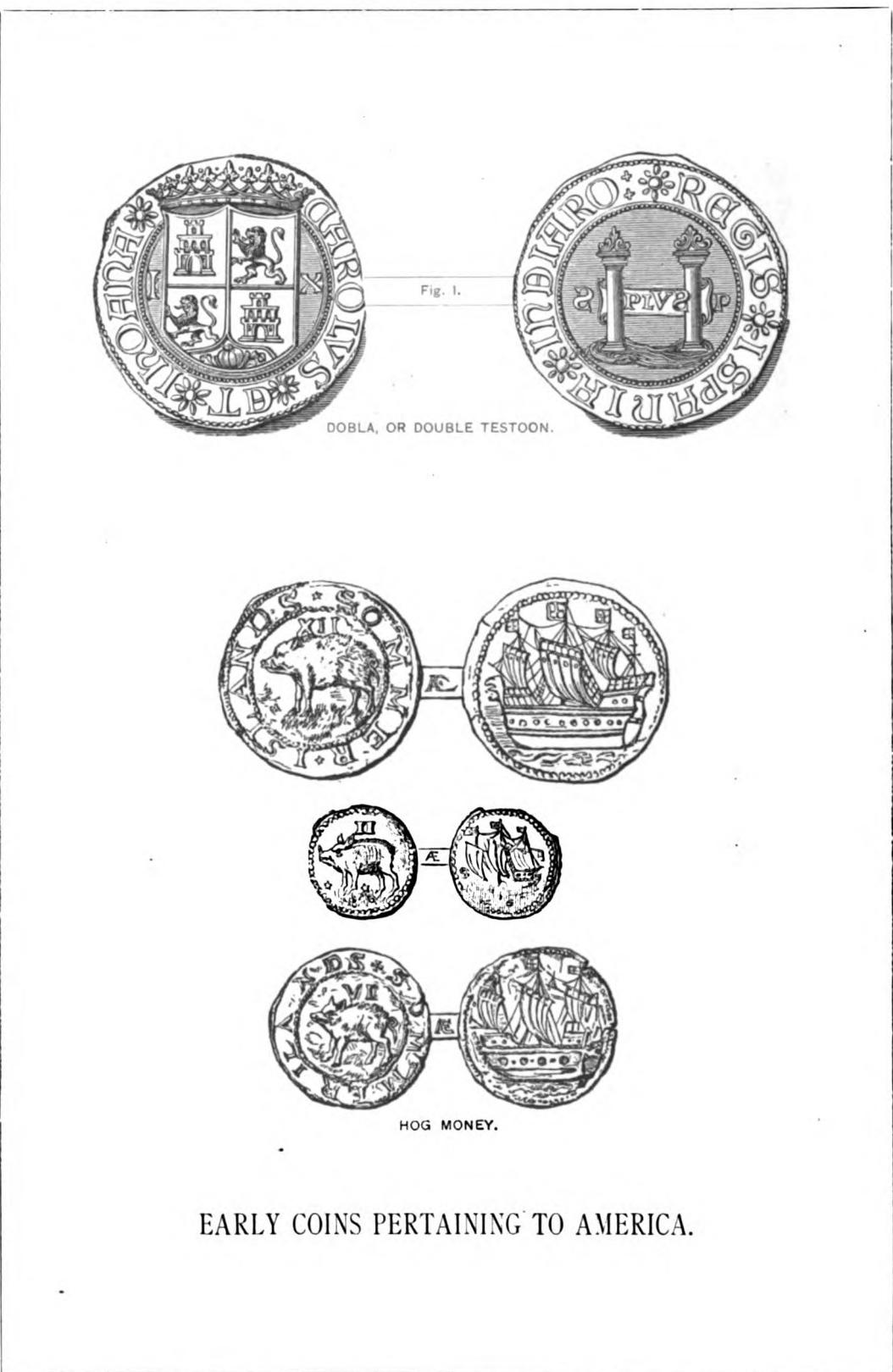
COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA or Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem: with a chapter on the Money of the Crusaders: by Robert Morris, LL.D., and an introduction, heraldic and historic notes by W. T. R. Marvin. Boston: Published by T. R. Marvin & Son. 1884. pp. xxi, 70. 6 plates. Cap quarto.

This is a handsomely printed volume, from the press of the printers of the *Journal*, uniform in size with Marvin's "Masonic Medals." It contains the articles on these coins lately printed in the *Journal*, to which Mr. Marvin has added a preface, a historical sketch of the Order, a list of the Grand Masters from the foundation, with dates of accession and notes, etc., and a full index, nearly or quite doubling what would have been the size of the volume, if only Dr. Morris's articles had been reprinted. It is a pleasant contribution to American numismatic books, although making no pretence to be an elaborate work on the subjects of which it treats. Only one hundred and twenty copies were printed, of which we are told quite a large proportion have already been disposed of, and the edition will doubtless soon be exhausted.

EDITORIAL.

OUR Corresponding Member, Mr. Joseph B. Ripley of Savannah, has favored us with impressions of the medal struck to commemorate the 250th Anniversary of the founding of Georgia. It is very creditable indeed. The obverse with seated figure of Gen. Oglethorpe, the father of the Colony, is particularly good and pleasing.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York has issued a medallion of its late President, Prof. Charles E. Anthon. It is designed to perpetuate the memory of one who, during his long professional career, was an ardent and judicious collector and a most distinguished and devoted promoter of the study of numismatics in this country. The work is pronounced by those who have had the opportunity of seeing the plaster model to be a beautiful example of the die-cutter's art, and an excellent idealization of the man in whose honor it has been struck. That such a satisfactory result might be attained, the Society secured the services of Lea Ahlborn, Medallist of the Swedish Mint at Stockholm, who has already enriched the coin collector's cabinet with so many precious specimens of her skill. The medal, of which only a limited number is to be issued, is to be of bronze, size 40, American scale. Those who desire to promote the objects of the Society and possess a work which will be valuable in time by its rarity, as it is already by its artistic worth, will do well to apply at once to the Committee in whose charge the distribution has been placed.



EARLY COINS PERTAINING TO AMERICA.

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DECORATIONS AND ORDERS.

[Continued from Vol. xix, p. 42.]

THE Orders and Decorations of foreign Courts, like armorial bearings and hereditary titles, derive their principal value from the fact that they are conferred by the sovereign of the State to which they appertain upon those whose services have won, or whose noble descent or relationship to "the fountain of honor" have gained them this distinction. The genius of American institutions, which regards every citizen as standing on the same level, has never permitted the Government to provide any badge of rank or superiority corresponding to the Decorations used abroad. At the close of the Revolutionary War, in May, 1783, when the American army which had achieved the independence of the Union was in cantonments on the Hudson, the suggestion was made that in order to perpetuate the memories of that eventful struggle, the "mutual friendship which had been formed under the pressure of common danger, and in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the army should combine themselves into one SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

Establishing itself on this basis, the officers who were about to retire to private life, sought, in accordance with the taste of the times, for some character in classic history whose virtues or whose name they might associate with the infant organization, and the example of the Roman hero Cincinnatus at once suggested itself. Like him, many of them had left the plough to take up arms in defence of their country's liberties, and possessing, as they declared in their plan for establishing the Society, a "high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, LUCIUS QUINTUS CINCINNATUS, and being resolved to follow his example, by returning to their citizenship, they think they may with propriety denominate themselves the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI."

The "Order" of the Society is of gold and enamel, representing a bald eagle displayed, the head and the tail feathers of white enamel, on both

obverse and reverse, holding an olive branch in his talons, and a wreath of the same about his head; on his breast are small elliptical tablets, 8 by 6 nearly, on obverse and reverse, the field of which is blue, the borders containing the legends white, and the foreground green enamel. The device on the obverse is Cincinnatus and three senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns. The other figures mentioned in the original description of the Order when the Society was founded,—his wife at the door of their cottage with implements of husbandry near,—do not appear on the tablet, though they are shown on the diploma. Legend, OMNIA RELINQT. SERVARE REMPUB. [He leaves all to serve the republic.] Some of the early Orders have *relinquit* in full. I have seen one impression, with other slight changes,—*servat* for *servare* and “*rempb.*”

The reverse shows Cincinnatus standing, his left hand resting on a plough (?), his right extended, in the background the gates of a city and the rising sun. Legend, VIRT. PRAEM. SOCI. CINRUM. INST. A. D. 1783. in dark blue letters on white enamel ground as on the obverse. These are abbreviations for *Virtutis Praemium Societas Cincinatiorum instituta, etc.* (The reward of valor. The Society of Cincinnati, instituted 1783.) In the original plan, other devices were presented, but are not shown on the Order for lack of room.

The first suggestion of the organization of the Society is found in a paper in the handwriting of General Knox, dated at West Point, April 15. 1783. The device was designed by Major L'Enfant of the French army, who served as allies with the American forces. His original letter, giving a full description, is preserved and is printed in an historical pamphlet issued by the Society in 1884. Many of the French officers received the Decoration, and were allowed to wear it at the Court of the French King, and it is stated that this is the only American Decoration allowed to be worn in foreign Courts. For many years the Society was in a feeble condition, but the honor of membership in it has recently been more highly valued. In Massachusetts and in some of the other States it has always maintained a prosperous existence.

A Medal for its members as well as an Order, was proposed in the plan which was subsequently suggested on account of prejudice against the hereditary character of the Society—perhaps intended to take the place of the “Order” for those who had scruples, but I am told it was never struck, as the suggested plan was not approved. In 1883 the centennial of the Society was commemorated by striking a medal of silver, which is very rare. The obverse has the eagle and tablet as on the obverse of the Order, with the word RELIQUIT (he left) as originally intended, instead of RELINQT as on the Order. On the left of the eagle is 1783 and on the right 1883. The reverse shows a wreath of olive and oak, open at the top, the field left blank to be engraved with the names of the owner and his representatives, and the legend above is SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, and below INST. A. D. 1783. A loop for a ribbon at the top. Size 21 nearly. This was designed, I am told, by Gen. F. W. Palfrey, of Boston.

In the year 1865 a somewhat similar organization to that of the Cincinnati was formed by officers of the Army of the Union, who had fought in the defence of their country in its struggle against rebellion. The Constitution sets forth as the fundamental principles of the Order, (which styles itself “The

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States,) " 1. A firm belief and trust in Almighty God; extolling Him under whose beneficent guidance the sovereignty and integrity of the Union have been maintained, the honor of the Flag vindicated, and the blessings of Civil Liberty secured, established and enlarged. 2. True allegiance to the United States of America; based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, the National Constitution and Laws; manifested by the discountenancing of whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions."

The several constituted bodies of the Order are designated Commanderies, which have been formed in many of the Northern States, and which are subordinate to a National Commandery known as the "Commandery in chief." Members are of three classes: "1. Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps,—Regular and Volunteer,—who have actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion. 2. The eldest male lineal descendants of Companions of the First Class; and in default of such issue, then of their collateral branches in the order of genealogical succession. 3. Gentlemen in civil life, who during the late Rebellion have been specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government, and who have been active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same. Companions of the Third Class in any Commandery shall not exceed in number the ratio of one to thirty-three to those of the First Class."

The Order is an eight-pointed (Maltese) cross, of gold, enameled azure, charged with a smaller cross enameled white, and edged with gold, with rays of gold between the arms of the cross. On the centre of the obverse is a circle of crimson enamel with a border of gold, and bearing an eagle displayed, holding a branch in his dexter and a clump of arrows in his sinister talons. Legend, *LEX REGIT ARMA TUENTUR*. [Law rules, arms protect.] The reverse is the same as the obverse, except that the central tablet represents two sabres crossed in saltire, the points in base, surmounted by the fasces, ensigned with the Phrygian cap, and environed in chief with an arch of thirteen stars; in base a wreath of laurel. Legend, *M. O. LOYAL LEGION U. S.* above, and *MDCCCLXV* below. The Order is attached to a ribbon by a loop of gold bearing the number of the owner. The ribbon is of red, bordered white and edged with blue for the first and second classes, and blue, bordered with white and edged with red for the third class. It is customary for the members to wear the ribbon, or a small button or rosette of the colors of the class of the Order to which they belong, on the left lapel of the coat.

Like the Cincinnati, this Order, as has been mentioned, provides for its perpetuation by admitting the hereditary privilege of the eldest male lineal descendants of its members of the first class to acquire membership. The arms of the Order are blazoned in strict accordance with heraldic law, but it is unnecessary to describe them here.

The ties of friendship which connect the present members of this Order are peculiarly strong, and the character of its large membership has apparently placed it beyond any danger of falling into that dormant condition which the strong prejudice of the early days of the Republic against anything that savored of hereditary privilege, forced upon the Cincinnati for many years.

A GLASTONBURY PENNY OF 1812 DESCRIBED AS "A BALTIMORE PENNY" OF 1628.

IN October of 1883, reference was made in this *Journal* to an evidently erroneous article in the September number of the *Magazine of American History*. In this article, entitled "A Baltimore Penny," Mr. H. W. Richardson thus commences the description of a coin, which he attributes to Newfoundland as early as 1628:—

"In June, 1880, a remarkable coin was unearthed in a trench opened in the principal street in the village of Waterville, in Maine. It was found about three feet below the surface of the roadway. The coin is now in the possession of Mr. A. A. Plaisted, of Waterville. It is described in none of the ordinary books on coins; it bears no date, but there is reason to believe that this piece of copper is a specimen of the earliest coinage of any English Colony in America. The workmanship is excellent; the impression was made by machinery and not by the hammer; it must have been made, then, after Antoine Brucher invented his mill in 1553."

After some remarks on the coinage of James I and his successors, and an elaborate description of the coin under discussion, Mr. Richardson enters into the history of Lord Baltimore's attempted settlement of Newfoundland, concluding his seventeen-page article with the following paragraph:—

"There can be no doubt that the Avalon Penny, with its quaint inscriptions, was coined by the ingenious nobleman who pictured himself at one time as a new St. Joseph, inspired to plant the Christian religion in a heathen land, and again as a modern Noah sailing in the Ark over desert seas, to found a better community than that which for him was drowned and lost beyond the watery horizon. He named the pinnace which accompanied the Ark, the Dove. His penny was probably coined after his first visit to Newfoundland and before his return in 1628. If so, it is thirty years older than the Maryland Penny coined by the second Lord Baltimore in 1659, and nearly a hundred years older than the *Rosa Americana* Penny struck by King George, in 1722, for the American Colonies. It was not until 1737 that Higley, of Granby, in Connecticut, coined the first copper struck in America. The first silver was the rude New England Shilling, coined in Massachusetts in 1652, and soon followed by the Pine Tree coinage."

When my attention was called to this article, I hunted out from among my unclassified coins one answering to the description; and although it proved to be of recent coinage, I assigned it a place among the Newfoundland coins and catalogued it as such in the July number of the *Journal*, thinking that it was possibly the issue of a religious Order or Society in the city of St. John's. Not having been satisfied with this classification, I made further search, and in one "of the ordinary books on coins," "Batty's Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain," etc., page 30, found the penny thus described:—

"365. O.—A lyre between laurel branches on a stand, inscribed 'Orpheus.' 'APIΣΤΟΝ ΜΗΝ ΑΗΡ.' R.—Shield containing arms of the Abbey of Glastonbury, surmounted by a Mitre, Crozier and Processional Crucifix. Beneath, a plain sprig of hawthorne and one in blossom. 'Spina Sanctus Pro Patria et Avalonia.' E.—Milled. See Plate 2."

Here then we find it occupying its proper place as a representative of the town of Glastonbury, forming one of the series generally classified as the

"English Tradesmen's Tokens of the Nineteenth Century." Although the innumerable tokens that were issued towards the close of the eighteenth century were called in, and all further issue prohibited, the dearth of copper change in 1810 called for something more than the government seemed willing to accord. Great quantities of penny tokens were struck and circulated in all the principal cities and towns in Great Britain during the three years that followed. This gives the probable date of our token as 1812, and the place of mintage Birmingham. I have been told that the engraver was Thomas Wyon, but it seems improbable, as it is by no means the finest of the nineteenth century tokens, which are inferior as a class in design and execution to those of the eighteenth century.

Glastonbury is a town of about thirty-seven hundred inhabitants, built on a peninsula formed by the windings of the River Brue. It is nearly in the centre of Somersetshire. This peninsula was called by the ancient Britons Ynys yr Avallon, that is, the Island of Apples. In Latin it was written Avalonia, hence the inscription "Pro patria et Avalonia." The town is celebrated for the ruins of the Abbey, once the most celebrated in England. The first church, according to the legends of the monks, was founded by Joseph of Arimathea. In the eighth century, Ina, King of the West Saxons, built and endowed the monastery of Glastonbury. After many vicissitudes it became a flourishing Abbey, and continued to prosper until the destruction of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.* The Spina Sanctus (Latin ungrammatical) refers to the sacred thorn, said to have been brought to Glastonbury and planted by Joseph of Arimathea. This thorn, which was said to blossom constantly on Christmas-day, was an object of great interest to the pilgrims until its destruction during the progress of the Reformation. Here also was the shrine of St. Dunstan and the tomb of King Arthur. The beautiful ruins of the superb Abbey, which it is said once covered sixty acres, are still an attraction.

Turning again to the penny, although not dated, it has all the characteristics of nineteenth century workmanship, but nothing whatever in common with coins struck towards the beginning of the seventeenth century. Copper coins were then small and thin, and none were of a denomination higher than a farthing. There was a strong prejudice against the use of copper, and the full equivalent of value was not attempted to be given until the reign of Charles II.

From these facts we can safely deduce that the Avalon penny was not struck for Newfoundland in 1628, but for Glastonbury in 1812. Had therefore Mr. Richardson acquired as a collector some slight practical knowledge of the English coinages of the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, he could not have mistaken the date of a Glastonbury penny by two hundred years and the location by fifteen hundred miles.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

* The arms of the Monastery, as given by Burke, are *vert*, a cross bottonnee *argent*: on a canton of the last, the Virgin Mary and her Child *proper*. He gives another coat as above, but with this variation: On the dexter chief quarter the Virgin holding an infant in her dexter arm, and in sinister a sceptre all *or*: in each of the other quarters, a ducal crown of the last. The field of the token, in the wood cut, shows the diagonal lines,

indicating *vert*, and the cross is bottonee, but apparently gold instead of silver: the Virgin and Child are omitted on the token, perhaps as beyond the skill of the engraver on so small a scale; still, the general similarity of the device on the coin, to the arms of the Monastery, is so strong that it seems to corroborate this attribution. We notice that in Batty's engraving the cross is white, for *argent*. ED.

THE COINAGE OF CHRISTIAN EUROPE.

BY C. F. KEARY M.A., F.S.A.

[Concluded from Vol. xix, No. 2.]

THE first change which took place in the coinage of this our second period arose in Germany from the degradation of the currency. This reached such a pitch, (especially in the ecclesiastical mints) that the silver denarius, of which the proper weight was about 24 English grains, was first reduced to a small piece not more than one-third of that weight, and next to a piece so thin that it could only be stamped upon one side. This new money, for such it was in fact, though not in name, arose about the time that the dynasty of Hohenstaufen obtained the imperial crown (middle of the twelfth century). The pieces were called subsequently *pfaffen-pfennige* (parsons' pennies), perhaps because they were chiefly struck at ecclesiastical mints; they are now known to numismatists as *bracteates*. Beside the coinages of France, Germany, Italy, and England, we have also briefly to notice those of Scandinavia and of Spain, both of which were inaugurated during the second age of mediaeval Numismatics.

Charlemagne, as we have said, introduced the use of a coinage into Germany. Its introduction among the Teutonic people of the north was much later. During the Viking expeditions of the ninth century it would seem that the Danes and Norwegians amassed considerable treasure in bullion, and some silver pennies were struck by the Norse invaders of England at the end of this century. It was not till the end of the tenth century that the Danes and Scandinavians began to make numerous imitations of the contemporary coinage of England. On the accession of Canute the Great to the English throne, A. D. 1016, a native currency obtained a firm footing in Denmark.

Between the battle of Guadelata (A. D. 711) and the union of the crowns of Castile and Aragon (A. D. 1474) the Christian coinage of Spain was represented by the coins of these two districts; the rest of the peninsula being in the hands of the Arabs or Moors. The coinage of Castile begins with Alphonso VI (1073-1109); that of Aragon with Sancho Ramirez of Navarre (1063-1094). The money of these countries is the denarius of the same general module as the contemporary denarii of France. The usual types of these coins, as of all the contemporary coinage of Europe, are made by some combination of a profile head and a cross. Some pieces have a bust, facing.

Iconography.—Sacred types and symbols are, excepting the cross, which is all but universal, not very numerous upon the early coins of France. The head of Mary occurs on some of the coins. In Germany the cross is likewise all but universal; next to it in frequency comes the hand, the symbol of the First Person of the Trinity; the dove is not unknown, but is rare. Representations of saints are more frequent. The Virgin Mary occurs on the coins of several places (Lorraine, Halberstadt, Hildesheim, Spier); we have likewise the representations of St. Boniface (Fulda), St. Dennis (Quedlinburg), St. Maurice (Magdeburg, St. Moritz), SS. Simon and Jude (Magdeburg and Goslar), St. Stephen (Metz, and other places in Lorraine). In Italy the coins of Lucca, *Sanctus Vultus*, the holy ikon of our Lord, still preserved in that city; the first silver coins of Florence (A. D. 1181), with the head of St. John the Baptist; the coins of Venice, with the image of St. Mark, and also the lion of St. Mark, are worthy of particular notice.

Return to a Gold Currency.—The general revival of a gold coinage in Europe followed, as I have said, the coining of the *fiorino d'oro* in 1252. But the first attempt to institute a currency in the most precious metal was made in Apulia by the Norman dukes of that place. Roger II, who had long made use in Sicily of Arabic gold coins of the Fatimée type, at length struck gold coins of his own, which, having his name and title, DVX APVLIE, were called *ducats*. These pieces were struck about A. D. 1150. After the Hohenstaufen dynasty had succeeded the Norman dukes in Apulia and Sicily, Frederick II, beside striking some gold pieces for his Arab subjects, issued a very remarkable gold coinage modelled upon the old Roman solidi and half solidi

They bore on the obverse the bust of the emperor in Roman dress, and on the reverse an eagle with wings displayed. The legend was (obv.) FRIDERICVS, (rev.) IMP. ROM. CESAR AVG. The next State to follow this example was Florence, which in A. D. 1252 first struck the gold florin (fig. 6), bearing on one side the figure of St. John the Baptist, and on the other the lily of the city. The motto on this coin was the rhyming Latin line,

Det tibi florere Christus, Florentia vere.*

Owing in part to the great commercial position of the city, in part to the growing want felt throughout Europe for a gold coinage, the use of this coin spread with extraordinary rapidity—

La tua citta
Produce e spande il maledetto fiore
C'ha disviate le pecore e gli agni
Pero c'ha fatto lupo del pastore.
Paradiso, ix. 127-131.

So general was the currency obtained by this coin in Europe, that we presently find it largely copied by the chief potentates in France and Germany, as, for example, by Pope John XXII (at Avignon), the Archbishop of Arles, the Count of Vienne and Dauphiny, the Archduke Albert of Austria, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Archbishop of Mainz, the free town of Lubeck, the kings of Hungary and Bohemia, and the king of Aragon; while in other places where the first gold coinage was not so distinctly an imitation of the florin, it was obviously suggested by it (France, England).

The town of Italy which rivalled Florence in the extent of its issue was Venice, which first struck its gold coin, the ducat, about A. D. 1280. It was afterwards called *zeccino* (sequin). This piece bore on one side a standing figure of Christ, on the other the Doge receiving the standard (gonfalone) from St. Mark. The motto has been given above. Genoa also issued a large currency in gold, as did (when they returned to Rome) the Popes, and the kings of Naples and Sicily. The country north of the Alps which first issued an extensive gold coinage was France. This was inaugurated by St. Louis, of whom we have numerous and various types. Of these the *agnel*, with the Paschal Lamb for type, is the most important. Louis's gold coins are, however, now scarce, and it is possible that the number of them was not large. Other changes were introduced into the money of Northern Europe at this period. Large denarii, *grossi denarii*, afterwards called *grossi* (gros), and in English *groat*, were coined first at Prague, afterwards chiefly at Tours. We have already spoken of the so-called *bracteates* of Germany. These at this time became larger, to correspond in appearance with the *grossi* of France and the Low Countries. The use of gold coins and of groats became general in England during the reign of Edward III.

We have now arrived at the fourteenth century. The coinage of this period has certain marked characteristics, though the exact types are far too numerous to be even mentioned. The general characteristics of the fourteenth century money are these:—in the first place it reflects the artistic, specially architectural, tendencies of the time. The architecture of this period, leaving the simplicity of the earlier *Gothic*, and approaching the *Decorated* or *Flamboyant* style, when more attention is paid to detail, is very well suggested by the coins, where we see the effects of the same minute care and beautiful elaboration. Nothing can in their way be more splendid than the gold deniers of St. Louis IX. But as time passes on this elaboration becomes extreme, the crosses lose their simple forms, and take every imaginable variety suggested by the names *fleury*, *fleurt*, *quernée*, *avellanée*, etc., while the cusps and tressures around the type are not less numerous and varied. The iconographic types are fewer upon the whole, and certainly are so in comparison with the number of types in existence at this time; the crosses themselves are rather parts of the structure of the coins than religious symbols, while now for the first time shields and other heraldic devices, such as

* This reminds us of the motto on the Venetian gold coin, the ducat, which was of the same kind:
Sit tibi Christe datus quem tu regis iste ducatus.

crests, caps of maintenance, mantles, etc., become common. Figure 7* may serve as a sample of the coinage of the early years of the fifteenth century. Any one who is acquainted with the history of this century, the white dawn, as we may call it, of the Renaissance, will discern in these characteristics of the coinage the signs of the times.

The Renaissance Era. From the time of the issue of the *fiorino d'oro*, the initiative in most of the great changes which were wrought in the coinage of Europe belonged to Italy. It is naturally on the coinage of Italy that the first rise of the artistic renaissance is discernible. It is in the fifteenth century that we first have portraits upon coins which are distinctly recognizable, and no longer merely conventional. This century is the age of the greatest Italian medallists, of Pisano, Sperandio, Boldu, Melioli, and the rest; and though these earliest medallists were not themselves makers of coin dies, it was impossible that their art could fail in influencing before long the kindred art of the die-engraver. In fact portraits begin to appear upon the Italian coins about 1450. In the series of Naples we have during this century money bearing the head of Ferdinand I and Frederick of Aragon, and later on of Charles V and Philip of Spain. The Papal series is peculiarly rich in portrait coins, which were engraved by some of the most celebrated artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, as by Francesco Francia and Benvenuto Cellini. The portraits of Alexander VI, Julius II, and Leo X, are especially to be noted. Cellini also worked for Florence, and we have a fine series of the Dukes and Grand Dukes of this city, beginning with the Alessandro il Moro. In Milan we have coins with the heads of Alessandro Sforza, of Galeazzo Maria and the younger Galeazzo, of Bona, the mother of this last, and of Ludovico, and, after the French conquest, of Louis XII and Francis; later still, of Charles V and Philip. The coins of Mantua, Ferrara, Modena, Bologna, Parma, and Mirandola, are all worth a lengthy study. Venice and Genoa alone among the great towns of Italy kept their money almost unchanged, probably from commercial considerations, the same which prompted Athens to adhere to the archaic form of her tetradrachms.

In France, authentic portraits upon coins first appear in the reign of Louis XII, and the beauty of the medallic art in France is well illustrated by the money of Francis I and Henry II, and only one degree less so by that of Charles IX and Henry IV. The celebrated engravers Dupré and Warin belong to this last reign. In England the most beautiful portraits are those on the coins of Henry VII and Henry VIII, though those of Mary and Edward VI are only one degree inferior. The first Scottish coins with portraits are those of James IV. The German coins show traces of the peculiar development of German art. Those of the Emperor Maximilian are the most splendid and elaborate. Some of these are worthy of the hand of Dürer, to which they have been attributed. Next to these, the series of Saxony, of Brunswick, of Brandenburg, and the coins of some of the German and Swiss towns, are to be taken note of. Even the remote northern lands, Sweden and Denmark, did not escape the influence of the age. Let us not omit to mention that the first rude coinage of Russia begins during this period. The country, however, possessed no properly ordered monetary system before the reign of Peter the Great.

Weights and Denominations.—The student of European history must be upon his guard against the danger of confounding *money of account* with coined money. As we have said, the *new denarius* of Charlemagne was, from the time of its introduction till the thirteenth century, practically the only piece coined in western continental Europe. The Roman gold coin, the *solidus*, however, continued to be used for some time, and for a much longer period it remained in use as a money of account. The solidus was translated in the German language by schilling, shilling, skilling. Thus when we read of solidi and shillings it does not in the least follow that we are reading of actual coins. The real coins which passed current on the occasion spoken of were probably simply the denarii, or pennies, but they were reckoned in the shilling or solidus of account which contained (generally) twelve denarii. Thus we obtain the three denominations of *librac*, *solidi*, and *denarii*, the recollection of which is preserved in the abbreviations

* See Plate, October number, 1884.

L s. d. Other moneys of account were in reality simply weights, as (1) the *pound*, which was the Roman weight, containing twelve ounces, and in silver reckoned as equal to 240 denarii; and (2) the German (Teutonic) weight, the *mark*, equal to two-thirds of a pound, *i. e.* eight ounces and 180 denarii. It need hardly be said that the actual weight of the denarii soon fell below this nominal weight of twenty-four grains.

We have already spoken of the *grossus*, or groat. The gold coins in France received a variety of names, of which the most usual and the widest spread was *écu*. In Germany the earliest gold pieces seem to have been called *ducats*, and this name was continued in the subsequent gold coinage of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The weight of the ducat was founded upon the weight of the *fiorino* of Florence and of the *ducat* or *zecchino* of Venice, usually about fifty-four grains, and these equal to about one hundred denarii of the old value. As, however, the silver coins contemporary with these ducats, though nominally denarii, were exceedingly debased, the relative value of the gold was very much higher. One other coin-name of wide extension is the *thaler*, or dollar. The origin of this name lies in the Joachimsthal in North Germany, the mines of which furnished the silver from which these large pieces were first struck.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

[Continued from Vol. xix, No. 2.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER this head most of the coins classed by Sandham as doubtful will be described. None of them have any marks, nor can we now trace anything in their past history by which they can be assigned to their respective Provinces. There is little doubt as to their being Canadian, for they were either struck in the Provinces or elsewhere on the order of provincial merchants, and by them put into circulation for their own convenience or profit. Many, especially those of home manufacture, are very rude; so rude in some cases that they are mere discs of copper, with a faint impression of a head on one side and a woman seated on the other, in imitation of the worn coppers of George III that at one time formed the bulk of the circulation. Nearly every variety of the tokens hereafter to be described could, up to a recent date, be found in greater or less numbers in circulation throughout the Dominion.

DXLIV. *Obv.* NORTH AMERICAN TOKEN *Ex.* 1781. A woman to the left seated, her left hand resting on a harp.

Rev. COMMERCE A brigantine to the left with fore and mainsail furled. Copper and brass. Size 27 m. C.

This has been described among the coins of the United States by Dickeson, but the number that circulated in Canada inclines me to believe that it was put into circulation within its limits, and that at a much more recent time than the date on the coin would seem to indicate.

DXLV. *Obv.* *Ex.* 1812 Laureated bust of George III to the right within a wreath of oak leaves.

Rev. ONE PENNY TOKEN *Ex.* 1812 A woman to the left seated on a bale of goods; in her right hand she holds a pair of scales, and in her left a cornucopia. Copper. Size 34 m. R 1.

This and the four following pennies are of full weight. They may for a time have circulated in England before they were imported into Canada.

DXLVI. *Obv.* As DXLV.

Rev. As DXLV, but without the date. Copper. Size 34 m. R 1.

DXLVII. *Obv.* As DXLV, but dated 1813.

Rev. Same as DXLVI. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

DXLVIII. *Obv.* Laureated bust of George III to the right within a wreath of oak leaves, acorns close to the leaves.

Rev. As DXLV. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

DXLIX. *Obv.* As DXLVIII, but the acorns are not so close to the leaves.

Rev. As DXLV. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

DL. *Obv.* As DXLVIII.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN *Ex.* 1812 Woman as in DXLV. Copper. Size 29 m. C.

DLI. *Obv.* As DXLVIII, but longer leaves in wreath.

Rev. As DL, but larger date. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

The workmanship on this coin is inferior to the last and the neck shorter. There are two varieties of this coin, in which the differences are very slight. I do not purpose describing all the slight varieties of this series under separate numbers, as it would simply be repetition without being able clearly to define the differences.

DLII. *Obv.* As DXLVIII, but with short, broad leaves.

Rev. As the last. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

DLIII. *Obv.* As DXLVIII.

Rev. As DL, smaller date. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

Five varieties; the differences are mainly in the wreath and bust.

DLIV. *Obv.* As DXLVIII, but the leaves in the wreath point in the opposite direction from all the foregoing; the head also has a very idiotic appearance.

Rev. As the last. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

DLV. *Obv.* As DXLVIII, long leaves.

Rev. *Ex.* 1812. Woman as in DXLV. Brass. Size 27 m. R 3.

DLVI. *Obv.* As DXLVIII, broad leaves.

Rev. As the last. Brass. Size 27 m. R 3.

DLVII. *Obv.* As DLIV.

Rev. As DLV. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

There are four varieties, more or less rude in execution. Many if not all of the varieties of these tokens were the work of Canadian artists. They formed the bulk of the circulation in Lower Canada previous to the calling in of the spurious coppers in 1837. Some years ago the old barracks at Chambly were sold, and the purchaser in repairing the old canteen found a hoard of old coppers, consisting mainly of these 1812 halfpenny tokens; there were one or two Bank pennies and halfpennies, issued in 1837. As the barracks have remained untenanted since the rebellion in 1837, this clearly indicates what the copper circulation of Canada consisted of, at that date.

DLVIII. *Obv.* Britannia to the left seated within a wreath of oak leaves. In her right hand is an olive branch and in her left a trident. By her side is a shield bearing the St. George and St. Andrew crosses.

Rev. HALF PENNY TOKEN 1813 An eagle with spread wings, having four arrows in his right talon and a branch in his left. Copper. Size 28 m. R 3.

The tokens bearing this device are said to have been imported from Birmingham by a firm of grocers named Tiffin & Co., of Montreal. These importations extended over a number of years. A long poem appeared in the *Montreal Herald* at some time in the year 1813, ridiculing this coin. The writer seemed to take special exception to the eagle, the symbol of the United States, with whom the Canadians were, on account of the war of 1812-14, not on the best of terms.

DLIX. *Obv.* Similar to the last, but the wreath is broader.

Rev. As the last, but larger date. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

Thinner planchet.

DLX. *Obv.* As DLVIII.

Rev. As DLVIII, but dated 1814. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXI. *Obv.* As DLVIII, but the upper prong of the trident is much longer.

Rev. As the last. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXII. *Obv.* As DLVIII.

Rev. As DLVIII, but dated 1815. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

This variety was unknown until about the year 1867, when many specimens appeared in circulation, as bright and new as if only recently struck. It would seem that the package in which they were imported had remained fifty years unopened, and having been discovered, was opened and the tokens circulated.

DLXIII. *Obv.* TRADE & NAVIGATION *Ex.* 1813 A woman to the left seated on a bale, with an olive branch in her right hand and a caduceus in her left.

Rev. PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. Within an inner circle, ONE | PENNY | TOKEN Copper. Size 33 m. R 1.

Two varieties, one has larger letters on obverse.

DLXIV. *Obv.* As the last, but dated 1814.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 33 m. R 2.

DLXV. *Obv.* As DLXIII, but dated 1812.

Rev. PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. Within an inner circle, HALF | PENNY | TOKEN Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXVI. *Obv.* As DLXIII.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXVII. *Obv.* As DLXIII.

Rev. PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. Within an inner circle, ONE | FARTHING | TOKEN Copper. Size 22 m. R 4.

Almost every specimen that I have seen seems to have been struck over another coin, the "one farthing" is therefore almost always indistinct. This coin is said to have been issued by a man named Haliburton, a Jew, who dealt in notions, with his chief place of business in Halifax. He left the Province in 1823.

DLXVIII. *Obv.* TRADE & NAVIGATION 1813 A ship to the left within an inner circle, lower sails furled.

Rev. As DLXV. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXIX. *Obv.* FOR GENERAL ACCOMMODATION. A ship under full sail to the right.

Rev. As DLXV. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXX. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN Woman as on reverse of DXLV.

Rev. A ship with lower sails furled, to the right. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

DLXXI. *Obv.* As reverse of DLXV. Bale marked S J & C^o

Rev. As the last. Copper. 28 m. C.

DLXXII. *Obv.* As the last, but dated 1815.

Rev. As DLXX. Copper. Size 28 m. R 1.

I have not been able to ascertain what firm the "S. J. & Co." represents, but have little doubt that it represents one that did business in Canada about the year 1812.

DLXXIII. *Obv.* SHIP COLONIES AND COMMERCE 1815 Front view of a ship under full sail.

Rev. ONE | HALFPENNY | TOKEN Two ornaments, one above HALFPENNY and the other above TOKEN. Brass. Size 27 m. R 3.

DLXXIV. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. FOR | PUBLICK | ACCOMMODATION A Greek cross on either side above PUBLICK. Brass. Size 27 m. R 4.

These are undoubtedly of Canadian manufacture. The design is different from any others of the series and the workmanship is of an inferior order.

DLXXV. *Obv.* Same as CCCXI.

Rev. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRADE A ship under full sail to the right. Copper. Size 27 m. R 3.

DLXXVI. *Obv.* Same as CCCIII.

Rev. GENUINE BRITISH COPPER Britannia seated as in obv. of DLVIII. Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

Two varieties, with slight differences in the drapery and wreath on the head.

DLXXVII. *Obv.* Same as CCCXV.

Rev. Similar to the last. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

As two varieties at least of these "Genuine British copper" tokens were struck from the same obverse dies which were used for the Hosterman & Etter and the Barry tokens, we can infer that they were struck at the same time and place and were put into circulation in Nova Scotia by other Halifax merchants.

DLXXVIII. *Obv.* Similar to CCCXIII.

Rev. SUCCESS TO NAVIGATION & TRADE A ship under full sail to the right. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXXIX. *Obv.* GREAT BRITAIN Laureated bust of George III to the right.

Rev. COMMERCE Ex. 1814 A female seated, with an olive branch in her right hand and a palm in her left. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Two varieties, the differences consisting mainly in the delineation of the features and arrangement of the hair. The olive and palm may refer to victory won in the war of 1812-14, and the peace which closed it.

DLXXX. *Obv.* VICTORIA NOBIS EST Bust in military uniform to the right; two sprigs of laurel under the bust.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN Britannia seated. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

The bust on this token is probably intended for a representation of Lord Nelson, which would indicate that the coin was struck shortly after the battle of Trafalgar. So enthusiastic were the citizens of Montreal over the victories of Nelson, that a monument was erected in his honor in 1808, which until 1870 was the only public one in Montreal.

[To be continued.]

R. W. McLACHLAN.

MONETA.

BY PATTERSON DUBOIS.

THE following thoughtful paper was read at the last annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, and we reprint it from their recently published proceedings:—

A WIDE difference exists between the contemplation of coin as money, and money as coin. Money is wealth, coin is science and art. To the economist belongs the one, to the numismatist the other. Neither regards mintage in *both*—much less in *all* its aspects; although without minting Numismatics could not be, and economics would bear but little likeness to itself. If the historic, artistic, poetic, or scientific significance of mintage is so vast and varied, no less vast and varied must be the knowledge and skill required in minting. Coin is an integral part of the political, social, and ethical history of the world; a centre of interests wholly diverse, a pivotal point of the sciences, an epitome of art, a problem and a solution; a true type of the intellectual life. Yet no recognized Master-Science regards minting and mintage in their most comprehensive, most humane, and indeed their most interesting and practical aspects.

I have chosen this as an appropriate time and place for suggesting the name and position of a *Science of Monetalogy*—a study of vital importance to us as a nation and as individuals; a creature hitherto unrecognized chiefly because unnamed. Adapting the language of President Eliot, I may say, “This subject is a branch of history, inasmuch as it gleans its most important facts by the study of the institutions and the industrial and social conditions of the past; it is the science of wealth in so far as it deals with the methods by which private or rational wealth is accumulated, protected, enjoyed and distributed; and it is a branch of ethics, in so far as it deals with social theories and the moral effects of economic conditions.” Yet this is but the minor part. Do you say, then, that I am simply suggesting historic science and economic science to the numismatist? Not at all. I have at least two practical ends for our new Master-Science; that of producing a true coin—one that shall do justice to itself, as the epitome of a people and an age: and that of defeating or preventing its falsification and counterfeiting.

Now it is a fact that the numismatist has hitherto been too one-sided in his knowledge of coins. He has remembered the historic to the neglect of the physical. Our Mint took a great step in the right direction when it formed a Numismatic cabinet as a means “to stimulate research and fasten what we learn.” But this science of minting or coinage, where and by whom is it studied? Possibly by a few Mint experts, who have learned the profession while in the government service; but once out of it, their occupation is not only gone, but they are professionally dead. Is there no need for such professional study outside of the service? “It is,” says Jevons, “the grave misfortune of the moral and political sciences, as is well shown by Herbert Spencer, that they are continually discussed by those who have

never labored at the elementary grammar or the simple arithmetic of the subject. Hence the extraordinary schemes and fallacies every now and then put forth." Here is reason enough if there were no other; to limit and control "the extraordinary schemes" which threaten to mutilate or overwhelm our monetary system by gaining foothold in our national legislature, and an over-generous hearing in the daily press. Bodies of learned and skilled men are ready to protest and propose in every other domain of public business; but in this which comes most pointedly to every house and home, because to every pocket and till, there are no professors to advise, no masters to rule. Where then, should such a profession, such a science gain birth, if not in the Numismatic hall?

One may be skilled in minting and know but little of Numismatics; he may be versed in Numismatics and know but little of minting: but one cannot be an expert in either without knowing something of both. This would not be to expect every collector and student of coins to be expert in the practical *art* of minting, but simply to recognize the existence of the Master-Science, of which minting or coinage is the more mechanical, physical side,—as phonology is of linguistic science.

The sun concerns us not so much as does the circumambient light it sheds; so do we care less for the coin, *per se*, than the mental atmosphere emanating from and surrounding it. But we must first create our bright little disc before we can warm ourselves in its coruscations. "Every work of art," says a recent writer, "implies two minds: the one producing, the other that for which the product is made. The simplest object of utility, a pin or a bowl, is the record of a maker and a purpose. The desire of man which is satisfied by the production is much more important in history than the skill of producing." Now our Science is the meeting-ground of these two minds; it regards the minter—the producer, and him for whom the product is made; it contemplates this "desire of man which is satisfied by the production" as it shows itself in the history, the poetry, the science, the art, of all who are, or have been interested in, or influenced by its production. Where, then, is this unnamed, unformulated Master-Science? It is lying about in loose threads on our library shelves, in our society proceedings, our newspapers, our magazines, our unpassed bills, our laws, and our unexpressed longings. The chemist, metallurgist, philologist, archaeologist, metrologist, numismatist, etymologist, historian, economist, artist, even the counterfeiter, all have filaments of it. But the loose ends are tangled, and there is no usefulness in the matted threads, because there is no unity of direction, until they be carded and tied. Every science is thus formed. Each has its threads interwoven with some other science. All knowledge is thus related. How then shall we recognize and fix our science? Only as we give all things their individuality—by giving it a name. Title ensures place. After all, poetry and science are but correct naming. Accurate thinking is not possible without language. Language is not less the creator of thought than the expression of it. Science is accurate knowledge. Every science must therefore create and define its terminology: and the first act and most important part of that creating is the naming of the science itself;—this constitutes its individualization, establishes its identity and becomes the germ which is to expand and flower into new life. It is safe to say that but for the *naming* of Chemistry we should never have been divorced from Alchemy; Astrology died only because Astronomy was born; and modern scientific Etymology is backward because of the stigma of an old and now disreputable name. The birth of the science and its name are coeval. Naming is the tying of the knot and making the many strands of knowledge a unit in purpose.

If we think of how many sciences, how many human interests radiate from a single coin, we shall not be slow to conclude that a coin, as the best representative of the glyptic art, is the truest type of the mind, *Mens, menos*, and of the intellectual man. These and various cognates and derivations, together with the name of the goddess Juno Moneta, are from the Aryan root MAN, to think. Not to wander too far into the metaphysic, we may find a name in this line of thought and trace the verbal progeny in one direction from the Latin *moneta*, a mint, money, to the Anglo-Saxon *mynet* or *mynt*, a coin, later English *menet* and modern *mint*. These English

forms were borrowed from the Latin *Moneta*, from the fact that money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta on the Capitoline Hill at Rome. Hence, too, our words *money* and *monetary*.

As *Moneta*, Juno is our admonisher (*moneo*) from MAN, to think. Rooted in the intellect, goddess of our *mint*, guardian of our *money*, the living name of a dead myth seems to be the natural parent of an idea, the fit coiner of a word, the name **MONETALOGY**. Henceforth we shall avoid many stammering explanations, many circumlocutions, if we speak of monetalogists, non-monetalogists, and quack-monetalogists. We shall offset specific ignorance with *Monetalogy*. Some writers, some numismatists, legislators, economists, merchants, artists, artisans will be in a degree or in no degree monetalogists.

Considering the Master-Science as born and named in the sponsorship of this Society, it remains to exemplify in a somewhat familiar and random way the intimate relations among sundry minor sciences or special branches of our general science of Monetalogy. As chemistry plays into the hands of mineralogy, mineralogy into geology, and this back into mining, metallurgy, and so forth, so Numismatics plays give-and-take with archaeology on one side, with philology on another, with ethnology on a third, with ethology, mythology, symbology, chronology, epigraphy, metrology, minting, metallurgy, economics, and so on. All, and more than these contribute to Monetalogy. So too, we see how the purely historical sciences link hands with the purely physical sciences. Now, numismatology seems to occupy a singularly central position with reference to the contiguous studies. While all depend more or less upon the knowledge bound up in coins, the numismatist is the recognized custodian of the raw material. It may not be amiss to illustrate this by citing one or two of the less familiar examples of the extrinsic value of coins and coinage. I quote from Rev. Isaac Taylor's work on *The Alphabet*: "Starting from the axiom that alphabetic development is slow, gradual and progressive, it is plain that the style of the letters on coins and inscriptions of persons otherwise unknown to history, may furnish important chronological data, and may bring what would otherwise be mere legend within the domain of exact knowledge. Examples are supplied by the coins of the Arsacidian, Bactrian, and Indo-Scythian Kings, of the Nabathean and Numidian Princes, or of the chiefs who ruled in Gaul and Britain prior to the western extension of the dominion of Rome." Or take the case of the mutations of the Sidonian alphabet as illustrated by the legends on a long unbroken series of Phoenician coins, which serve to approximate the dates of a large number of inscriptions and so add to them a twofold value. It is likewise mainly upon the evidence of coins that the chronology of the undated Punic inscriptions can be determined.

Now, if it be urged that these examples are all in the line of the historic sciences, we may go a step further. Look at metrology. It is on one side purely historical, on another physical, reaching from the highest abstractions of mathematics down to the tape measure and the quart mug. Yet metrology is so closely interwoven with Numismatics, that the two are for a considerable distance indistinguishable. "There is overwhelming evidence," says Jevons, "to prove that simple currency by weight is the primitive system. Before the invention of the balance, lumps and grains were, no doubt, exchanged according to a rude estimation of their bulk and weight." Abraham weighed out to Ephron "four hundred shekels of silver, current money." But these shekels were not to be regarded as coin. The French metric system has shown the relation between measures of weight and of length to be as intimate as geometry and geology. Indeed the Latin *uncia* was both a twelfth-part weight and a twelfth-part measure of length. Through the Anglo-Saxon, the Latin *U* passed easily into *Y* and finally into *I*, giving us our *inch*. In French, the Latin *uncia* became *unce*, finally modernized into *ounce*, whence our *ounce*. Both the inch and the ounce have retained their twelfth-part value in our systems.

Now, the measurements and other *standards* in coinage, are extensive subjects for stimulating monetalogical research and fastening what we learn. Along their highways one may travel either toward the ethereal region of metaphysics or toward the

more solid, if more sordid, ground of the market-place. A single instance will suffice to show the breadth and the practical import of the study of coins as popular standards. I refer to the ability to detect the false, and prevent counterfeiting. An accurate defining and setting forth of these standards with this view alone, entitles such study to rank with the dignity of science. It would be a valuable, practical outcome of Monetalogy ; for few are aware "what a hell of witchcraft lies in the small orb of one particular" — coin.

I have cited with some particularity the essential intimacy of Numismatics, metrology, and minting. But Monetalogy necessarily contemplates, with reference to its own life, various other sciences which it is enough merely to have named.

I have thus attempted to indicate, rather than to define, much less to formulate, a line of study which seems worthy of the recognition due to a science embracing in its circuit the pleasures of mental culture, and the commonplace necessities of daily physical life. Though the presentment may have suffered from vagueness and possible incoherence, yet there may be suggestive strength in a picture made of a few rough blotches of light and shadow, without trimness of outline or definiteness of detail. I have sought to suggest a fuller and more exact and orderly study for those who, not without erudition in these directions, have yet pursued it as a thing of "shreds and patches," wanting unity because wanting purpose ; wanting a place because wanting a name. I have aimed to establish a closer brotherhood among the physical and the historical sciences, to separate pecuniary from intellectual profit, to enlarge the sympathies of specialists, and particularly to broaden the Numismatic view.

I have looked towards the more general yet more specific recognition and study of metrological, economic, and artistic standards chiefly as exemplified in our coinage and with reference to its improvement and better protection.

Let us think less of the dealing in, and mere serial collecting of coins, than the mental handling of the various human interests which surround them. Perhaps the most practically useful recommendation here possible to make, may be given in the apt language of President Eliot : "I maintain that the young science deserves to be admitted with all possible honors to the circle of the liberal arts, and that a study fitted to train faculties of the highest value, both to the individual and to society, which are not trained by the studies now chiefly pursued in youth, ought to be admitted on terms of perfect equality to the academic curriculum."

A coin as a specimen of glyptic art, and the epitomized type of all art, seems to claim a sort of divine right to be regarded as the truest symbol of the intellectual life of man. And in contemplating coins and coinage in this, the broadest, most comprehensive, most humane aspect, I have discerned a great body of facts making for a common purpose, and worthy of the consideration due to a Master-Science. And this I have ventured to call the Science of Monetalogy.

PORTRAITS ON THE LATER BRONZE.

THE large brass of the third century are of interest, as somewhat less common than their predecessors, and representing an age less familiarly known ; and I think these are exceptions to the rule of rapid decay in art. The smooth uniformity of the innumerable coins of Alexander Severus and Gordian III, is cloying enough : the former must have had more in him than these portraits indicate. But here is an Herennius Etruscus (or, if not, I know not who, for the letters are feeble, ragged, and half off the coin) with the finest head I have seen on any coin. So life-like is he, you would know him again if you met him anywhere. This is the youth who fell at the first discharge of Gothic arrows, when the Romans first met that terrible foe in fair field (A. D. 251), and at whose death the army began to give way in despair, such hopes had rested on his life. The noble forehead, firm Decian chin, deep set and mildly serious eye, seem to mark one who might have averted the wretched reign

of Gallienus, and robbed Claudius, Aurelian, and Probus of their laurels as saviours of civilization. If any earlier artist could make a better head than this, I have not seen it.

But the large bronze, revived at the end of this century and beginning of the fourth, affords most melancholy proof of general decadence. Here is a row of Diocletian, Constantius, the two Maximians, and Licinius. They are all alike, or rather, the coiners had four or five varieties of head, which they bestowed indiscriminately on all these. The same monarch will have his nose straight and sharp on one piece, and wildly turned skyward on another. On one, Diocletian's head is one-half an inch high and five-eighths of an inch deep; on the next, the measurements are one-half an inch each way. One fine small bronze represents this author of the great tenth persecution as a fiend incarnate, with savage eye and the air of a prize bull-dog. What does this prove? Only that one particular moneyer had a vivid imagination, for others present the same tyrant as an amiable nobody. The same variety of feature and expression (often marked, as to the latter, by its absence) attends his colleague and their Cæsars.

Diocletian's ill-fated daughter, Valeria, was a famous beauty. Two different mint-masters (as represented in this drawer) have striven to set forth that fact, and succeeded as well as the modern child who has to label his first artistic effort, "This is a cow." Of Constantine I have never found a large bronze respectable at once in conception and execution. Has anyone? In the style of this period is a medal to Romulus, an inch in diameter. Obverse, DIVO ROMULO NUBIS CONS.; a shock head, abnormally developed at the rear. Reverse, A temple, ETERNAE MEMORIÆ. Is this of A. D. 300, or Paduan?

FREDK. M. BIRD.

EARLY SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE COINAGE IN AMERICA.

[Concluded from Vol. XVII, p. 27.]

(FIRST MEXICAN SILVER COINS—CONCLUDED.)

XXXIX. *Obv. Leg.* Between two grained circles, CAROLVS * ET * IHOANA divided by eight-pointed asterisks. Letters C A E H N as capitals used in the fifteenth century; the rest are Roman capitals. On the field, a shield, quarterly Castile and Leon, in base Grenada. Large crown pointed with nine fleurs-de-lis, mostly covering the border; to the right a letter x and eight points above it. To the left of shield (dexter in blazon), a letter resembling b, with arms partly cut off.

Rev. Leg. Between two grained circles, * REGIS * ISPANIA * INDIARO * divided by eight-pointed asterisks, a colon of two crosses at end. Letters E G A N D of the fifteenth century, the rest Roman. The two last letters seem to be in the plate a p and o with a fragment like a small crescent between them. On the field two columns, each with a three-leaved crown, standing in an undulating sea; behind and across them a label curling back at each end, bearing the legend PLVS. On the left, letter s reversed; on the right, letter p. Size 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Silver. Fig. 1. From Heiss, corrected, Pl. 27, fig. 4.

This coin was perhaps the earliest type of the Mexican *peso de ocho*, or piece of eight. The figure in Heiss is copied from what he considers an incorrect one in the work of Kornel's Van Alkemade, Graven van Holland, Rotterdam, Ph. Lozel, 1700, folio; No. 173. The weight according to Etienne Damoreau, Paris, 1727, should be 27 grammes or 46.7 grains, and its fineness

931 thousandths, the same as those of the sovereigns of Ferdinand and Isabella above alluded to. This last however weighed 28 grammes, but the piece weighed by Damoreau may have been a little worn. Heiss does not adopt the signification of the letters in the field given by Alkemade, but considers them as representing the mark of the assayer and the value of the coin, and that they have been badly copied. He thinks that the E on obverse is an F, and the D on reverse a P. This would correspond with those on the copper coins figured by Heiss, and no doubt led him to suggest such a change. The first official assayer and engraver have been named above. We have no record of their successors, nor can the date of the piece be ascertained, so that at present the explanation of these letters must remain doubtful.

This piece was probably the last of the Charles series, and at first was but little called for. It was called *Dobla* or *Dovla*, a double testoon, whence perhaps the word Dollar. The piece seems rare, for Heiss never saw one. The figure given with this is from the same cut as the one used in *The Coin Collector's Journal* for February, 1880, Vol. V, p. 17. At that time the coin belonged to Mr. Burhans, of Greenville, N. J., but it was sold shortly afterwards, and cannot now be found. The figure given by Heiss from Alkemade is incorrect, and it was intended to have given one from the piece, drawn under the eye of the author.

J. C. BREVOORT.

HOG MONEY, ETC.

ONE of the most noteworthy of the recent additions to the Mint Cabinet is the SOMMER ISLANDS Sixpence. First, let it be noted that the little spot of earth now generally known as Bermuda (or more properly Bermudas—the final s being a part of the proper name and not a plural), was originally named for one Captain George Sommers (or Sommer), who, with his crew, was shipwrecked and cast upon these islands early in the seventeenth century.

The coinage of the Sommer Islands is generally classed as the earliest American, and very few representative specimens have been preserved. "No records exist," says Crosby, "for our instruction, as to its precise date, by whom coined, or the circumstances under which it was issued or obtained a currency." Master Daniel Tucker became Governor of the islands in May, 1616, and ruled about two years. And in Smith's *Generall Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles*, published in London in 1624, we are told that "beside meat, drinke and cloaths, they had for a time a certaine kind of brasse money with a hogge on the one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges was found at their first landing."

The best known pieces of this "brasse money" are the shilling and the sixpence. But a recent letter from Bermuda says, "Williams' History of Bermuda only speaks of two denominations of the Hog money, viz: those marked above the hog with the numerals VI and XII. General Lefroy has discovered in some old collections three others, with the numerals II, III and IV. One would infer from this that there were seven distinct coins, say I to VI and the XII variety. My father has seen one of the II variety, found in St. Georges about three years ago, now in possession of Colonel Mitchell, R. E.; the other known specimen of the same class is in possession of General Lefroy." Another letter from the same person gives the following account of the sixpence recently purchased for the Mint Cabinet: "The coin in question was picked up in the early part of this year on the northeastern slope of the town of St. Georges in a garden, by a colored woman. My father bought it from her husband. It was unfortunately rubbed by the finder on a brick."

Previously to our purchase the coin was sent here for examination, and there being no doubt as to its genuineness, we offered a reasonable, though by no means extravagant price, and obtained it for the government collection. In some respects our specimen appears to be better, in others not so good as that pictured in Crosby's *Early Coins of America*. There is no mistaking the full-rigged ship on the reverse, though the prominent parts of it are about as bright as the brick-rubbing could make them. The obverse, however, is in good preservation, the "hogge" being quite observable and the VI above him very distinct. The legend is all plain, except the first three letters, SOM, which have become obliterated under the tooth of time. This side has suffered very little injury from the muscular activity of the intelligent negro. The legend, SOMMER ILANDS, would seem to settle for us the orthography of the name, both as regards Somner and Islands. Not only is there nothing amiss about spelling the latter without the silent *s*, but even our conservative Worcester gives *iland* as the only true spelling; and Skeat in his *Etymological Dictionary* affirms that the *s* in island is "ignorantly inserted owing to confusion with *isle*, a word of French origin." *Ilard* is a pure English word, while *isle* comes through the French from the Latin *insula*. All the great English and American philologists recommend a return to this spelling. This, of course, is a digression, but it is a good passing illustration of the value of numismatics in its relation to philology.

It may not be uninteresting to make a note, just here, of some other recent additions to our collection. From the Warner Sale we received over fifty pieces, ancient and modern. Among these are a U. S. Dollar 1798, small eagle, U. S. Quarter Dollar 1815, Queen Anne Farthing, Cromwell Shilling, together with a number of other English, some French, Polish, Hungarian, Russian, old Roman and Jewish pieces. We have also secured a N. E. Shilling, U. S. Dime 1805, Quarter Dollar 1853 (no arrows), Proof Cent and Half Cent 1856, a 12 Rouble (platinum) of Russia 1822, and a U. S. Half Eagle (uncirculated) 1824. It is unnecessary to specify more than these. We offer them as samples of our desire to make the Cabinet as complete as old-time economy, good common sense and a small annual appropriation of three hundred dollars will allow.

U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

PATTERSON DU BOIS.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 10. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Davenport showed a beautiful quarter-dollar of 1805. The Society adjourned at 4.30 P. M.

November 14. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., of New York, was elected an Honorary Member. The Society adjourned at 4.15 P. M.

December 12. A monthly meeting was held this day. In the absence of the President, the Hon. Samuel A. Green was called to the chair. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President pro tempore appointed Mr. Davenport auditor of the Treasurer's accounts, and Messrs. Woodward and Marvin a committee to nominate officers at the annual meeting. Mr. Crosby showed a curiously double-struck Connecticut cent, one half of which seems to have received a separate second impression of the obverse die, and a half-penny of George III, with reverse Immune Columbia, which reverse has the appearance of a recent addition. Mr. Woodward exhibited several large and beautiful gold coins of Transylvania and of German Bishops and other authorities, the largest being of the value of twelve ducats; also a very large bronze medal of the Sultan Abdul Medjid, struck for the Crimean war of 1854-6. The Secretary showed an octagonal silver medal of Louis XVIII, for the Avocats aux Conseils du Roi. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held on Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1884, at 8 P. M. at the Society's Room, President Parish in the chair. Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick was elected a life member; Messrs. James E. Ware, Edward F. Winslow, Alfred Rowell, Frederick Slack, Nelson Pehr Pearson, Frank Jenkins Abbott, and Almon S. Allen, M. D., as resident members; Sylvester Rosa Koehler of Roxbury, Mass., a permanent corresponding member; several other gentlemen as corresponding members for two years, and Alfred Von Sallet, Berlin, Germany, as an honorary member.

Mr. Lawrence, treasurer of the electrotype fund, reported that nearly enough subscriptions had been paid in to meet the cost of the casts recently obtained. Mr. Low, in behalf of the Anthon Memorial Committee, exhibited a plaster cast of the proposed medal, showing an excellent likeness of Dr. Anthon. The medals he hoped to receive from Lea Ahlborn in time for the next meeting.

Vice President Robert Hewitt read a letter from the Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, who, in behalf of Mr. Carlos Carranza, presented our Society with the two cases of fac similes of coins and medals selected from the cabinets of the British Museum, which had been exhibited by the Messrs. Ready of London, at the International Electrical Exhibition at Philadelphia. The special thanks of the Society were ordered for this valuable gift, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sullivan, Hewitt and Poillon, were appointed to have a suitable resolution engrossed and presented to Mr. Carranza.

A paper was then read from Corresponding Member A. J. Boucher of Montreal, entitled "Business Tokens of Quebec," and also an interesting paper by Gaston L. Feuardent, for both of which special thanks were voted.

The Librarian's report showed numerous and valuable additions. The donation of Mr. Benjamin Betts was a particularly large one, consisting of 91 bound vols., and more than 50 pamphlets and catalogues, among them were the works of Donaldson on Architectural Medals; Madai's Thaler-Cabinet in 3 vols., Appel's Repertorium in 7 vols.; Koehler's Münz Belustigung, in 15 vols., etc. The Curator reported donations of 10 medals, 40 coins, and 3 documents. President Parish presented the Society with the original articles of agreement on the Vermont Coinage, quoted at length in Crosby's Early Coins of America, pages 192 to 202 inclusive, which were purchased at the sale of Chas. I. Bushnell's Books in 1883.

A resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee to report what steps, if any, should be taken to increase the usefulness of the Society, induce the members to attend the meetings, make use of the Library, facilitate literary and numismatic intercourse between the members, etc.

L. Bayard Smith exhibited a set of three Zens in silver, from Corea; these pieces were issued about four years ago, but are now very rare in consequence of a change in the coinage. Adjourned.

W.M. POILLON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A stated meeting of the Society was held Thursday evening, Nov. 6th, at its hall, President Eli K. Price in the chair. Mr. Price read a paper on some remarkable geological formations in Chester county, Pa., illustrating his subject by photographs taken on the spot by Dr. Rothrock, of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Brinton narrated a visit lately paid by him to three remarkable effigy *animal mounds* in Ohio, among which was the celebrated *serpent mound* in Adams county. This mound he stated had been lately doubted as being a serpent, but he was prepared to positively assert that it was one. It is incorrectly represented in Squier & Davis's book. In the front of the serpent's jaws is an egg, and some distance beyond what seems to be a frog. The oath of allegiance of Bohl Bohlen, taken in 1785, was presented. Messrs. Hart, R. C. Davis and William S. Baker were appointed to select officers and committees for the

year 1885. The President appointed the following members to read papers before the Society at the dates given : Mr. E. A. Barber, in December ; Dr. Brinton, in January, 1885 ; Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, in February ; Mr. Law, in March, and requested other members desirous of reading papers to communicate with the Secretary, so that a date can be given them. Captain R. C. Temple, of India, announced the forwarding of a large package of ancient coins for the Society, and at a late hour the Society adjourned.

A special meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia was held at its hall Thursday evening, Nov. 20th, to take action upon the death of its late President, Hon. ELI KIRK PRICE, LL.D. Dr. Brinton, the first Vice President, was called to the chair, and made some remarks upon the object for which the meeting was called. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Society has heard with the deepest regret the decease of its President, Hon. Eli Kirk Price, LL. D., who has filled that office since January, 1867, and whose zeal, erudition, kindness and courtesy in the discharge of his duties have endeared him to us by more than ordinary ties.

Resolved, That the Society desires to place on record its appreciation of his long and faithful services in its behalf, of his energy, wisdom and conscientiousness.

Resolved, That the Historiographer be directed to prepare a sketch of his life and labors, to be read before the Society on the 8th of January, 1885.

Addresses were made by Messrs. John R. Baker, Philip H. Law, Edwin A. Barber, Isaac Myer, Henry Phillips, Jr., and others, in which the useful life of Mr. Price, as shown forth in his connection with the Society, was portrayed and the loss feelingly deplored which it had sustained in his demise. The resolutions were ordered to be engrossed for transmission to the family.

COIN SALES.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

IN our last issue, the number for October, we mentioned the approaching sale of Mr. Woodward's private collection, and called attention to the numerous specialties which it embraced. As most of our readers have seen the catalogue, and have thus become familiar with the broad scope of this unusually large collection, we confine this article to a report of some of the more noticeable prices obtained at the sale, which we may say was the Sixty-ninth of his series, and was held by Messrs. Bangs & Co., Oct. 13, and five following days. Beginning with an assortment of miscellaneous coins in copper, numbering 213 lots, about the usual prices were obtained ; the coins of Canada came next, and then the "Boston Collection," comprising coins from the Boston Mint, the School and Franklin Medals, the Washington Medals relating to Boston. Medals of Webster, Bunker Hill, and Lexington. Personal, Society, and Masonic Medals, Store Cards, Miscellaneous and Political Tokens. A 1650 Pine Tree Shilling brought \$62.50 ; 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, 19 ; other Pine Tree and Oak Tree coins of various denominations, averaged about 3 ; unique Franklin Press Halfpenny, East India Co. reverse, 1.50 ; copy of the Gold Medal presented by the King of Sweden to Dr. Chas. P. Jackson, gilt, 9 ; College and Society Medals, 50 c. to 2.50 each. Masonic Medal of McClellan Lodge, fine proof in silver, 3 ; same in tin, with bar, ribbon and clasp, 2.65. Rare Cards brought good prices. Rickett's Circus Ticket in silver, 9.25 ; the mate to this in copper sold in the Levick Sale for 12.25. The Medals and Tokens of Springfield, many of them by Bolen, sold well. Two Hard Times Tokens of '37, of great rarity, sold for \$8 each. As mentioned in October, the coins of the United States though there were many good individual pieces, were scarcely a feature in the collection ; a very fine Quarter Dollar of 1828, 4.95 ; 1795 Half Dime, 5 ; 1802 Half Dime, claimed to be the finest in existence, 361 : this was bought by Mr. Sampson for an unknown customer. After the sale, Mr. Sampson declared that his authorized limit was 650. 1795 Cent, thin planchet, uncirculated 8 ; 1799. fair, 5.25 ; 1843. proof, 5.50. The remainder of the Cents brought generally fair prices. The Half Cents in the '40s sold at from \$10 to 10.50 ; that of 1842, 18. and 1847, 15. These were followed by a line of gold coins, which averaged sufficiently high to make the sale a profitable one. *Eagles*, 13.75 to 14.75. *Half Eagles*, from 6.25 to 61.50, the last sum for the 1795 large eagle reverse. *Half Eagles*, from 1820 to 1832, 14 to 19, an average of about 17 each ; these were nine in number, leaving the series of course incomplete. *Quarter Eagles*. — 1796, 10.25 ; '97, 17 ; '98, 11.25 ; 1806, 10.25 ; do., 20 ; '21, 19. *Proof Sets*. — One of 1857, imperfect, 24.25 ; '58, 30 ; the others brought the average low prices. A very rare Medal of the South Carolina Society, 11 ; another Carolina Medal or Badge, carried or worn by free negroes in the old days of slavery, 6.25 ; Medal of the Horticultural Society of Charleston, 1830, 5.50. Three trial impressions from three different dies of Washington Cents of 1791, 7.25 each ; the unique Washington Market Chowder Club Medal in gold, 23.25. Medical Medals brought the usual good prices, though we notice that two tickets of admission to the Botanical Gardens of Amsterdam, fine old medals

of 1740, sold for \$2, certainly less than half their value, and the silver medal of Dr. Rush, of which but two are known, 9.25; we should think this medal cheap at 20. In Numismatic Medals, Tokens, etc., the collection was very extensive, and the prices brought ranged all the way from a few cents to \$6. War Medals, Crosses and Decorations, brought fair average prices, but rather less than the prevailing rates at recent sales: French Legion of Honor, 8.25; Prussia, the Iron Cross, 10.50; same, small size for officers, 5.25; Russia, Order of Saint Stanislaus, 7.50; Cross of Saint Ann, 4.60; Georgia Cross, 5; Order of Saint Vladimir, 4.75; Gold Medal of Rome, 9.25; Turkey, Order of the Medjidieh, 5. Two Pattern \$10 gold pieces, 1863, 22 each; Twenty Pesos, Mexico, of Maximilian, 24.60. Various California gold pieces, an advance of about 100 per cent. Mormon \$5, 1860, 12.50. A variety of foreign gold, including some Byzantine, brought a small advance above gold value. A superb Ten Ducat of Transylvania, 1577, sold for \$34, 16 less than its cost. A line of Confederate Notes, very nearly complete and lacking but few of the rarest pieces, sold at prices moderately fair. We notice the \$1000, Montgomery issue, 10; \$100, same, 5.50; \$50, same, 4. The early Richmond pieces brought good prices, and as usual the 1864 note sold for a trifle. Store Cards brought fair prices, but a large falling off was noticed from those realized at the Levick Sale for rare pieces, many at from \$1 each to 4.25, yet at the latter price it can hardly be said that store cards are thrown away.

We come now to one of the most interesting departments of the sale,—Crowns and their multiples; most of these were well sold, particularly those of Brunswick and Luneburg, a Ten Crown piece of 1609, \$80; Five Crowns of the same date, 40. All the coins of Henry Julius brought large prices, as did those of Frederic Ulrich, and Augustus of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. Coins of the Crusaders and Knights of Malta sold at entirely inadequate prices, and at much less than they will bring when the Monograph on the subject, a joint work of Mr. Morris and Mr. Marvin, is better known. The collection of Siege Coins, Klippes, and Coins of Necessity was very extensive, comprising nearly three hundred pieces. They brought from a few cents each to 25.50, the last for a curious boat-shaped coin of China. We notice sales at \$15 and under for various lots, but considering the extent and interest of the collection, we consider prices realized as inadequate to the value of the pieces, and they are certainly below the cost of importation. Coins and Medals of the Reformation, Musical Medals, Printers' Medals, Calendars, Astronomical and Masonic Medals, made a large display and generally sold well. Medals of the American Revolution, especially the Dutch American series, sold at prices so low as to have been hitherto unheard of, from \$1.25 to 10 for medals that a few years ago were almost legal tender for \$100 each, seems to be the prevailing rate. Considering the beauty, the absolute rarity, and the fact that the dies for this series no longer exist, they are a judicious investment at four times their present prices. We would like to continue the review of this sale, taking up seriatim its various departments, but want of space compels us to close this notice, for the length of which we urge the unusual character of the collection; we briefly refer to the Coin Sale Catalogues, amongst which were several of the early ones, now rarely offered, bringing 2 to 3.20 each. Mr. Woodward's own series seems exceptionally to hold its own, for which prices nearly approximating those at which he constantly offers them at private sale were received, still sufficiently under those prices to induce buyers to watch the auction sales in the hope of buying at auction prices. Fabrications and Frauds, as an independent class under a separate head, were well represented and sold well. The finest collection of Japanese coins ever disposed of here, brought all the way from a few cents to \$10 each; a variety of East India coins, a collection of Japanese Sword Guards, Medallions, Love Medals, Facetiae, English Crowns, etc., sold at good prices; another invoice of Proof Sets sold low as usual at this time; a fine 1797 Half Dollar, 58.50; the unique coin of New Jersey, 105. The aggregate result of the Sale was between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

The Catalogues of Mr. Woodward's Sale No. Seventy are already in the hands of collectors. In their distribution Mr. Woodward has been so liberal, that he informs us but two copies remain in his hands, with the exception of illustrated copies, which may still be procured at 25 cents each. The collection is mainly Greek, Roman, and foreign, and is a fine one. The sale occurs Dec. 29-31. It contains two medallions, one a Decadrachm of Syracuse, the other an Octodrachm of Tarentum, which alone will give character to the sale, and both are illustrated on the plate.

Sale Seventy-one, for which the Catalogue is in press, is the Collection of Mr. Edwin B. Wight, late of Detroit, Mich., and now of Cleveland, O., consisting almost exclusively of the issues of coins and medals of gold, silver and copper of the United States Mint, remarkable for completeness, and still more for quality. At the end of this month the Catalogue will be ready for distribution. The sale will occur late in January or early in February, to be immediately followed by Sale Seventy-two, mainly Archaeological, comprising the Remains of the Mound Builders and other prehistoric races in America, with a selection of ancient Roman Pottery. Another feature of this sale will be a collection of Old Play Bills, Autographs, Engravings, and Portraits, most of the latter theatrical.

FROSSARD'S SALES.

DECEMBER 12, 1884, Mr. E. Frossard sold the Collection of Mr. R. E. Curtis, of Binghamton, N. Y., comprising American and Foreign coins and medals in gold, silver and copper. There were several very fine impressions of the early Eagles and Dollars; specimens of Fractional Currency, in remarkably fine and clean condition, Swedish Plate Money, and the usual variety of the issues of the Mint. The Catalogue contained 26 pages and 644 lots, and the sale was held at New York by Bangs & Co. Our usual priced copy has in some way failed to reach us.

On the 20th December, Mr. Frossard held his Fortieth Sale, which contained several small collections of American and Foreign Coins and Medals, rare Dollars, Pattern pieces, and a fine line of Greek coins from the Collection of R. Hobart Smith, Esq., of New York City, and closing with several Masonic

pieces. The Catalogue contained 587 lots and 26 pages, and was carefully prepared. We can mention but few of the prices obtained, for lack of room. *Dollars*.—1839, Liberty seated, and no stars on rev., v. f., \$18; '58, unc., v. r., 20.25; Pattern set Trades, 1873, six pieces, br. pr., 19.50; Proof set of 1858, seven pieces, 28; Tetradrachm of Thurium, head of Pallas, v. f., 15; Didrachm of Velia, 8.50; Tetradrachms, Agrigentum, 6.75; Syracuse, different Patterns, 9.50 and 22; the last for one with head of Arethusa. Gold Stater of Philip II of Macedon, v. f., 20. Many other Greek coins also brought very good prices.

We have other Catalogues before us of recent sales, but must defer reference till another time.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CENTENARY MEDAL OF SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

A CENTENARY medal has been struck in honor of Sir Moses Montefiore, the venerable philanthropist, whose likeness is faithfully and expressively shown on the obverse, while the reverse contains an appropriately worded dedication. Encircling the bust is an inscription, in Hebrew, "Happy is the one who feareth the Eternal; who walketh in His ways. 8th Heshwan, 5645."

A MEDAL CONFERRED.

THE R. Accademia F. M. S. di Milano has conferred upon Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society and Curator of the American Philosophical Society, a medal in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by him since 1862, to archaeology and literature. This is the first time that the medal has ever been decreed to an American citizen.

MARYLAND MONEY, 1671.

"THAT every Shilling of His Lordship's, the Lord Proprietary, shall be deemed to pass for Twelve pence sterling, and every Sixpenny piece for Sixpence sterling, every New England Shilling for Twelve pence sterling, and every New England Sixpenny piece for Sixpence sterling."—*Archives of Maryland*, 1666-1676.

A MEDAL is being engraved by order of the Minister of Fine Arts, to commemorate the defence of Paris in 1870-71. On the front is an allegorical figure of the city, rifle in hand, and on the reverse the names of the places outside the fortifications where battles took place, with the dates.

SILVER coins of the time of Elizabeth have been found in large numbers in the bed of a stream in the Island of Skye.

HOUSE OF HAPSBURG MEDAL.

THE silver medal presented by the Municipality of Vienna to the Emperor Francis Joseph to commemorate the six hundredth anniversary of the accession of the House of Hapsburg, shows on the obverse in high relief the act of investiture by Rudolf, with the following inscription: "Rudolph of Hapsburg invests his sons, Albert and Rudolf, with the Austrian hereditary possessions, Dec. 27, 1282." On the reverse side the Emperor Francis Joseph, in the habit of Grand Master of the Golden Fleece, is represented seated on the throne and surrounded by figures of children bearing the emblems of Science, Art, Commerce, and Industry, while in the background the Tower of St. Stephen's and the Town Hall are represented. On this side the inscription runs: "To the illustrious son of the House of Hapsburg; the Town of Vienna, Dec. 27, 1882."

AN OLD ACCOUNT OF ANCIENT CURRENCY.

I EXTRACT the following, as of probable curious interest to you, from "*The Negotiator's Magazine*," Richard Hayes, London, 1754, pp. 213-14:—

R. A. BROCK.

In all the British Dominions in America and the West Indies, they keep their Accounts in Pounds, Shillings and Pence, as they do in London; but in the above places they call their Money Currency.

And in most of the British Settlements upon the Continent of America, they have very few Coins of any Sorts Circulating among them; and what few they have, are Chiefly French and Spanish pieces: So they are obliged to deal in what they call Paper Money. For Notes of Hand do pass so common among People of New England, as I have been told, that they are

frequently given for so small a Sum as Five Shillings, and sometimes under that Sum : This being what they call their Paper Money ; and it being subject to so many Casualties, that it causes a very great Undervaluement of their Currency ; it being sometimes at 6 or 700 per Cent Discount for Sterling (or for good Silver or good Gold). Nay, in *Carolina* and *New England*, the said Currency has sometimes been known to be at above 8, or 900 per Cent. Discount.

They coin no Money in any of the above *British* Settlements, but only in *New England* ; and their being but only one Piece, which is called the *New England* Shilling : It is made of good Silver and is much about the Value of a Common *English* Shilling. This piece they first coined in *Oliver Cromwell's* Time ; and I have been told they continue to coin the said Shilling to this very Time, and do still retain the first Date upon the same.

I have never seen one of these Shillings, but I am told, that on one Side is a Palm-branch and a Laurel united together like a Tree ; and on the Reverse Side is *St. George's* Cross in a Shield conjoined to another Shield, within which is an Harp for Ireland, vulgarly called a Pair of Breeches. In allthe *English* Islands in the *West Indies*, they have so great a Plenty of foreign Coins, that their Currency is sometimes at no greater Discount than 25 per Cent. and seldom more than 50 per Cent. Their Weights and Measures in all the aforesaid Colonies and Plantations are the same as those of *London*, differing only in their Kintals or Hundred Weight; their Hundred being only 100 lb. Avoirdupois, and that of *London* is 112 lb Avoirdupois.

EDITORIAL.

WE continue the articles on "Orders and Decorations," by Mr. Marvin ; we hope to present our readers with occasional illustrations of some of the more valuable and interesting of these. We have already a cut of the Order of the Cincinnati, for the use of which we are indebted to Mr. David G. Haskins, Jr., which will appear when others sufficient to make a plate have been procured. In this connection, we wish to thank Mr. Stark, of the Photo-Electrotype Company, of Boston, for his kindness in allowing us the use of the cuts representing the Hog Money, illustrating Mr. DuBois's article.

WE see it stated that Mr. Dickeson was "the oldest numismatist in America, having commenced his cabinet in 1823." (!) There were scores of collectors before his time. Mr. John Andrews, of Boston, had a collection of coins as early as 1782.—See Proceedings of the Boston Numismatic Society, *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. I, p. 26.

THE Art Interchange, a Household Journal, now in its thirteenth volume, is of a very interesting character, and richly worth the price of its subscription. The large number of its illustrations and designs of embroidery, china and other painting, and other matters relating to household art, are suggestive and instructing. See advertisement on second page of cover of this Journal.

CURRENCY.

A GOLD ring—the jingle of twenty-dollar pieces on the marble.

A WISE man should have money in his head, but not in his heart.—*Swift*.

WHOEVER has sixpence is sovereign over all men—to the extent of the sixpence.

HE that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends.—*Shakespeare*.

MEN are seldom more innocently employed than when they are making collections of books, medals and coins.

MONEY and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use.—*Johnson*.

THE Romans worshiped their standard, and the Roman standard happened to be an eagle. Our standard is only one-tenth of an eagle,—a dollar,—but we make all even by adoring it with ten-fold devotion.—*E. A. Poe*.

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VOL. XIX.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1885.

No. 4.

HISTORY OF MONEY IN CHINA.

BY ALEXANDER DEL MAR, C. E., OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Late Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, Mining Commissioner for the United States Monetary Commission of 1876, etc., etc. Author of "A History of the Precious Metals," "A History of Money in Ancient Countries," etc. (Reprinted by permission of the Author.)

ACCORDING to Mr. Medhurst's translation of the dictionary or encyclopedia, edited by the Chinese emperor Kang-he, A. D. 1722, "in ancient times the money of China was of tortoise shell" * meaning, no doubt *cowries*.

Kang-he's meaning of "ancient times" is defined by the fact that he himself possessed a cabinet of *coins* dating from the reign of Yaou, B. C. 2347 to his own time. † The "ancient times" of tortoise shell or cowrie money must therefore be dated anterior to Yaou. The Chinese annals carry this date back six centuries earlier than Yaou, for they state that metallic coins were used in the reign of Fuhi, B. C. 2942, Shin-nung, B. C. 2827, and Hoang-ti, B. C. 2687. ‡ and that during the last named reign, both coins, weights and measures were employed. There may be some uncertainty in fixing these reigns within a century, or even two centuries, but notwithstanding the suspicion usually thrown upon the validity of Chinese annals, there can be little doubt that the emperors named are authentic.

In addition to the evidence on this head already adduced, we are informed that during the Hia dynasty, B. C. 2207-1765, the punishment of crime was commuted with metal; § that coins struck by Tai-Kung or Ching-Wang, B. C. 1120, are mentioned by various European writers on the subject; || and that in B. C. 1000, six taels of "metal" would ransom a criminal from mutilation. ¶

I have before me at the moment of writing, twenty trays of coins collected in China by the Rev. Dr. Justus Doolittle, an American missionary at Foo-Chow. These trays contain 464 bronze coins, the dates of which, derived

* *Five years in China*, by Lieut. F. E. Forbes, R. N., London, 1847, p. 57. The author says that Mons. Hager, in his "Numismatiques Chinoise," translates *pao* into cowrie shells. He remarks that so far is this from being correct that the cowrie shell is unknown in China, but here he is in error.

† Forbes, p. 58.

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‡ Forbes, p. 57.

§ Mons. Hager, cited in Forbes, p. 58.

|| W. Vessering on *Chinese Currency, Coins and Paper*, Leyden; *Chinese Repository*, xx, 290; Dickeson in London *Numismatic Chronicle*.

¶ Forbes, p. 58.

from the regnal periods of the monarchs whose mortuary names they bear, range, according to DuHalde, from B. C. 2257 to the present time. With the exception of seven coins among those of the most ancient dates, they are all round, with square or round holes, nearly always square ones, in the centre, and they vary in weight from a few grains to half a pound each.

The most ancient coins, of this valuable collection, are of the bell and knife shapes. Six of them, the oldest, we illustrate in the accompanying plate:

1st. Coin of Sung, B. C. 2257, bell shape; weight about 325 grains. Inscription in ancient Chinese, as read in China, Taung King Hou. As read by Mr. H. T. Kuen, Chinese Vice-Consul at San Francisco, an American academician, Tong King Fo, *For gold good* or *Good for gold*.

2d. Coin of the Chau or Chow dynasty, B. C. 245. Scimeter or knife-shaped; length, 5 inches; weight about 280 grains. Leu To. Coins of this type are called Kin-taou-tseen or money of the metal knife. Kang-he's dictionary assigns to coins of this type a place among the earliest coinages, that is to say among coinages that long preceded the Chow dynasty, 1122 to 243 B. C. Such coins, he says, vary in length from three to seven inches. Some of the larger ones, he continues, have the characters Yih-taou and Ping-wooneen i. e. one knife worth 5000 (Le) of the smaller. He says there are several kinds of these coins, one of which having the characters of Yih and Taou, inlaid of gold, has also the value of 5000 Le.* The coin before me has none of these peculiarities.

3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th. Four coins of the Han Dynasty, A. D. 9. Two knife-shaped, or rather shaped like a "Yale lock key." Length 2 1-2 and 2 3-4 inches; weight 280 to 320 grains. Two bell-shaped, weight 220 and 200 grains. Kie To. Yih-taou. Fo pu. Pou To.

Thornton relates that the usurper Wang-Mang, of the Han dynasty, established an innovation by imitating in his coinage the knife-shaped coins of the Chau dynasty. The coins before me prove that the imitation was not a close one. To procure metal for his mints Wang-Mang despoiled the tombs of coins which ancient custom had caused to be buried with the dead.

The others, most interesting on account of their antiquity, are the 7th. Half tael, B. C. 178, Paun Liong. 8th. Another, same date. 9th. Another, B. C. 139. 10th. Five chue or *dots*, B. C. 139, Ung Chue. 11th. Fifty chue, A.D. 9, Tai-Tshuen. 12th to 18th. Seven coins of same period.

The last twelve named coins are of the familiar "cash" type, round with square holes in the centre, and 7-8 to 1 inch in diameter. They are smaller than the modern cash, and the square holes are larger. I have also a porcelain coin with the inscription "Eternal Prosperity" in Chinese characters.

These ancient coins have been submitted to the inspection of Chinese numismatists and antiquarians, both in China and America, and by them pronounced genuine. Among those who have passed this judgment upon them are natives of China who have been educated in American colleges. In short, there are no reasonable grounds for impeaching their validity, and, until such grounds are discovered, these coins must be accepted as authentic monuments.

* Forbes, 59.

Thus accepted, they open a new and wide field for the history of money. They teach us not only that money was known and used at least twenty-three centuries before Christ, but that even at this remote period representative and probably numerical systems of money were employed. The bell-shaped coin of Sung announces itself as *good for gold*, proving that gold had been used as money and that bronze coins were used to represent it. Coins Nos. 7 and 11 contain the inscriptions "half-tael," and fifty "dots," or units of account. Dots are now called "cash,"* from the Sanscrit word *karshápana*. Coupled with the fact that these coins are quite light (weighing from 30 to 50 grains each), the inscriptions prove that they were tokens, and that their value was many times that of the metal they contained.† This value was probably maintained by limiting their number. In such case the system was numerical.

When we examine the history of money in other countries of the ancient world, we shall find that owing to the unequal distribution of the precious metals and the obstacles to foreign commerce, metallic systems of money would have been dangerous to employ, and that numerical systems were established in all of them. That China should have employed a numerical system is therefore no matter for wonder. The same reasons that impelled other nations to do so, impelled her likewise.‡ The wonder is that she should have employed one so long ago as the period of Sung; and that at this period, almost the very outset of monetary history, we are brought face to face with a system whose advocacy and establishment form at the present day objects of a political party in the United States.

In this connection, while I am not prepared to suggest that the Roman system of bronze numeraries was copied from China, the evidences on that head are certainly very remarkable. They are as follows:

1st. From the above mentioned coins and their inscriptions it is evident that China had a monetary system consisting of bronze numeraries many centuries before the Christian era.

2d. The Romans had frequent commercial intercourse with China during this period.

3d. The Romans adopted a similar system of bronze numeraries about 385 B. C., perhaps earlier.

The study of these circumstances, when further light shall have been shed upon them by a better understanding of both the ancient Chinese and the Roman systems of money, may lead to more positive conclusions on this subject. The Chau dynasty lasted during the long period B. C. 1122-243. Towards the end of this dynasty the empire fell into decay and feudalism. It was divided into one hundred and twenty-three different states, each probably with its own system of money.§

The Tsin dynasty began B. C. 242. In the reign of Che-hwang-te or Tsin chi-hoang-ti, the unity of the empire was restored, and the building of the Great Wall completed; but he sullied the lustre of his administration by destroying all the ancient literature upon which his emissaries could lay

* The word *cash* was not used in China before the advent of the Portuguese and Spanish discoverers of the 16th century. The Chinese coins, tokens or numeraries, whichever they happened to be at the time, called by the English *cash*, were termed by the Portuguese traders *sapéca* and by the French *sapeque*. The smallest of the modern bronze coins are two-cash pieces. The

Chinese name for cash is *chue*.

† Copper money of a nominal value has in times of scarcity been made to represent a certain amount of rice or grain, payable at the granaries. Forbes, 63.

‡ Scarcity of metal is mentioned at numerous periods in Chinese history. See Forbes, 60, 61, 63, 67, etc.

§ Forbes, 64.

hands. It is this destruction of original works that throws so much doubt upon the earlier annals of China, and renders her numismatic remains peculiarly valuable. The Han dynasty began B. C. 206 with the reign of Lew-pang, otherwise Kaou-tsoo. During the reign of one of this line, Wu-ti or Woo-te, B. C. 140, the ancient literature was restored so far as possible.

It was during the reign of Wu-ti that the first paper money of which we have an account was issued in China.* According to Klaproth and Forbes,† the notes were called p'i pi or skin notes, and they were made of white-stag skin, a Chinese foot square, each note representing 40,000 cash. According to Martin‡ there were others of about the same date, made of paste-board; and it is said that one of the latter, which had been preserved among the relics of the temple of worship, is still in existence. Between the third century of our era and the accession of the Tsuy dynasty, which began A. D. 590 with the reign of Yang-keen, we have few accounts either of the money of China or indeed any important circumstances which connect the history of the empire and that of the outer world. The collection before me contains sixteen coins of this period.

The first coins extant bearing the actual name of an emperor are those of Ho-King, deposed A. D. 465.§ Unless this was the son of Wan-te, who (the son) reigned from 454 to 465 and then died, I cannot identify this monarch. In 605–618, during the reign of Yang-Kwan of the Tsuy dynasty, a period of great confusion and scarcity of metal, round bits of iron, pieces of pasteboard and even articles of wear (dresses) served as circulating media.|| During the Tang dynasty, A. D. 619–907, the empire seems to have enjoyed the advantages of peace and prosperity. In the reign of Leshimen or that of his immediate successor, Tai-tsung, the Nestorian Christian Olopwen or Olopuen is said, A. D. 636, to have entered China from Judea and preached the religion of Christ; the emperor having accorded him permission to do so, and having even erected a church for his convenience; but this account, upon the strength of an alleged anachronism, has been regarded by Voltaire as a pious fraud of the Jesuit Kircher.¶

Tai-tsung was an enlightened prince, who gave encouragement to science and literature. His successor, Kau-tsung, carried the arms of China into Thibet and Persia. A subsequent emperor of this line, Yiou-tsung, who ascended the throne at some date between A. D. 713 and 757, has been called the Haroun Al-raschid of China. During his reign, in A. D. 740, a census of the population was taken — of itself no insignificant evidence of national prosperity and growth — the result being 48,143,600 *mouths* — probably an increase over the population of the preceding era.** In A. D. 807, during the reign of Heen-tsung, and in consequence of the scarcity of copper at that time, paper notes were issued in place of copper coins. Forbes says that they were issued upon deposits of metal money in the public coffers. They were

* Nearly three centuries previous to this date, coins covered with leather were used as money in Carthage.

† Klaproth's *Asia*, i, 375, quoted in *Chinese Repository*, xx, 289–95. Forbes, 67.

‡ Martin's *Hist. China*, i, 173.

§ Forbes, p. 60.

|| Klaproth in *Chinese Repository*, xx, 289–95.

¶ Voltaire, *Hist. Europe*, English Translation, London, 1754, vol. i, part i, page 14.

** Populations are rarely counted in periods of decay. Consult Essay on *Population and Specie* by the writer in Rep. U. S. Monetary Commission, vol. i, App. p. 70.

A census of China was taken during the first century of our era when the number of *mouths* proved to be 59,594,978. This number probably fell to something like 40,000,000 at more than one period previous to the Tang dynasty.

suppressed within three years.* Some Arabian travellers who reached China in the 9th century describe the metallic cash in use at the time.†

The Tang dynasty ended in 907, and was succeeded by five dynasties, the last of which ended in 960. During all this time it has been argued that copper must have continued to become scarcer, or else the copper cash were continually degraded, for the sake of the profits arising out of the coinage; for it has been alleged that during the Sung dynasty which began A.D. 960, they became "so small that they were called geese eggs, and so thin that they would swim upon the water."‡ In A.D. 960, reign of Tai-tsü (Sung dynasty) the imperial treasury was constituted a bank of deposit from which notes were issued upon deposits of silver, precious articles and other merchandise, in government warehouses.

In A.D. 997, there were 1,700,000 nominal taels of these notes in circulation; in 1021 there were over 3,000,000 taels. These notes are described as having been a foot square in size and negotiable.§ Metal was scarce at this period.|| During this century (the tenth) bills of exchange were employed in China.¶

During the early part of the 11th century, iron cash were in circulation, whether as numeraries or commodities is not stated. They were probably at first highly over-valued, and being issued redundantly, fell to or near their commodity value. It was to represent these coins that the first notes of true (felted) paper were issued in China. These were emitted by a private banker in Sze Chuen province, and were made payable in three years. Each note was for 1,000 cash or one tael of pure silver. The example of the Sze Chuen banker was soon followed by others—some fifteen in number—and by the year A.D. 1032, more than 1,256,340 nominal taels of these notes were in circulation. In that year all the bankers who issued them failed, and the notes became discredited. Yet they must have continued in circulation, for we read that in 1068 counterfeits of these notes were current. The notes were called tchilse.**

In A.D. 1131, reign of Kau-tsung, according to Du Halde and Klaproth, or Prin-tsung, according to Martin, paper due-bills were issued by the government for military supplies.

During the reign of the same monarch a new sort of paper money called hwui tsz, or exchanges, was put into circulation. These notes were at first redeemable. They were in denominations of 1,000 cash each. Later on 500's, 300's and 200's were issued. This emission was continued during the reign of Hiao-tsung, which began in 1163. During the five years ending 1167, there were outstanding more than 28,000,000 taels of this paper, and by the end of the same year over 43,600,000 taels.†† Besides these, the provincial governments issued circulating paper of their own.‡‡ It is probable that by this time the government had suspended metallic payments, and that

* Forbes, 67 and Klaproth in *Chinese Repository*, xx, 289-95.

† *Chinese Repository*.

‡ Minister Seward's dispatch in Rep. U.S. Mon. Com. 1, 545. This is an exaggeration, for I have over 100 of these cash before me. They are of bronze, measure one inch in diameter and weigh about 20 to 50 grains each. Some of them are very thin; but neither in this respect nor any other do they differ essentially from the cash of the present time.

§ Klaproth and Martin.

|| Forbes, 67.

¶ Martin i, 173.

** Klaproth and Martin.

†† Klaproth.

†† Martin. In addition to these emissions we are informed by Klaproth that in A.D. 1155, in the Tungusian kingdom of Kin, North China, copper being very scarce, paper notes were issued to replace the copper coins previously in circulation.

the notes it issued were irredeemable. During the remainder of the Sung dynasty, which continued until the Mongolian invasion, these paper emissions were increased. At the same time the three-year private bank notes which had been issued during the previous century, continued to remain in circulation. After the Mongol dynasty was pretty well established, in 1264, the notes of the Sung dynasty were all "suppressed"; whether by redemption or repudiation is not stated; probably the latter.

In A. D. 1215, Genghis Khan, emperor of the Mongol Tartars, entered China at the head of a vast host, attacked and captured Pekin, and, leaving an army to further reduce the empire, marched to the west and entered upon that series of astonishing conquests which rendered his name a terror to the farthest ends of Europe. Genghis died in 1227, leaving the command of his armies to his four sons, under one of whom the conquest of China was completed, his grandson Kublai-Khan, otherwise Shi-tsü or Chi-yuen ascending the throne of that empire in 1281. Previous to the submission of the empire, that is to say, in February, 1235, the Mongols revived the use of silk or paper money similar to that which had before been used by "Chang-fong, sixth emperor of the Kin" dynasty.*

In 1260-63, and still previous to the submission of the empire, Kublai-Khan, then in command of the Mongol army of occupation, issued paper notes and introduced them into those parts of China which his forces had subdued. These issues soon became redundant and fell in purchasing power. They will be distinguished herein as the First (Mongol) issue.

Between 1264 and 1290 a new series of notes were issued. Like their predecessors they were without limit as to numbers, and thus became in time depreciated below the level of the coins after which they were named and for which the law compelled them to pass in the payment of debts. "Pauthier has given from the Chinese annals of the Mongol dynasty a complete table of the issues of paper money during every year of Kublai-Khan's reign (1260-94), estimated at their nominal value in *ting* or tens of silver 'ounces' (taels). The lowest (annual) issue was in 1267 of 228,960 ounces, and the highest was in 1290 of 50,002,500 ounces, whilst the total amount in the thirty-four years was 249,654,290 ounces."† The depreciation first became rapid in 1287, when the emissions were very extensive. Before this occurred the notes of the First Issue of 1260-63 had been exchanged at the rate of five for one of those of the Second. It is these notes of the Second Issue that are described in the pages of Marco Polo.

[To be continued.]

"HOOK MONEY."

SOME curious and rare coins have been secured for the Central Museum, Madras Government. One of the most remarkable additions is a specimen of the "hook money" of Ceylon, which consists of silver wire first doubled and then bent into the shape of a fish hook, and stamped at the upper end of the shank, which is slightly flattened.

* *Universal History*. Modern part, vol. iv, p. 200. I cannot identify this emperor or his dynasty unless it means the kingdom of Kin, referred to in a previous note.

† Col. Yule's *Marco Polo*, London, Murray, 1871. The expression "nominal value," as employed by Col. Yule, is not clear in this connection. His ounces mean taels, i.e., sums of money, not weights.

ENGLISH WAR MEDALS OF THE PENINSULAR.

BY R. K. WALKER, M. D.

IN no period of warfare in the world's history have rewards been more lavishly bestowed than in that campaign whose eventful close was consummated on the plains of Waterloo by the gallant heroes of Wellington. But these rewards were, with the exception of a few, only given to general officers, while the men who earned the reward, for equally gallant deeds, were denied a small tribute of the people's gratitude till the year 1848!

I do not intend, in the following brief sketch, to enter into the details of the various engagements which led to the results of such rewards being granted, but merely to give as far as possible an accurate account of each medal, with the inscription thereon and the date of victory.

The first medal I shall draw attention to is the *War Medal* given for the whole Peninsular campaign between the years 1793–1814. It carries 28 clasps. This medal was not struck till 1848, and was given to officers and men of all ranks. The hardship of not granting some decoration for so arduous a war was felt for many years, and it never would have seen the light had it not been for the great exertions of the Duke of Richmond in Parliament, aided by public opinion. In recognition of his services the surviving war officers presented His Grace with a piece of plate, at a dinner in London, on 21st June, 1851. It is needless to add that many who should have received this coveted gift were then in the silent tomb, a space of thirty-three years elapsing before the nation awoke to a sense of duty.

1. *War Medal*. Obverse, head of queen with the date, 1848. Reverse, queen crowned, with robes on, standing on pedestal, r., placing wreath on head of Duke of Wellington, who is kneeling; at her feet recumbent lion. In exergue is engraved 1793–1814, and inscription TO – THE – BRITISH – ARMY. Silver, size 1-4; by W. Wyon.

2. *Naval Medal*. A separate medal was struck for such services, commencing with the capture of the French frigate *Cleopatra*, 18th June, 1793. This medal is the same size as the *War Medal*, and on obverse, head of queen, with the date, 1848; the reverse having Britannia seated on a sea-horse, holding a trident in right hand, and in left an olive branch (clasps were only granted for the principal engagements in the Peninsular war). On the edge of the medal is the name of the recipient only; this is unusual, as in military medals the regiment is inscribed. This medal is very scarce, and was not granted till 1848, and is not mentioned by Carter in his work on British Medals.

3. *The Turkish Medal*, 1801. Granted by the Sultan, who instituted an order of knighthood called the Crescent, and conferred it on general officers, admirals, captains, and subalterns of the English forces. On the obverse are the crescent and star, ornamental border; on reverse, Sultan Selim III., cypher, under which is the year 1801. Gold; ribbon, dark orange.

4. *The Maida Medal*, 1806. Given for campaigning in Southern Italy and Sicily, and worn only by general officers. On the obverse, the head of George III, l., laur, GEORGIVS – TERTIVS – REX; on neck, G.F.P. Reverse, Britannia as Pallas, brandishing spear; on left arm, shield; above, victory, with wreath; behind, trinacria, the symbol of Sicily. MAIDA, IVL – IV – MDCCCVI. Gold; by G. F. Pidgeon.

5. *Medal for Roleia and Vimiera*, 1808. Obverse, Britannia seated on a globe, in her right hand extended a wreath of laurel, and in her left a palm branch; to her right the British lion, and on the left a shield, charged with the crosses of the Union banner. Reverse, a wreath of laurel, within which the name of the event is engraved, and the year thus, "Roleia and Vimiera, 1808." Gold. This medal was bestowed on officers of all ranks. No mention is made of this medal, nor the succeeding one for *Talavera*, by Mr. H. A. Grueber, of the British Museum, in his recent work.

6. *Medal for Talavera*, 1809. This medal is gold, and in every respect similar to that granted for Roleia and Vimiera, the name and date being only changed, on the

reverse side; another one was inscribed "Corunna," and was conferred on field and other officers.

7. *Medal for Barrosa, 1811.* Gold; similar to that granted for victories commencing with Roleia, and worn by general officers and chiefs of military departments. It may here be mentioned that medals of general officers were worn suspended by a ribbon round the neck, and by others attached to the button-hole of their uniform.

8. *Medal for Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, 1811.*

9. *Medal for Albuera, 1811.* These medals were gold, and were the same as those conferred for other actions of this period. When the silver war medal was authorized, a bar was granted for these victories.

10. *Medal for Java, 1811.* The medal given for the capture of the island of Java was similar to those before enumerated, and similarly distributed. This valuable island was annexed to the dominions of the British Crown, but was restored to Holland at the termination of the war, by the treaty of Vienna, in 1814.

11. *Gold cross and clasps for the battles of the Pyrenees, 1813-1814, viz: Victoria, Pyrenées, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse.* In the course of this prolonged campaign officers had received so many medals that it became extremely inconvenient to wear them, and frequently the name of the second engagement was engraved on the medal. In order to avoid this, the gold cross was instituted; its form was similar to the Victoria cross, and was fastened to a ribbon, or swivel, by a large ring, chased with laurel, in the centre of which is a lion statant; to the left, in each compartment, surrounded by an edge of laurel, is the name of the action; wreaths of laurel surround the names of the action on the clasps. Where the recipient was present at more than four engagements, a clasp was given with the name upon it. The ribbon is of the same color as that for the whole war, viz., red, with blue edges, but was nearly double the width of the ordinary one. The officers who gained the cross were not precluded from receiving the silver war medal and eight clasps for *Sahogun* and *Benevente*, *Corunna*, *Talavera*, *Busaco*, *Fuentes d'Onor*, *Cuidad Rodrigo*, *Badajoz*, and *Salamanca*.

12. For the battles of the Pyrenees, medals of three distinct classes were struck at the expense of the officers of the 88th Regiment Connaught Rangers. The medal was in the form of a Maltese cross, and had on obverse Hibernia seated, l., holding wreath; at her side, harp. Reverse, within laurel wreath, ORTHES - TOULOUSE - PYRENEES - NIVELLE - NIVE, engraved, above 88; wearer's name on edge, silver, size 1-2, clasp, PENINSULA.

13. *Waterloo Medal, 1815.* On obverse, head of Prince Regent, l. laur., GEORGE - P. - REGENT; T. - WYON, junr., s. Reverse, Victory holding palm and olive branch, seated l., on pedestal; inscribed WATERLOO, beneath, JUNE 18, 1815; above, WELLINGTON, - T. WYON - S.; wearer's name on edge; silver. It may here be noted that the figure on the reverse owes its origin to the ancient Greek coin of Elis, about 450 B.C., a copy of which may be seen in the British Museum. This special distinction, given for the battle of Waterloo, became the more valuable, from the fact that there was only one medal, and one ribbon, for all ranks of the army, from the commander of the forces to the youngest drummer.

In conclusion, I trust that these few words may be acceptable to those who are in the habit of collecting medals, and will serve as a true and accurate account of *all* the decorations given for this campaign.—*Antiquary.*

THE Erving Medals, of which the U. S. Senate lately voted to procure duplicates, afford an instance of the fate which sometimes seems to select and pursue certain inanimate objects. They were procured from the French Government and given to the library of Congress, sixty odd years ago, by Mr. Erving, formerly our Minister to Spain. The vessel which was bringing them over was wrecked, and they were lost. He purchased duplicates at his own cost, but these were destroyed by fire in the library. They were not only of historic interest but of artistic value, being finely engraved in the time of Napoleon; and the French republic courteously proposes to duplicate or rather triplicate them at the mere cost of the metal.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PIECE IN THE NOVA CONSTELLATIO SERIES.

THE numismatic event of the period, of interest to the American collector, is the discovery, in Scotland, of the small silver piece of the series suggested by Gouverneur Morris in a system of coinage devised by him, and reported to the Government by the financier Robert Morris. This series was to comprise a gold coin or crown, three silver coins, the mark, the quint, the bit or bil, and two pieces of copper. The gold coin is unknown, and probably never was struck; the mark, and two varieties of the quint, each of the three considered to be unique, are now known in the cabinet of Mr. Lorin G. Parmelee of Boston; the bit has hitherto remained undiscovered until within a few months: at the sale by auction in Scotland of the cabinet of a Scotch collector recently deceased, one turned up as an unknown coin, and was purchased by a dealer for the large sum of £15 15s.; at which price, with ten per cent added, it was offered to a prominent collector in England, by whom it was sent to an American dealer, for advice as to its rarity, genuineness, value, etc. It was returned with a liberal offer, and now having found its way across the Atlantic for a fourth time, it is offered for sale in New York on the 2d of April.

In a future number, if the facts are obtainable, we hope to give some more definite information concerning this piece and its hiding place for the last century and upwards; it is understood to have been sold in Glasgow. The coin has been submitted to the leading numismatists and collectors in this country, and no doubt whatever is felt concerning its genuineness. A full account of the mark and quint, and whatever was known of Morris's system of coinage, will be found in Crosby's work on the Early Coins of America, where the subject is very fully treated, and also in the *Journal*, Vol. X, p. 33. The piece itself is illustrated on the plate in the catalogue of Mr. Woodward's Seventy-third Sale, now just issued, and a full description, with some facts, may be found in the addenda to that sale.

w.

SOME RARE OLD COINS.

UNDER the above heading, we learn from the Boston *Journal* of the 7th March, that a gentleman residing in the suburbs of Boston has a collection, now comprising six hundred specimens of coins, and some not to be procured at any price.

The writer states the further fact (!) "probably no other private collector in this country can present such a rarity, and of such value, as that in question, and with so many pieces in such excellent preservation."

We have heretofore supposed that two well known Boston gentlemen possessed collections somewhat remarkable at least, but they must now look to their laurels. The writer in the *Journal* mentions the gems of this collection as follows, with the prices annexed which were paid by his friend, the suburban numismatist:—

The first issued half eagle of 1795, valued at \$500. A complete set of cents from 1793 to 1857, all nearly perfect; but this fact is qualified by the statement that the date of one is somewhat obscured by the attrition of circulation. At this point the writer, before proceeding to description of individual wonders, remarks: "I presume it would be very vexatious to him to know that any other private collection of these old coins contains specimens such as he has in his own." The Washington Cent, declared by the facetious collector to be *excentric*, "Unity States of America, 1783," cost \$55. The price said to have been paid is followed by the interesting statement that a gentleman recently bought one in a New York auction room for \$50, and sold it before he left the room for \$75.

Among the other gems we observe the Franklin Cent, cost \$125.

The Nova Constellatio, 1783, "very rare, and much sought for," but price not named.

The Auctori Connec, price not given.
 The Vermon Auctori, cost \$35.
 The Nova Caesarea, cost my friend \$40.
 The Massachusetts Cent, fortunately procured for \$35.
 The American Colonization Cent; and the list ends with the Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent of 1794; unfortunately the value of the last two pieces are not quoted.

This is a fair sample of the newspaper learning of the day; a collection, like the one here described, including the \$500 gold piece, any dealer would be glad to duplicate for \$20, and if the buyer was not too particular about the cents of early dates "obscured by the attrition of circulation," one half the price might be abated.

W.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

[Concluded from Vol. xix, No. 3.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DLXXXI. *Obv.* ONE PENNY TOKEN 1814 A ship to the left with lower sails furled, within an inner circle.

Rev. R H in script, within a wreath of oak leaves. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

It is impossible at the present time to learn what name is represented by the initials R H, and whether the issuer was a resident of one of the Canadian Provinces or of the mother land. Although I am inclined to the latter opinion, I describe it here, as many specimens, especially of the halfpenny variety, until recent times passed current in Canada.

DLXXXII. *Obv.* HALF PENNY TOKEN 1814 Ship as in the last.

Rev. As the last. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

DLXXXIII. *Obv.* ONE HALFPENNY TOKEN *Ex.* 1820 A female figure to the left, seated, with her right hand resting on her knee and her left on a harp.

Rev. TRADE AND NAVIGATION A ship to the right with mainsail furled. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

DLXXXIV. *Obv.* PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. Laureated and draped bust to the left.

Rev. TRADE & NAVIGATION *Ex.* 1838 A woman to the left seated on a bale, with an olive branch in her right hand and a *caduceus* in her left. Copper. Size 33 m. C.

The bust on this coin appears to be that of George IV. It seems a strange freak, so long after the death of the king, to issue a coin bearing his portrait, and after his brother, who had reigned seven years, had been succeeded by Queen Victoria.

DLXXXV. *Obv.* FIELD MARSHAL WELLINGTON Laureated bust to the left in military uniform; under the bust two sprigs of laurel.

Rev. ONE PENNY TOKEN Britannia to the left seated; in her extended right hand is an olive branch and in her left a trident; by her side is a shield bearing the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew; underneath is an open laurel wreath. Copper. Size 33 m. R 1.

DLXXXVI. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN Britannia as in the last, but two sprigs of laurel instead of wreath underneath. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Two varieties, differing in the relative position of the trident and sprigs of laurel. Wellington after his final triumph over Napoleon, seems to have become the hero whom these private moneyers delighted to honor, and for a time no other subject appeared to claim their attention.

DLXXXVII. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. As the last, but with the date 1813 in the place of the sprigs of laurel. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXXXVIII. *Obv.* FIELD MARSHAL WELLINGTON Head of Wellington to the left.

Rev. HIBERNIA 1805 A crowned harp. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

Probably struck for circulation in Ireland, but as it passed freely with the old coppers, it may be classed as Canadian. The Irish emblem and name may have been used because it was Wellington's native land.

DLXXXIX. *Obv.* Laureated bust of Wellington in military uniform within an open wreath of laurel.

Rev. TRADE & COMMERCE *Ex.* 1811 A woman to the left seated on a bale, with a pair of scales in her right hand and a pole in her left. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

As this is much heavier than the ordinary Canadian tokens, it was very likely struck for circulation in England, and afterwards exported to Canada.

DXC. *Obv.* MARQUIS WELLINGTON 1813. Laureated and draped bust to the right.

Rev. COMMERCE Britannia seated, with a sprig of laurel in her right hand and a pole in her left, at her side the British shield. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

DXCI. *Obv.* WELLINGTON HALFPENNY TOKEN Laureated bust in military uniform to the left.

Rev. Same as DLXI. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

DXCII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. *Ex.* 1814 Britannia, within a wreath, to the left, seated, with sprig of laurel, trident and shield. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Three varieties, which may be distinguished by the relative positions of trident and wreath.

DXCIII. *Obv.* THE ILLUSTRIOS WELLINGTON. Bust as on DXCI.

Rev. WATERLOO HALFPENNY 1816 A crowned harp. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Two varieties, differing in the position of the crown. There are a number of other Wellington tokens which evidently were never struck for circulation in Canada, and as only stray specimens were met with in the old copper currency, they cannot properly be classified in the Canadian series.

DXCIV. *Obv.* *Ex.* 1820 Laureated and draped bust of George III to the right.

Rev. A woman to the left seated on a bale, with a pair of scales in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Two varieties, one of inferior workmanship giving the king an idiotic expression.

DXCV. *Obv.* Bust in military uniform to the right.

Rev. TO FACILITATE TRADE 1825 A woman to the right seated on a bale, with a pair of scales in her left hand. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

I cannot learn who is represented by the bust on this coin ; it may possibly be George IV.

DXCVI. *Obv.* A rude laureated bust of George IV in armor to the right.

Rev. A harp. Brass. Size 27 m. R 4.

DXCVII. *Obv.* As the last.

Rev. Ex. 1820 A harp. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

Twelve or more varieties, distinguishable by the number of strings in the harp, the position of the laurel leaves on the head, and in the delineation of the features. Some varieties are very rude, the work of native artists, who copied from inferior specimens. These coins are very common, having thirty years ago formed over ten per cent of the copper circulation.

DXCVIII. *Obv.* Bust in civic dress to the right.

Rev. COMMERCIAL | CHANGE Copper. Size 24 m. R 2.

The bust here depicted is not known to me, although it has been attributed to different Canadian statesmen.

DXCIX. *Obv.* Similar, but older bust.

Rev. WELLINGTON | WATERLOO | 1815 Copper. Size 26 m. R 3.

Said to be the bust of De Salaberry, the hero of the Chateaugay, but the attribution is doubtful.

DC. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. SHIPS | COLONIES | & | COMMERCE Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

DCI. *Obv.* Same as DXCVIII.

Rev. As the last. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

DCII. *Obv.* Ship to the right under full sail, flying the Union Jack at the stern.

Rev. Same as DC. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

DCIII. *Obv.* As DC.

Rev. Plain. Copper. Size 26 m. R 4.

This was struck from an old die found about ten years ago among some old iron, which confirms the attribution of the "Ships, Colonies & Commerce" tokens to Canada.

DCIV. *Obv.* A ship under full sail to the right, flying what is supposed to be the American flag at the stern.

Rev. As DC. Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

DCV. *Obv.* As the last, but with the initials W & B N. V. in small letters to the left under the water.

Rev. As DC. Copper. Size 26 m. R 3.

Although these two tokens have been classed among the coins of the United States, I have here claimed them as Canadian, for the following reasons :—*First*, The "Ships, Colonies & Commerce" tokens have long circulated in the British dominions in North America and rarely elsewhere. *Second*, The first issue of them does not appear to have been struck earlier than about the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the regular mint issue of the United States formed the bulk of the copper circulation. *Third*, These tokens are very light, being in weight under that of the half

cents, although of greater diameter ; they would not, therefore, be received by people accustomed to the heavy cents issued from the national mint. *Fourth*, Everything, light or heavy, in the shape of a disc of copper or brass, circulated in Canada. The bulk of the copper change was in fact under the standard weight. *Fifth*, The flag, which consists of only four stripes with a cross in the corner, is simply a conventional flag, and not that of the United States. *Sixth*, As the United States had long ceased to be a colony, and had no colonies of her own, the inscription could not refer to that country. The coins were very probably struck in New York on the order of a Canadian firm, and put into circulation within the limits of the Province of Canada or of Nova Scotia.

DCVI. *Obv.* A ship as in DCII, but the waves are short and choppy.

Rev. As DC. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

DCVII. *Obv.* A ship as in DCII, but with longer waves.

Rev. As DC. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

DCVIII. *Obv.* Similar to DCII.

Rev. As DCII. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Thirteen varieties, the differences consisting mainly in the shape of the “&” and of the flag. These tokens were first issued in Canada about the year 1812, and still continued to be imported into and to be put into circulation in Prince Edward Island, up to 1871, hence the number of varieties.

DCIX. *Obv.* A rude harp. Struck from a broken die.

Rev. As DC. Copper. Size 26 m. R 4.

DCX. *Obv.* Rude and indistinct bust in armor to the left.

Rev. Similar to obverse of the last. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

DCXI. *Obv.* Similar bust.

Rev. Harp, different in shape ; perfect die. Copper. Size 26 m. R 3.

DCXII. *Obv.* Similar to DCX.

Rev. Rude imitation of Britannia to the right. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

This is undoubtedly an imitation of the old halfpenny pieces of George III, which, with their many counterfeits, were exported in a worn condition to Canada, the native artist using a worn specimen as his model.

DCXIII. *Obv.* As DCX.

Rev. As the last. Brass. Size 26 m. R 1.

DCXIV. *Obv.* Rude bust to the right.

Rev. Rude figure of Britannia. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

This is from a cracked die. Previous to 1837, when the lack of specie caused copper change to be accepted in bulk, there lived in Montreal a blacksmith of dissipated habits. He prepared a die for himself, and when he wished to have a “good time” he struck two or three dollars in these coppers, and thereby supplied himself with sufficient change with which to gratify his wishes. This copper was struck by this individual.

DCXV. *Obv.* As DCX.

Rev. Rude figure of Britannia to the right, with a sprig of laurel in her left hand. Copper. Size 25 m. R 3.

DCXVI. *Obv.* GLORIUVS · III · VIS A rude, indistinct bust to the right.

Rev. BRITT. Indistinct female figure to the left, seated, with a shamrock in her left hand. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

This token has been claimed as having been struck for circulation in Vermont, but it bears evidence of much later workmanship than the date claimed for the Vermont issue. I have little doubt but that this piece was struck and issued in Canada as an imitation of a George III copper.*

DCXVII. *Obv.* A rude bust to right.

Rev. Similar to the obverse. Copper. Size 26 m. R 3.

DCXVIII. *Obv.* Similar to DCXII.

Rev. An indistinct legend in which the letters UN N I L.R.

SE Copper. 26 m. R 5.

DCXIX. *Obv.* Plain.

Rev. Plain. Copper. 25 m. C.

These plain discs of copper and old brass buttons circulated freely along with the ordinary tokens and the old imperial coinage.

There may be a number of other coins that should be classed among the miscellaneous issues, and as it is difficult to separate some from the tokens struck for use in England, and as others are not decipherable, a few of the rarer varieties may have been overlooked, although veritable Canadian coins.

When I was first asked to write a series of articles on "Canadian Numismatics," I had no idea that the work would grow to anything like its present extent, and although this article must conclude the series, the work is not by any means complete; since the coins of the older Provinces have been described, many new varieties have been issued and older ones have come to light. These will be described in another form later on.

Let me here ask the indulgence of those interested in the science, on account of the many errors that have unavoidably crept into these papers. I have to thank those who by their encouragement and assistance have not only helped me, but all collectors of Canadian coins in the pursuit of their chosen study.

R. W. M^CLACHLAN.

ON THE WAYS OF SOME CATALOGUERS.

WE who live in the country and cannot get to the sales, read the catalogues diligently, and are often touched by the solicitude for our welfare there exhibited, and the prominence given to lots specially, if not exclusively, adapted to our "remote, secluded, solitary state." E.g.; "nickel cent, flattened by being run over by the train of cars that conveyed Garfield's body through—one of two placed upon the track myself." Now, you of the cities have daily opportunity to take your own "nickel" cents and "place upon the track" yourselves. And if you have not outgrown hero-worship, you can probably obtain immediate personal mementos of departed worth. But we are out of the world, and out of the way of such privileges. To those who cannot procure a lock of the hero's hair, or one of his old boots or tooth brushes, how sweet a boon to possess a cent, smashed by the train that carried his remains! How considerate of

* In Batty's "Copper Coinage of Great Britain," etc., *passim*, there are descriptions of a very large number of varieties of this device, with dates from 1769 and perhaps earlier, and ranging through many subsequent years; the differences being generally some change in the lettering, the words of which were evidently deliberately spelled wrong or were merely nonsense, "Grum-

ruis III Rex," etc. Immense quantities must have been put into circulation in the mother country, and some of these pieces may have been sent to this country and used for the same purpose. The design was at first doubtless intended to deceive the illiterate, or possibly to evade some legal penalty, and the token under consideration is a copy of them, of even poorer execution.

this patriotic philanthropist to put us in the way of obtaining such a relic! But in one point he erred. Surely, instead of a beggarly two, he should have "placed upon the track" at least 200 of these easily ennobled "nickels" to meet the rural demand.

Another dealer, of long-established reputation and wide experience, often moves our hearts by the fine enthusiasm which, in his own, resists the frosts of age. If we did not know, by the size and number of his catalogues, that he handles many thousand coins annually, we might think him a beginner with his first few dozens, so proudly exultant is he—in the language of Hosea Biglow, "as pop'lar as a hen with one chicking"—over his cheap lots. With what unwearying kindness he takes in our rural ignorance and does for it, making himself a gratuitous "guide, philosopher and friend" to the young collector! How often does he emphasize and italicize the note of rarity, and place a fingerpost telling us what to admire and perchance to purchase! "1852. Impero Austriaco. 1 Centesimo, with five *other rare* Italian coins." Now I suppose I have had fifty of these hitherto despised bits within the last year, never suspecting that they were 'rare'; and I doubt if I could have got the information from any other source. "Ferd. VII, Isabel II, etc. 5 pieces. *All Spanish coins are scarce.*" "Belgium: 2 and 5 centimes. Nearly uncirculated. *Very desirable lot.*!" It is not every learned man that will take such trouble to instruct his ignorant and unwary brethren. Who would grudge a pitiful dime or quarter apiece for these "rare and desirable" specimens, with so much wisdom thrown in?

True, some ungrateful upstarts among us have at times complained of a loose and large freedom of description in these documents. They have bought denarii of "Antoninus Pius," and found them to be Caracalla—who, to be sure, used the same names, and why should a veteran numismatist stop to look at the head, or the metal, or the type? And "good lots to study," which proved "good" chiefly, as a cynical rival put it, to excavate—much as a wood guiltless of animal life may be recommended to sportsmen on the ground that, the less game there is, the more hunting: and lots of 100 modern coppers, "few if any duplicates," containing only twenty-seven identical Victoria halfpence: and other lots guaranteed "good to uncirculated," which from the buyer's view-point ran very poor to barely fair. But what of that? You in the cities can *see* the coins, and purchase on your own judgment; besides, you are posted. But "the rural parts are but a den of savage men." Anything is good enough for us who trust the catalogues. Their makers are Numismatic missionaries, trying to enlighten our darkness. They cannot be cramped within the narrow bounds of fact, nor expected to examine a lot before describing it. Edification is more desirable than truth: fertile imagination and warm zeal are noble qualities: and we who live at a distance, and don't want the trouble of sending back our purchases, ought to be glad to pay for what is sometimes the most valuable part of a dealer's stock in trade.

AN INDIAN MEDAL.

WE find the following account of an engraved Medal of historic interest, in a newspaper, and deem it worth preserving:—

GEN. JAMES C. STRONG has in his possession a medal, presented in person by Gen. George Washington to Fish Carrier, chief of the Cayugas, in 1792, for his friendship and bravery to the Americans during the Revolution. The medal is an oblong plate of silver, almost five by three and a half inches, with a raised rim encircling it. One side is engraved with a picture representing Washington and Fish Carrier smoking the pipe of peace. The pipe having been smoked by Washington, has been handed to Fish Carrier, who receives it from the extended hand of Washington, and smokes. The face of Washington is the familiar likeness of the Father of his Country. On the reverse side is engraved the coat of arms of the United States. The medal now belongs to the third Fish Carrier of the Cayugas, and is prized as the most precious possession of the tribe, and cannot be purchased.

COINAGE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

BY C. F. KEARY, M.A., F.S.A.

WE continue our reprints of the valuable articles from the *Antiquary*, contributed to its pages by eminent English numismatists.

IN the present paper we shall confine our attention altogether to the coinage of the British islands. The reader of these papers should bear in mind what has been heretofore said concerning the different epochs into which the history of the coinage of Europe could be divided, because these divisions will serve us again in the present case. Our first period, however, precedes any that came into the last paper, for here we have to do with a currency in use in Britain before the introduction of Christianity.

The Coinage of the Britons.—The circumstances attending the first introduction of a coinage into these islands require some explanation. For the remote causes of this event we have to go back as far as to the times of Philip of Macedon, and to the acquisition by him of the gold mines of Pangaeum. The result of this acquisition was, as is well known, to set in circulation an extensive gold currency, the first which had been widely prevalent in the Greek world. The gold staters of Philip obtained an extensive circulation beyond the limits of Greece—a much wider circulation than could have been obtained by any silver currency. Through the Greek colony of Massalia (Marseilles), they came into the hands of the Gauls. Massalia was, we know, the chief trading centre for the western lands, and for the barbarian nations of Northern Europe. It was not long after the death of Philip that Pytheas, the great "commercial traveller" of Marseilles, made his voyages to Britain and the coasts of Germany.* We may readily believe that Marseilles was then in some relation with Northern Europe through Gaul; and it would seem that at this time the Gauls began to appreciate the use of a coinage, and to make one for themselves. The pieces thus manufactured were simply imitations of the gold stater of Philip. That coin bore on the obverse a beardless head laureate; the head of Apollo it is generally taken to be, but by some the head of young Heracles, or of Ares. On the reverse is a two-horse chariot (*biga*). The Gaulish coins were copies of this piece, gradually getting more rude as time went on, and about the middle of the second century B.C., the southern coast of Britain had adopted from Gaul the same habit. The earliest British coins were thus of gold, and though immediately only copies of the Gaulish money, they were in a remote degree copies of the staters of Philip of Macedon. The copies have, in nearly every case, departed so widely from the original type, that were it not that the Gaulish money affords us examples of an intermediate type, we should have great difficulty in recognizing the relationship of the British to the Macedonian coin. This is the history of the introduction of a coinage into the British Isles, which, because of the importance of the event, it has been thought advisable to relate in some detail.

The earliest coins of Britain were exclusively of gold, and were devoid of inscription; any sign which has the appearance of a letter being in reality only a part of the barbarous copy of the Greek coin, and without meaning in itself. About the time of Cæsar's invasion, however, the coins begin to carry inscriptions upon them—the name of some chief or tribe, the former being in most cases unknown to history save from his coins. One or two historical names do occur—Commius, possibly the King of the Atrebates, who may be supposed to have fled into England; certainly Cunobelinus, king of the Trinobantes, the Cymbeline of Shakespeare. After the Roman conquest of Gaul, the native currency in that land was exchanged for the imperial coinage, and the change soon began to affect the coinage of Britain, which from about the Christian era began to make coins upon the Roman pattern. This fact is symbolical of the Romanizing influence in the southern districts, which in this country, and in so many others, preceded the actual subjugation of the land by Roman arms.

*The mouth of the Elbe, or even to the Baltic, as is supposed by some.

After the complete Roman conquest the native currency ceased. Roman mints were not established in Britain until the time of Carausius (A.D. 287—293), who was Emperor in Britain only. Carausius' mints were Londinium and Camulodunum (Colchester). Between the time of Allectus and that of Constantine the Great no money was coined in Britain. This emperor ceased to use a mint at Colchester, and struck at London only. The last imperial coins struck in Britain were those of Magnus Maximus (died A.D. 388).

Coinage of the Saxons. — From this period till about the beginning of the seventh century there is an almost total want of numismatic documents. There can be no question that the Britons continued to use the latter Roman coins, especially those of Constantine and his immediate successors, which seem to have been struck in large numbers. Such coins as came into the hands of the Saxon invaders would probably be cherished rather as ornaments than for any other purpose. This would at any rate be the case with the gold coins. We find that Roman gold coins were very extensively used as ornaments by the northern nations during the viking age, and that they were imitated in those particular disc-like ornaments known as bracteates. In the same way we find an imitation of a gold coin of Honorius engraved with Saxon runes. But gold belonged rather to the chiefs than to the great body of the people, and for the use of these last a regular coinage of silver did presently (about the beginning of the seventh century) come into use.

The earliest Saxon coins, like the earliest British, are anonymous, the only trace of letters upon most of them being no more than blundered imitations of the coin-legends which the engraver was endeavoring to imitate; and for this reason it is impossible accurately to determine their date. These early Saxon coins are generally known to numismatists as *sceattas*, and it seems probable that at one time they were distinguished by that name. But *sceat* properly signifies only treasure,* and it is not likely that the word was at first used to denote any special denomination of coin.

The anonymous sceattas not possessed of an historic, or, in the strict sense, a numismatic interest, have suffered too much neglect at the hands of collectors. For they are, in some respects, the most curious and noteworthy coins which have been issued since the Christian Era. In no other series of coins do we find among so small a number of individual pieces so great a variety of designs. The only series of coins which can in this respect be compared with the sceattas is that of the electrum pieces struck in Asia Minor in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. The larger number of actual pieces among the sceattas are indeed copied from Roman coins; many also from Mirovingian silver pieces. But among those which remain there are a great number of designs which seem perfectly original, and which far out-number the types taken from any other source. Of these apparently original and native works of art we may count between thirty and forty distinct designs; and as these are probably earlier than most of the extant remains of Saxon or Irish architecture, and earlier than most of the Saxon and Irish manuscripts, the interest which belongs to these pieces is very great. It is impossible to describe these designs here; a great number consist of some fantastic bird, or animal, or serpent, similar to the animals which appear in such profusion in the Saxon manuscripts, and at a later period in architecture.

It is evident that the Germanic peoples had a special partiality for a coinage in silver; and this may have dated back to quite early days, when the old consular denarii (*serrati bigatique* — Tac.) were current among them. Mommsen tells us that when the silver coinage of Rome was debased, the old pieces of pure metal were almost absorbed for the purpose of exchange with the barbarian nations of the north. We find further evidence of this partiality in the fact that the silver sceattas were current in England before the grand reform made by the introduction of the new denarius into Europe and in the fact that this very reform was due to the most Teutonic (last Romanized) section of the Frank nationality. When, therefore, the great reform was brought about on the Continent, of which we spoke in a former paper, the effect was less felt in England than in any other land; it resulted merely in the exchange of the sceat for

* Primarily, *treasure*; secondarily, *tax*.

the silver penny, the former standing probably to the latter in the proportionate value of 12 to 20 ($=\frac{3}{5}$), though according to some documents they were in the proportion of 24 to 25.

The penny, introduced about 760, differed from the sceat in appearance. The latter was small and thick, the penny much broader but thin. The pennies of Offa are remarkable for the beauty and variety of their designs, an artistic excellence which was never recovered in after years. The usual type of the penny consists of, on one side, a bust, a degraded form of the bust on Roman coins, and on the reverse a cross; but a very large number of coins have no bust, and the cross is by no means an invariable concomitant. The legend gives the title of the king, as OFFA REXA, ELFRED REX, or with the title more fully given, OFFA REX MERCIORUM. On the reverse appears the name of the moneyer, at first the name simply, as ALHMUND, IBBA, later on with the addition of MONETA, and later still with the name of the town at which the piece has been struck, GODMAN ON LUND. Town names begin to appear on coins in the reign of Egbert, King of Wessex. They are not infrequent on the pennies of Aelfred, and universal from the time of Ethelred the Unready.

It is to be noticed that the treasure plundered from England by the Vikings seems first to have given to the northern people a notion of issuing a currency. Rude imitations of Saxon money are frequently discovered in the Western Isles of Scotland, and were doubtless issued by order or for the behoof of the Danish or Norwegian kings of those parts. In the same way we find that the Danish kings in Ireland issued a coinage in imitation of that of Ethelred II. Most of the early coins of Norway are likewise copied from the coins of this king. When the Danish dynasty of Cnut (Gormson) supplanted the English line of kings, it made no change in the coinage of this country, though it was instrumental in introducing an improved coinage into Denmark.

[To be continued.]

THE N. E. vs. THE PINE TREE THREE PENCE.

THE following cutting is reprinted for two reasons: first, to inquire the name of the New Haven gentleman, who has one of the N. E. three-pence pieces, and secondly, to call attention to the remarkable reading of the inscription, "Our Dam," which may be excellent sense, but is not found on the coins referred to except in the form Ano. Dom.

A New Haven gentleman has one of the old 1652 three-pence pieces coined in Boston, and as to which it was recently said that none were known to be in existence. The first American coinage was of this year. Dr. Charles Fisher said recently before the Rhode Island Historical Society, "The coins were of the value of three pence, six pence and twelve pence. They were of silver, rude and somewhat uneven in thickness, and irregularly circular, with no device, legend or date save the letters 'N. E.' on the obverse and the Roman numerals on the reverse side to signify the value in pence. None of the three-penny pieces are believed to be in existence at present. These were soon followed by more elaborate coinage, and instead of the letters 'N. E.' on the obverse, there were a double circle of dots enclosing the word 'Massachusetts,' and within the inner circle a representation of an oak tree; upon the reverse side 'New England, Our Dam.' They bore the date 1652, underneath which were the numerals expressing the value in pence. During the following year the oak was replaced by the pine tree, and for thirty years or more silver coins with the pine tree and the date 1652 were issued."

POSTAL NOTES.—The Postal Notes, like the earlier "Currency," are likely to be a source of profit to the Government. They were issued to the amount of \$7,000,000 last year, and \$157,000 worth have failed to be presented for redemption. These are supposed to have been nearly all lost, and the Government reaps the benefit.

COIN SALES.

WILLIAM H. SMITH'S COLLECTION.

THOMAS & SONS, Philadelphia, sold January 19-22, the Collection of Wm. H. Smith of Philadelphia, which comprised ancient, modern, and American coins and medals in gold, silver and copper, and was sold in 2125 lots. The Catalogue was by John W. Haseltine, and this was his Eighty-third Sale. Below we give some of the prices obtained.

Pattern Cent of 1792, by Birch, the largest size, "Liberty Parent of Science & Industry," Birch under the head; rev., "United States of America;" milling around the border, edge plain, size 21, \$1.40. Pattern Half Dollar, 1839, head of Liberty to right; rev., upright eagle, with head to left, reeded edge, silver, v. r., 52.50. 1795 Cent, thick planchet, lettered edge, v. r., v. f., 35.50; 1796, Liberty cap Cent, close date, uncir., 20.50. Dollar, 1794, good impression; rev., very good, 77; 1839, Flying eagle Dollar, proof, v. r., 36; 1803 Cent, very fine, 8.50; 1828 Cent, sharp, fine impression, 9.25; 1804 Cent, v. r., 9.25; 1799 Cent, v. good, 29. Dime, 1801, v. good, 5. Gold Eagle, 1795, v. f. 15.50; do. 1796, fine, 15.25; do. Quarter, v. f., 8. Pattern, "Pike Peak's gold 24 d." "J. Parton & Co." good, 17. We judge that the sale was a success. The first piece mentioned was secured by Mr. Parmelee, who now has both the plain and lettered edge patterns. The total proceeds were considerably above \$5,000.

LYMAN H. LOW'S SALE.

MR. LYMAN H. Low, of the firm of B. Westermann, New York, has held two sales at Bangs & Co. since our last. He has succeeded in making a very handsome Catalogue, well arranged, which contains a great deal of information regarding the pieces offered on a small space. In the first sale were a number of Printers' Medals, which are not often met with in auction sales, and which we understand brought good prices. We have not seen the priced catalogues of either sale. In our advertising pages will be found mention of another sale of Mr. Low's, to take place in May.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

Sale Seventy, the collection of a Bavarian gentleman, Mr. I. M. A. Lermann, was sold Dec. 29-31. It comprised a good variety of Greek and Roman coins and numerous examples of the coinage of modern Europe, a fair assortment of American coins and an invoice of Canadian coins. The two medallions mentioned in our last number as found in the collection, and claimed by the owner as from the Castellani Collection, both proved to be false; they were beautiful examples of the counterfeiter's art. The coins generally sold at moderate prices, those in gold at full values. The few good Americans sold well, as did the Canadians. A genuine Half Shekel brought \$24.50; a medallion of Robert Morris, 24; a locket nearly filled with the hair of George Washington, 20. Numismatic books sold well. A copy of Kohler's great work in twenty-four volumes, 28.80.

Sale Seventy-one, the collection of Mr. E. B. Wight, formerly of Detroit, now of Cleveland, Ohio, was made on the 24th and 25th of February. This collection, though not extensive, was remarkable for its excellent quality, and in the silver issues of the United States Mint was nearly complete. We quote a few prices. *Dollars*.—1794, fine, but with reverse scratched, \$55; 1798, small eagle, with fifteen stars, fine, 5; 1838, splendid proof, 54; 1851, splendid proof, 39; 1852, do., 42; 1854, fine, 9; 1855, proof, 10.50. *Half Dollars*.—1794, 6; '96, 15 stars, very fine, 66; '97, very fine, 71; 1801, fine, 5; 1804 over 1805, fine, 4.50; '15, barely circulated, 4.50; '36, milled edge, proof, 13.25. *Quarter Dollars*.—1796, extremely fine, 17; 1822, very fine, 7; '25, fine proof, 5. *Dimes*.—1796, uncirculated, 7.25; '97, fair, 3.20; 1800, v. good, 4.50; '03, fine, 4.25; '04, fine, 8; '38, without stars, 2. *Half Dimes*.—1794, fine, 5; '96, fine, 1.70; '97, fine, 1.25; 1800, fine, 1.50; '01, fine, 2.10; '05, very fine, 22.50. The American silver coins were followed by a series of U. S. Mint National Medals; these sold at about the usual prices. We note a few as follows, that brought over \$5 each. Gen. Grant, 5.70; the Jefferson Presidential Medal, of the largest size, two silver shells joined, 6.75. Mr. Woodward notes the fact that within twenty years he has owned this individual medal five times. Other medals of the series brought from 50 cents to \$4.50, at which latter price the Field medal was sold; the Vanderbilt and Ingraham medals brought 3.60 and 3.25; the shield-shaped military medal of N. Y. State, 4.50. Mr. Wight's collection of Cents comprised many fine specimens, but did not equal in quality his silver coins; we quote a few prices. 1707, a veritable cent, struck no doubt from an altered die of 1797, 2.50; '93, flowing hair, made by Mr. Smith of Ann St. 6; '93, "Ameri," fine, 5.25; '96, from the Nichols hoard, 10; '97, from the same source, 12.50; '95, very fine, 24; 1826, uncir., 2.25; many other uncirculated cents from 1816 to 1837 brought from 30 cents to \$2.50. *Half Cents*.—1793, v. fine, 5.50; '95, fine, 3.50; '96, good, 15.20; 1831, 8.20; '36, 8.10; the rare 40's ranged all the way from 5.60 to 15.25; '52, 6.50. Pattern pieces brought about their usual prices. The rare Quarters of 1858 and 1859, with long, slim arrows on the reverse, from the collection of Judge Putnam, and more recently from Mr. Ely, brought 8 and 7.50. Proof sets as usual brought less than they were worth. 1855, 25.50; '56, 40; '57, '35; '58, '32; '64, 10.50; '77, 8.50; '78, 8.50; the others ranged from 7.75 down to 3.70. The minor proof sets according to the present fashion brought large prices. Fine American gold sold low. *Eagles*.—1801, very fine, 13. *Half Eagles*.—1795, 7.10 and 7; 1820, uncir., 13.50; '23, very fine, 11.25; '31, believed to be rarer than any other half eagle with two exceptions, 20. 1797 Quarter Eagle sold for the extremely low price of 12; a Double Ducat of Philip II, 1594, 15.25; the same coin in Frossard's Sale, 8. A good line of early American Colonial, State Cents, etc., sold well. 1787 Mass. Cent on a branch and arrows reversed, 17. In the last preceding sale, 16.25;

Bushnell Sale, 27.75; the Mickley Sale, 40. This is probably the identical piece quoted in each case. Ecu of 24 Livres, Louis XV, was bought in the Frossard Sale for 10.25; it was repurchased in this sale by Mr. Frossard for 24.25. The livre of the same date, struck for the Mississippi Company, first appeared in Frossard's Sale, where it sold for 10.25; it brought but 6.50, but the purchaser has since sold it at an advance. The Hard Times Tokens brought fair prices, from 4 cents to \$6 each, at which latter price the Philadelphia Half Dollar was sold. Some choice silver medals and coins, a number of which were rare and curious, sold well, extreme prices being 7.60 and 45 cents. Many other coins of less importance, scattered throughout the sale, brought prices correspondingly good. The sale was on the whole a most successful one. Mr. Woodward mentions as a fact that for this sale and the following, which were held consecutively, he received ninety-nine letters, each containing orders, and that the number of pieces on which he had bids nearly or quite equalled the aggregate number of lots in both sales.

Sale Seventy-two. We chronicle this sale here as one of the regular series, though it comprised very few coins or medals. It was a miscellaneous lot, chiefly archaeological, comprising pottery, Roman, Etruscan, and of the Mound Builders, prehistoric stone relics of America, Italy and Switzerland, the latter from the palafittes or remains of the Lake Dwellers. Autographs, Postage and Revenue Stamps, Play Bills, Portraits and other articles pertaining to the drama, the whole closing with a line of Japanese carvings in ivory and an Inro of elaborate workmanship. All these articles found appreciative buyers, and the prices realized were entirely satisfactory. The preface to this catalogue will attract the attention of all buyers of prehistoric relics.

COINS SUGGESTED FOR VIRGINIA, 1756.

"But y's I submit to Y'r Superior Judgem't, or if tho't proper y't the Money sh'd be coin'd at home for Paym't of all the Officers, Civil and Military, to be sent annually to the different Colonies, y't the Money so coin'd may be with Inscriptions, as may be tho't proper, to distinguish it from American Curr'cy.

"This the French have practiced for many years."

Governor Dinwiddie to the Lords of Trade.

The Virginia halfpenny of 1773 was probably the result of the above suggestion.

A COIN OF PANDOSIA.

AT a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society some time since, Mr. Feuardent gave the following reminiscence of the manner in which an old coin served to identify a disputed location, the settlement of which had almost ceased to be hoped for:—

THE sight of the coin of Pandosia, contained in Frame No. 2, Class C, No. 11, recalls to my mind a personal remembrance of the importance of that little piece of metal towards the elucidation of controverted historical facts. Pandosia, the city of Bruttium, which struck this coin some time during the fifth century B.C., has occupied the mind of many scholars for many centuries. It was under her walls that Alexander, King of Epirus, came to his end under peculiar and dramatic circumstances, as related by Strabo, Titus Livius, and others. These authors say that Alexander, King of Epirus, having consulted the oracle of Zeus Dodonaeus, resolved to go and subdue the Lucanians, who had revolted. The oracle had told him to keep prudently away from the river Acheron and the city of Pandosia, both of which are, as you know, to be found in Epirus. Therefore Alexander understood that safety commanded him to leave his own kingdom; and he started on his expedition to Italy against the Lucanians and the Bruttiens, far distant, as he thought, from Acheron and Pandosia. After going through Lucania in triumph, he came under the walls of a city near a river. Alexander placed his army on three small hills commanding the city, but, while he was preparing his attack, heavy rains swelled the river so much that it overflowed and separated the three "corps d'armée" from each other. The besieged, perceiving their opportunity, came out of the city and destroyed the two wings of his army. Alexander resolved to avenge the defeat, and taking advantage of the fact that the recent floods had destroyed the bridge, and that its ruins formed a ford in the river, he was in the act of crossing, when he heard a soldier near him say (cursing the stream which

bore the evil name of one in Hades), "River, you are rightly named Acheron." Too late he learned that in trying to shun the places mentioned by the oracle, he had come to another Pandosia and another Acheron. He had not yet landed on the other side, when a Lucanian struck him with his javelin. The king fell dead from his horse, and the river carried away his body.

Such is the narrative resumé of the defeat of Alexander and his army, and it will be easily understood how eager archaeologists have been in attempting to locate the place where once stood this city. For several centuries various locations have been assigned to our Pandosia, but without definite result; the uncertainty was increased by the fact that there was one Pandosia in Epirus, one in Lucania, and another in Bruttium, and these are often confounded by ancient writers. It had not been possible to locate even the position of the river Acheron, or to recognize it with certainty in any of the rivers of the Neaithos valley, until in 1870 the late Signor Castellani sold me the small silver coin of which we see here a faithful copy. On one side it bears the Greek word *ΠΑΝΔΟΣΙΑ*, accompanying the head of the nymph of that name. On the reverse is represented a youthful male figure standing, naked, holding a patera and an olive-branch; at his feet is a fish. A legend accompanying this type reads *ΚΡΑΤΗΣ*. Thanks to this little piece of metal, the veil that obscured the location of Pandosia was lifted. The name on one of her coins of the well known river Crathis showed that the small stream Acheron was a tributary of the more important Crathis, and with this starting point M. François Lenormant was able during a recent journey in Italy to locate the site of Pandosia, and to ascertain that the river known under the modern name of Mucone is the ancient Acheron, fatal to Alexander and his Epirote army.

ROMAN SOVEREIGNS IDENTIFIED BY COINS.

FULVIA PLAUTIANA is absolutely unknown in history. She is revealed to us by a single coin, struck at Thyatira of Lydia, bearing her name and portrait. From the character and style of art of that piece, she is supposed to have been the wife of Pescennius Niger, whose coins it resembles.

While historians give us many particulars about the mother of Alexander Severus, Julia Mamaea, they leave his wife, Sallustria Barbia Orbiana, in entire forgetfulness. She is known only through her marbles and her coins. One of her coins struck at Alexandria proves that she was already the wife of Alexander during the fifth year of his reign (A. D. 226), when he was twenty-one years of age.

Ammienus Marcellinus speaks of the wife of Maximinus, but does not mention her name. Numismatists have classified the numerous coins of Paulina as being those of Maximinus's wife. They have arrived at that conclusion, first, on account of the similarity of Paulina's coins to those of Maximinus; and second, for the reason of the great likeness between Paulina and Maximinus's son Maximus.

Marcia Otacilia Severa is hardly mentioned by historians. Her coins are, as you are aware, very common, the most interesting of which are those struck for the famous "Ludi Saeculares," given under the reign of her husband Philippus, for the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of Rome (A. D. 248).

The tyrant Tiberius Claudius Marcius or Marius Pacatianus is totally ignored by history. His coins, all in billon, are extremely scarce. One of these would make us think that Pacatianus had foreseen that history would treat him with contempt, for it is one of the very few Roman coins that are dated and thus gives us the time of its issue. It is preserved in the National Cabinet of France, and is as follows: IMP. TI. CL. MAR. PACATIANVS. AVG. Radiated bust of Pacatianus to right, with paludamentum. Rev. ROMAE. AETERN. AN. MILL. ET. PRIMO. (Thus A. U. C. 1001, A. D. 248.) Rome seated to left, on a shield, holding Victory and hasta.

Herennia Etruscilla is only known by one inscription and her numerous coins. One of them bears the inscription of **SAECVLVM. NOVVM.** Another represents her with

her husband, Decius, and her sons Etruscus and Hostilianus; very little mention is made in history of this last Caesar, whose name was Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus.

Cornelia Supera's existence is revealed only by her very rare billon coins. She must have reigned about the time of the millennium. The same may be said of Marianna, but her coins are more plentiful. One struck at Viminacium proves that she reigned in A. U. C. 1007, A. D. 254, therefore she must have borne some relation to Valerian. We should hardly know of the wife of Gallienus, Cornelia Salonina, if it were not by the presence of her numerous coins.

Sulpicia Druantilla is not mentioned by historians, but her few coins in billon that have come down to us, show by their style, quality of metal and particular mode of striking, and also by comparison with those of Regalianus, that she must have reigned at the same time as that tyrant. A further proof exists in the fact that her coins have always been found in Moesia, where Regalianus was proclaimed Imperator.

Ulpia Severina, mentioned in history as wife of Aurelian, but not named. Her coins are very common. Magnia Urbica is unknown except by her coins. One preserved in the British Museum represents her with the emperor Carinus. Nigrinianus is totally unknown except by the coins struck by some emperor for his *CONSECRATIO* about A. D. 280.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Fan. 9. The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; also a letter from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., of New York, accepting Honorary Membership. Messrs. Woodward and Marvin being absent, Dr. Green was appointed to nominate a list of officers for 1885; he reported the former for re-election; his report was accepted, and officers chosen as follows: President, Jeremiah Colburn; Vice-President and Curator, Henry Davenport; Treasurer, Sylvester S. Crosby; Secretary, Wm. S. Appleton. The Treasurer asked for more time to prepare his annual report, and it was granted. The Society adjourned at 4:40 P. M.

Feb. 13. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary being absent, Mr. Marvin was chosen to act in his stead, who read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Messrs. W. H. Warner & Bro. of Philadelphia, of three handsome medals, one of the National Convention of Cattlemen at St. Louis, one of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial at New Orleans and one commemorating the loan of the Independence Bell to the latter exhibition. The thanks of the Society were voted. The President also showed proof sets of 1885. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

Wm. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Fan. 20. The regular meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, at the Society's room, N. Y. University building, President Parish in the chair.

The Executive Committee presented their report and the following were elected: Messrs. Fletcher H. Bangs and Prof. Wm. J. Stillman as Resident Members; Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, Sweden, as an Honorary Member; and Chas. J. H. Woodbury, Boston, Mass., Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Clinton, Wis., and Dr. Frederick Larkin, Randolph, N. Y., as Corresponding Members.

The Room Committee, appointed at the special meeting in December last, reported having held one informal meeting at which the attendance of the members was very gratifying, and which was made interesting by a paper read by Mr. Doughty. A

letter from Hon. Mem. Lea Ahlborn was read, announcing the death of Cor. Mem. Bror Emil Hildebrand, and containing an excellent obituary notice of his life and works as the "Antiquary of the Kingdom of Sweden."

A donation of eleven folio plates of early English, Scotch and Irish coins and tokens was received from Frank Abbott, M.D. The Curator reported several donations; from D. Parish, Jr., a medal struck in 1883 to commemorate the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Turks before Vienna; from Hon. A. Loudon Snowden, four bronze inauguration medals of Pres. Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur; from R. W. McLachlan, one tin medal commemorative of the Semi-Centennial of Toronto. Adjourned.

The following officers were elected at the Annual Meeting, March 17, 1885, for the ensuing year:—*President*, Daniel Parish, Jr.; *Vice-Presidents*, Andrew C. Zabriskie, Frank Abbott, M. D., David L. Walter; *Secretary*, William Poillon; *Treasurer*, Benjamin Betts; *Librarian*, Richard Hoe Lawrence; *Curator of Numismatics*, Charles Henry Wright; *Curator of Archaeology*, Gaston L. Feuardent; *Historiographer*, Henry Russell Drown.

W.M. POILLON, *Secretary*.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of this Society was held January 8, at its hall. President Brinton took the chair, and delivered his inaugural address. A prehistoric terra-cotta mushroom, from an ancient grave in Japan, was presented; also many books and pamphlets. A very fine collection of prehistoric bronze, stone and amber objects, fibulae, arm-rings, chains, beads, celts, axes, etc., found in tombs in the northern part of Prussia, near the Baltic Sea, was exhibited and subsequently purchased by certain of the members and presented to the Society. Mr. Culin exhibited specimens of the mock money used by the Chinese at their festivals, funerals, etc., here as well as in China. After routine business the Society adjourned.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

THE following gentlemen have been elected as officers for the present year:—Hon. Judge Baby, *President*; Charles T. Hart, *First Vice-President*; Armand La Rocque, *Second Vice-President*; J. H. Bowe, *Secretary*; R. C. Lyman, *Treasurer*; J. A. Nutter, *Curator*; Henry Mott, R. W. McLachlan, D. English, *Editing Committee*; R. W. McLachlan, T. G. Mocock, *Auditors*.

BOOK NOTICE.

MEDALLIC PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON, WITH HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTES, AND A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE COINS, MEDALS, TOKENS AND CARDS, BY W. S. BAKER, Author of "The Engraved Portraits of Washington, etc., etc. Philadelphia, Robert M. Lindsay, 1885.

This volume must be welcomed with pleasure. Of course it is far superior to anything before printed on the subject, and we would be glad to be able to use only words of praise in regard to it, as one easily can in many respects. It has however some faults. There are certainly too many divisions. "Washington before Boston" might form part of his "Military and Civil Career," as it surely does in fact. "Funeral Medals" need not be separated from "Birth, Death and Centennial Anniversary, Feb. 22, 1832." Greatly wanted is an index-list of the numbers of those medals struck with the same obverse or reverse, as they are now scattered through the volume in various divisions. But rather than linger on objections, let us give the author great praise for the thoroughness of his work, and the creditable result as a whole. The "historical and critical notes" are admirable, full of interesting facts about the portraits of Washington, and the origin of many of the medals. The volume is a very attractive one, and we advise all who may be in doubt, to hesitate no longer, but to obtain a copy.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number closes the current volume of the *Journal*. We have to thank our friends who have so efficiently aided us in making it in some sense a representative magazine of American numismatics; we shall spare no efforts to make the volume for the year to come equal in every respect to its predecessors, and as we have often stated, shall welcome contributions from all interested in the science.

SOME of our friends have neglected to make the usual remittance, to pay for their subscriptions. As we have never pretended that the labor of conducting the magazine was productive of any greater profit than the satisfaction of adding something to the knowledge of the specialty to which the *Journal* is devoted, we trust that those in arrears will show their appreciation of our efforts by prompt payment.

WE call attention to the advertisements of two valuable collections, which will be found in the proper place in this number. The Chapman collection contains a large variety of interesting pieces, the merits of which are noticed in their advertisement. Mr. Lyman H. Low offers the extensive collection of Mr. Alexander Balmanno. In this, as we happen to know, there are a number of very fine English pieces of the Stuarts and Cromwell, some of the early British coinage, on which we have an article in the present number of the *Journal*, and many other varieties not often offered. We advise our readers to send for the catalogue.

The "Decorator and Furnisher" says:—"A petition is being circulated for signatures among the artists, asking Congress to adopt some method for improving the artistic quality of our coinage. It is full time this subject received some attention, for there is not to be found anywhere a circulating medium, less attractive, artistically, than our own, and if we think it necessary to import an English designer for our new coinage, we should in justice have something better than we have now." It is doubtless true, that there can hardly be found any modern coinage less attractive than ours, even with our "cheeky" 85 cent dollar: but we should be happy to hear of a *more* attractive series.

IN *Numisma* for March, Mr. Frossard says that "2 varieties are known" of the genuine dollar of 1804. Let us hope that he will give a full description of both of them, with all their peculiarities, in an early number of his interesting periodical.

CURRENCY.

IT is not a guinea hen that lays the golden egg.

A penny saved is twopence clear,
A pin a day is a groat a year.

THE DATE WAS ON IT.—He was a Freshman, but a most enthusiastic numismatist. "Do you know," said he, with an air of profound gravity, "I find it very hard work to secure old coins—I mean, for example, those that can date back beyond the time of Constantine the Great. I have some that the collector I purchased them from says are older, but they are in the main much defaced, and their antiquity becomes a matter of mere conjecture. I was in great luck, however, the other day, for while strolling down town I chanced to drop into an old curiosity shop, and the proprietor, to my great delight, produced a coin for which I would not take a hundred dollars—the oldest I have ever heard of, undamaged and clear—591 B.C., and it has the date on it." Then Freshie looked supremely happy.—*Acta Columbiana*.

ON AN EMPTY PURSE.

Thy yellow gold is gone, and silver bright,
Alas! I'm *heavy*, because thou'rt *so light*.

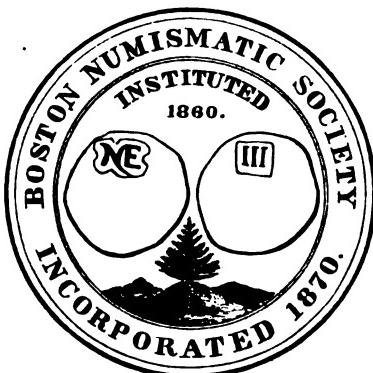
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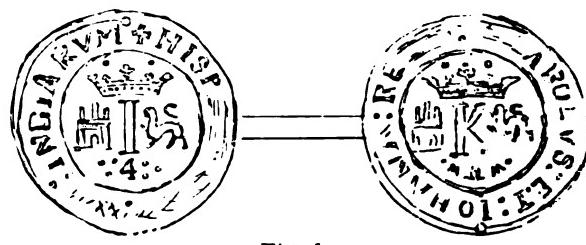


Fig. 1.

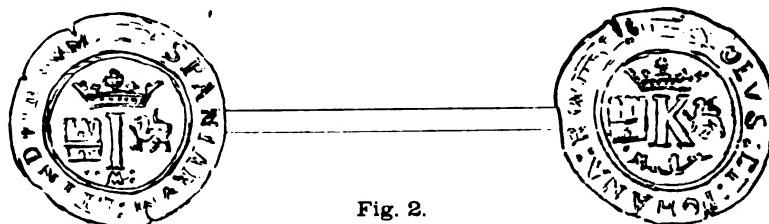


Fig. 2.

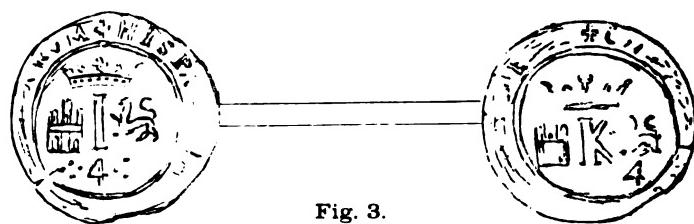


Fig. 3.

EARLY SPANISH-AMERICAN COINS.

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VOL. XX.

BOSTON, JULY, 1885.

No. I.

HISTORY OF MONEY IN CHINA.

BY ALEXANDER DEL MAR, C. E., OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[Continued from Vol. xix, p. 78.]

THIS was the most brilliant period in the history of China. Kublai Khan after subduing and uniting the whole country and adding Burmah, Cochinchina and Tonquin to the empire, entered upon a series of internal improvements and civil reforms, which raised the country he had conquered to the highest rank of civilization, power and progress. Tranquillity succeeded the commotions of the previous period; life and property were amply protected; justice was equally dispensed; and the effect of a gradual increase of the currency, which was jealously guarded from counterfeiting, was to stimulate industry and prevent the monopolization of capital. It was during this era that the Imperial canal, sixteen hundred and sixty miles long, together with many other notable structures, was built.* There is some little discrepancy in the dates assigned by Du Halde and Pauthier to Kublai Khan's reign, which I am not prepared to reconcile.

No specific limits having been assigned to this emission of notes, they fell in value, until in the reign of Woo-tsung, 1309–13, a new emission, which we will call the Third Mongol, was begun. Like the Second series with respect to the First, the Third were now exchanged for the Second at the rate of five of the latter for one of the former.

Population and trade had greatly increased, but the emissions of paper notes were suffered to largely outrun both, and the inevitable consequence was depreciation. All the beneficial effects of a currency which is allowed to expand with the growth of population and trade were now turned into those evil effects that flow from a currency emitted in excess of such growth. These effects were not slow to develop themselves. Excessive and too rapid augmentation of the currency resulted in an entire subversion of the old order of society. The best families in the empire were ruined, a new set of men came into the control of public affairs, and the country became the scene of internecine warfare and confusion.

* Malte-Brun, ii, 69.

be regulated by laws limiting their issue. Under these circumstances, it is only necessary to say in reply to Mr. Colwell's theory, that the money of the country, whether commodity or numerary, being made of copper or iron, it is impossible to introduce gold and silver coins into the circulation, or to make them legal tender at any fixed ratio of value to the cash; because the latter are composed of metals whose value in gold or silver is subject to violent fluctuations; there being no great hoarded stock of them on hand in the commercial world, as there is of gold and silver.

Since the opening of China to maritime commerce the changes in her monetary system have not been important. During the last years of the Ming dynasty which ended in 1645 the empire became the theatre of interne-cine wars, and the numerary cash being issued without limit both by the imperial and provincial authorities, and largely counterfeited at that, they fell to their commodity value and, as such, formed, together with the tribute rice, the principal, almost the only, money of the empire.

The Tsin or Taetsing or Mantchoo Tartar dynasty began in 1645 with the reign of Shun-che; and an era of peace and progress succeeded. The Russians were allowed to trade with the northern parts of the empire. Formosa and Thibet were conquered, and foreign trade was permanently opened at the seaports. A German Jesuit, Adam Schall, was appointed prime minister to the emperor; the Christian churches were restored to the missionaries (1671) and the country was surveyed and mapped out by Europeans. These reforms indicate an era of prosperity, which soon demanded a more equitable and efficient currency than copper cash; and accordingly paper money, at first consisting of private bank notes, followed afterward by provincial government credit notes, crept into the circulation.

Towards the end of the 18th century the population of China had grown to perhaps 175,000,000, and notwithstanding current belief to the contrary and the pretended censuses adduced to support this belief, this must be deemed the greatest number known to have been ever attained, and to mark the highest point of Chinese prosperity, which, since the period mentioned, has greatly declined. In 1875, at the beginning of the present reign—that of Kuang-soo, ninth Emperor of the Tsin dynasty—the population of the empire could scarcely have exceeded 128,000,000.* These numbers and the condition of progress which they indicate, have, it is thought, lost their previous tendency to retrograde, and at the present time the empire, if not slowly progressive, has at least attained for a time a stationary condition.

The monetary system of China at present consists, and for some time past has consisted, principally of cast copper or bronze cash, of which there are two classes in circulation. The first of these are the Chinese large cash, which are cast by the imperial authorities, and circulated almost exclusively in the city of Pekin and its suburbs, where no other cash is current. It is presumed to be these coins whose composition is said to consist of six to eight parts of copper and from four to two parts of alloy, either lead, zinc, or tin, and whose legal composition is described as follows: Copper 54. tutenag (zinc) 42, lead 3.4, unenumerated, 0.6; total 100. The ingredients are, however, not always the same.†

* Fourth letter of Qwang Chang Ling in San Francisco *Argonaut*, September 17th, 1878, and the various authorities therein adduced, including the last actual Census (1761).

† Gutzlaff's *China*.

Between these cash and silver bullion there is said to be established a legal relation of 1000 cash to the tael of silver.* But since cash are legal tender and silver bullion is not, this relation cannot be deemed effective. However this may be, the cash, if composed as above set forth, are, at this relation undervalued and silver bullion overvalued.

The second class of cash consists nearly entirely of copper and are smaller and lighter, weighing when new, about eight to the ounce avoirdupois, and when old, say from 50 to 140 years of age, exactly nine to the ounce. These cash are cast by the provincial authorities or by private parties under their permission.†

The market relation between cash and foreign dollars varies from 1200 to 1800 cash to the dollar; the variance being influenced by the local supply and demand of particular coins at the Treaty ports. The laws of China contain provisions designed to prevent the exportation, sequestration, monopolization or dearth of copper metal or copper cash and the counterfeiting of the latter. Copper metal may be used in the arts only for certain specific purposes. None is to be concealed or sold except to the Government.‡ Copper ore, copper sheathing, old, and copper wares, may be exported on payment of export duties;§ but not copper in ingots.

Officers of the Chinese government are forbidden (under pain of sixty blows) from retaining and accumulating coin.|| The Penal Code of China provides that when cash is cast it shall be deposited with the Board of Revenue until required for public service. "The quantity of metal coined and the periods of its issue are fixed by the Board of Revenue in order that the successive supplies of coin for the use of the people may correspond with their wants and be regulated according to the market prices of gold, silver, grain, and other articles in general use and consumption."|| Sir R. Murchison's opinion,** why the gold mines of China were forbidden to be worked, may have been derived from these regulations.

Copper coin is forbidden to be cast by individuals under pain of death.†† Copper cash is forbidden to be exported abroad on penalty (to foreigners) of a sum equal to its value; but it may be shipped by foreigners under bond, from one seaport of China to another.†† No provision appears to be enforced at present against the importation of silver, which, in regard to China is unimportant; for the relation established by Chinese law is not between copper coins struck by the Chinese authorities and silver coins similarly fabricated (of which there are none) but between copper coins so fabricated and silver bullion. Nevertheless, such an interdict was probably enforced in former times, for Postlethwayt, an old author, informs us that silver was imported into China, surreptitiously, in order to counterbalance the export of gold, which being prohibited, was also effected surreptitiously. §§

* Stanton's *Laws of China*, London, 1810, pp. 124-5.

† Farming out the mintage to private parties by the imperial government is mentioned by Forbes, 65. The same author p. 63, states that companies of merchants have been permitted to issue coins.

‡ Stanton's *Laws of China* p. 125, and Chinese Repository ii, 68.

§ Treaty between the United States and China, June 18, 1848. Statutes at Large. Little & Brown. Ed. 1862,

p. 190. The export duty on copper wares by this treaty is fixed at 1.15 taels per 100 catties.

|| *Laws of China*, Stanton, p. 124.

¶ Chinese Repository ii, 68, and Stanton's *Laws of China*, p. 124.

** Quoted by McCulloch in Encyc. Brit., 1858, xv., 470.

†† Stanton's *Laws of China*, p. 597.

|| United States Treaty with China. Statutes at Large, 1862, p. 194.

§§ Postlethwayt's Dic. of Com., article Gold.

[To be continued.]

EARLY SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE COINAGE IN AMERICA.

[Continued from Vol. xix, p. 66.]

We describe three types of the early Mexican copper coins. The oldest are probably those with the same legend on both sides and which have CAROLUS QUINTUS, but omit JOHANA. The castle appears on the obverse and the lion on the reverse if such a distinction can be made. The letters s and p appear on one side and f on the other. There is no mark of value on them. The next in order of age are probably the ones described below. KAROLUS is a barbarism. JOHANA first appears. The castle and the lion are repeated on each side, but are not on a shield. The denomination is in Arabic. In some cases a large M designates the capital. The ones last described are probably the latest struck, they are roughly coined, but the columns first appear.

XL. *Obv. Leg. + HISP T INDIARVM. Field*, Large letter I, crowned. Crown large, with single row of beads or grains, five trefoil ornaments, of which three the largest; two voided dots over it. On the left a castle, on the right a lion passant, as on Plate II, figures 1 and 2. Beneath the letter an Arabic figure 4, with three voided dots on each side. Legend between two grained circles. Plate. Fig. 1.

Rev. Leg. . AROLVS : ET : IOHANA : RE . . . Field, Large letter K crowned, and with dots as on obverse; castle and lion as on obverse; below, two small M's and voided dots near them. *Copper*. From a rubbing. D. 19.

XLI. *Obv. Leg. . . PANIARVM : ET : INDI . . . Field*, As before, but no dots over crown. Beneath the letter, an M with voided dot on either side. Plate. Fig. 2.

Rev. Leg. . . OLVS : ET IOHANA : R . . . Field, As before, no dots over crown. *Copper*. D. 18. Betts Collection.

XLII. *Obv. Leg. HISP . . IA . . . Field*, As before, no dots over crown. Beneath the letter I an Arabic 4 with four voided dots on each side. Plate. Fig. 3.

Rev. Leg. and Field. Apparently same as before, but very indistinct. A large Arabic 4 on lower right of *field* under the lion. *Copper*. D. 17. Betts Collection.

EARLY PORTUGUESE COINAGE IN AMERICA.

The precious metals were not found in profusion in South America on its discovery by the Spaniards and by the Portuguese. Gold never was found in any quantity until recently, and silver was also scarce on the Eastern coast, though Peru produced it in vast quantity after its discovery there in 1565. Many attempts were made to discover mines, some of which were very unfortunate, but we cannot here enumerate them. It was not until 167¹ that silver was found near Bahia, and gold was first worked at Minas Geraes in 1675, but for coinage, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, it was brought from San Paul de Loando in Africa. The first silver coins were much clipped, and an iron ring was sent with them to determine the amount of the deduction from their original value, and later on they passed by weight,

which caused delay and invited fraud. The most serious objection to the old currency, however, was the premium made by exporting it, and the quantity used for silverware.

The Senate of Bahia, the capital then, had petitioned for the establishment of a regular mint. In the year 1694 this was ordered, with the appointment of a judge and assayers, and all the required machinery was sent over. The first "*Chanceller Superintendente*" was Joao da Rocha Pitta. Mints were soon after established in Rio de Janeiro and in Pernambuco, the pieces struck in those places being marked with an R or a P, while a B was placed on those from Bahia.

Six kinds of silver pieces were coined, the largest weighing 5 oitavas and 28 grains, worth 640 *reis*, or two *patacas*, and so downwards, each being half the weight of the previous one, to the last, which was one *vintem* or 20 *reis*. All of them bore the same device.

XLIII. Obv. Leg. PETRUS. II. D. G. PORT. REX. ET. BRAS. D. Field, The royal arms of Portugal on a shield. On the right the denomination; on the left a flower; above, a crown, with the date between it and the shield.

Rev. Leg. SUB Q. SIGN. NATA. STAB. Field, The cross of the Order of which the king was Grand Master (Order of Christ), extending across the inscription.

Of gold there were three coins struck, the metal having to be brought from Africa. The largest, weighing 2 oitavas and 20 grains, were worth 4000 *milreis* and were called *moetas* (moidores); the next was one-half of this, and the last one quarter of it. They all bear the same device.

XLIV. Obv. Leg. PETRUS. II. D. G. PORTUG. REX. Field, The royal arms, with denomination, and flower and crown above, as on silver.

Rev. Leg. ET. BRASILIAE. DOMINUS. Field, A circle and cross, with date.

The fineness of the silver and gold used in this coinage is given. None of these pieces could be procured here. There must also have been a copper coinage at the time, but it is not mentioned by *Sebastiano de Rocha Pitta* (a descendant of the Mint Master), in his "*Historia da America Portugueza. Lisbon, 1730.*" Folio. Livro oitavo.

J. C. BREVOORT.

A NEW SWISS COIN.

FRANCE has lately admitted into fellowship the latest addition to the great family of European coins. For many years the Swiss Republic transacted its commerce with its own paper and with the gold of other nations. There had, indeed, been an issue of twenty-franc pieces, but that is now a long time ago; the number of coins put forth was very trifling, and the experiment was so unsuccessful that they were forthwith recalled. The die was clumsy and easily and immediately imitated by French coiners. A new issue has long been called for, and is now in circulation, and it is this which France has legalized as a tender for the value which it bears.

The coin cannot be called a success. In the case of kingdoms or empires the numismatist has not much scope for independent design. The

head of the reigning sovereign necessarily occupies one surface. The execution, of course, varies with the skill of the engraver. Probably the two handsomest modern coins are the sovereign of George IV and the forty-franc piece of Napoleon the Great, with the legend describing him as King of Italy. But where the fancy of the artist is allowed scope the result is more interesting. Thus the gulden and thaler of Frankfort, when it was still a free town, had a very beautiful female head, a portrait of the actress Janauschek, slightly idealized. The new Swiss coin is singularly commonplace. The obverse represents that fat, expressionless head of Helvetia used on the recent nickel coinage, but not on the silver pieces, with the Latin legend, "Confederatio Helvetica." The reverse has the Swiss cross, with date and value, surrounded by a garland. The new piece is an addition, but not an ornament, to the gold coinage of Europe.

The above, which we take from an English paper, shows that the story of the "Janauschek thaler" still finds believers on the other side of the water. The fancy was dispelled here some years ago, when the late Mr. Harzfeld published in his *Numismatic Circular* the letter from Dr. Edward Ruppell, Director of the Frankfort Mint Cabinet, reprinted in the *Journal* for October, 1877, which effectually disposed of the audacious claim of the actress in her note to Prof. Anthon many years since. The die cutters of Switzerland fare no better at the hands of art critics abroad, when they attempt ideal heads, than do those of our own Mint. Must we settle upon the conclusion that it is beyond the reach of modern skill to produce a design that shall be—not beyond criticism, for that is hopeless, but of genuine artistic merit?

FRENCH COIN SALE.

AN interesting sale has just taken place at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, of medals and coins forming the celebrated Gariel Collection. It lasted eight days, the total amount realized being 110,000 francs. Among the lots most briskly bid for were numerous Merovingian and Carlovingian coins. Of the former, a gold sou of Theodebert I brought 100f.; one of Dagobert I, 705f., and a Clodovius, 605f. A piece of Pepin le Bref, coined at Strasburg, brought 110f., and one coined at Meaux, 955f. A Carloman brought 1,100f., and an Astolf, 1,900f.

This cutting refers to the sale of a remarkable collection of French coins, the catalogue of which, illustrated by seven plates, has been received by M. Hoffman. It comprises 3503 lots, nearly all belonging to the present territory of France. The catalogue contains a short notice of M. Gariel, from which we learn that he left to the Museum of Auxerre the part of his collection relating to Burgundy, his native country, to the coins of which he had given special attention, with the greatest success. The catalogue is a beautiful volume, and the plates are exquisitely engraved.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS'S MEDAL.

THE gold medal presented to Mr. George William Curtis by the City of Boston, in recognition of his gratuitous services as orator on the occasion of the public meeting in Tremont Temple in honor of Wendell Phillips, was made by Guild & Delano of Boston. It is about the size of a silver half-dollar piece, and is enclosed in a handsome case of purple plush. On the obverse is a medallion of Mr. Phillips in profile, with the years of his birth and death—1811 and 1884; and on the reverse appears the city seal and an inscription showing the giver and receiver of the token.

COINAGE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

BY C. F. KEARY, M.A., F.S.A.

[Continued from Vol. xix, p. 90.]

Norman Coinage. — The Norman conquest of Britain made no immediate change in the English currency. The penny long remained the sole English coin. The variety of towns at which money was struck, of moneymen employed for this work, and of types made use of by them, reach their maximum in the reign of Edward the Confessor; but those of William I and William II (for the coins of these two kings cannot with certainty be distinguished), are but little less numerous. After the reign of William II, however, all these begin steadily to decline, until we find, in the reign of Henry II, only two different types, and the latter of the two extending, without even a change in the name of the king, into the reign of Henry III. This simplification in the appearance of the penny corresponds with a certain amount of centralization in the regulation of its issue. It would seem that down to the middle of the reign of Henry II, each separate moneymen was responsible for the purity of his coins, but that shortly after this date a general overseer was appointed, who was responsible to the king's government.

In this approach to uniformity the general types which "survive" are those which have on the obverse the head or bust of the king facing, and on the reverse some kind of cross. In the reign of Henry II the latter is a cross *pâtee* cantoned with crosslets, which changes to a short cross voided, that is, having each limb made of two parallel lines, very convenient for cutting the coin into halfpence and farthings, and this again changes to a longer cross voided. But in the reign of Edward I the forms of both obverse and reverse become absolutely stereotyped. And this stereotyping of the coin into one single pattern is the first very important change in the penny which took place after its introduction. The stereotyped form henceforward until the reign of Henry VII is as follows: obverse, the king's head (or with slight traces of bust), crowned, facing; reverse, a long cross *pâtee* with three pellets in each angle. In this reign, too, the names of moneymen cease to be placed upon coins. Robert de Hadleye is the last moneymen whose name appears. Finally we have to notice that Edward I re-introduced a coinage of halfpence, unknown since Saxon times, and first struck the grossus, or groat. These pieces had not a wide circulation till the reign of Edward III.

We have many documents showing that in making these changes of coinage Edward I also reformed the constitution of the mint in many particulars. His pennies obtained a wide circulation, not only in England but on the Continent, where they presently (much as the *fiorino* did) gave rise to imitations. The closest copies are to be seen in the money of the various states of the Low Countries, as the Dukedom of Brabant, the Counties of Flanders, Hainault, etc. Other imitations are to be found in the denarii of the Emperors of Germany and the Kings of Aragon. The fact is, that the English money never followed the rapid course of degradation which was the lot of the Continental coinages; wherefore these English pennies (also called *esterlings*, *sterlings*, name of doubtful origin) were of quite a different standard from the continental denarii. Of course even the English penny did continually diminish in size, so that before the type introduced by Edward I was radically changed (reign of Henry VII), the penny had shrunk to not more than half of its original dimensions.

Introduction of a Gold Coinage. — We have now for a moment to retrace our steps to the latter part of the reign of Henry III. In the last paper we spoke of the re-introduction of a gold currency into Western Europe. Only a few years after the first issue of the *Fiorino d'Oro*, namely, in 1257, we find the first record in the annals of the English coinage of the issue of a gold currency. In this year Henry III struck a piece called a gold penny. It represented on one side the king enthroned; the reverse bore a cross voided cantoned with roses; and was at first valued at twenty pence, afterwards at twenty-six. The innovation was premature, and the coin being unpopular had soon to be withdrawn from circulation. It was not till nearly ninety years afterwards that a regular gold coinage was set on foot.

In A.D. 1343 or 1344 Edward III issued this new gold coinage. It at first consisted of pieces called *florins*, half and quarter florins. The obverse types of these three orders of coins were—(1) the monarch enthroned between two leopards, (2) a single leopard bearing the English coat, (3) a helmet and cap of maintenance with small leopard as crest; crosses formed the reverse types in every case. These pieces were rated too high, and were almost immediately withdrawn from circulation; after which were issued coins of a new type and denomination, viz., the *nobles*, half-nobles, and quarter-nobles. The nobles and half-nobles were the same in type; on the obverse they showed the king standing in a ship; the quarter noble contained merely a shield on the obverse. The type of the noble is perhaps commemorative of the naval victory off Sluys. The legend on the noble was *IHS (JESUS) AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT* (Luke iv. 30), a legend which long continued on the English money, and which has given rise to a good deal of absurd speculation concerning alchemy and Raymond Lully, impossible to detail here. Possibly the legend bears some reference to the victory commemorated by the type. The noble was made equal to half a mark, or eighty pence English; in weight it was exactly that of the modern English sovereign, 120 grains. As it was of very pure gold, and perhaps the finest coin then current in Europe, it was, like the penny of Edward I., a good deal imitated abroad (always, we may be sure, to the advantage of the imitator), and laws were constantly being enacted (without much success) to hinder its exportation.

Before we leave this reign we must cast one glance at a class of coins which now began to assume considerable dimensions, namely, the *Anglo-Gallic* money, or coins struck for the English possessions in France. These naturally followed French types and denominations. As early as the reign of Henry II we have deniers struck for Aquitaine; Richard I struck some for Poitou; Edward I coined for Aquitaine and Ponthieu. But under Edward III and the Black Prince (Governor of Guienne) quite a large issue of Anglo-Gallic coins, both in gold and silver, appeared. The gold coins of Edward III were the *guiennois* (standing figure in armor), *leopard*, *chaise* (king enthroned), and *mouton* (Paschal Lamb), and in silver the *hardi* (half-figure holding sword), *double-hardi*, *gros*, *demi-gros*, *denier*, *demi-denier* (also apparently called *ardit*). Edward, Prince of Wales, struck guiennois leopard, chaise, demi-chaise, hardi (*d'or*), and *parvilon* (prince under a canopy), and in silver money the same as his father. In order to finish up the subject we may add that Richard II struck gold and silver hardis and demi-hardis as well as deniers and half-deniers. Henry V struck in gold moutons and demi-moutons, and possibly *salutes* (the Angel saluting Mary), and gros. He began, too, the issue of Calais silver groats, which (as Calais was really henceforth an English town) can scarcely be counted among the Anglo-Gallic coinage. In every respect, this coin, as well as the Calais half-groat, penny, etc., exactly corresponded to the English money. Henry VI struck salutes, *angelots*, and *francs*, and in silver grand and petit *blancs*. He also continued an extensive issue of Calais money. With Henry VI the Anglo-Gallic coinage really comes to an end.

Edward IV introduced some important changes into the gold coinage. He seems to have struck a few nobles of the old type; but he very soon made an alteration in the type of the noble by substituting on the reverse a sun for the older cross, and on the obverse, placing a rose upon the side of the ship, in the form of which last some other changes were introduced. From the rose on the obverse the coins came to be called *rose nobles*, and owing to changes in the relative values of gold and silver they were now worth 10s. (120 pence), instead of 6s. 8d. (80 pence) as before. To supply a coin of the old value of half a mark, a new gold piece was struck, called at first the *angel-noble*, but soon simply the *angel*. On one side it represented a ship bearing (instead of the king) a cross; on the other was St. Michael overcoming Satan. The motto was *PER CRUCEM TUAM SALVA NOS XPE (CHRISTE) REDEMPTOR.*

They have in England
A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamped in gold, but that's insculped upon:
But here an angel in a golden bed
Lies all within.—*Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

In truth, Shakespeare is much given to playing upon this word,* and we find frequent allusions of the same kind in other writers, his contemporaries.

No further change in the coinage during our present period needs record here.

The Coinage of Scotland during the same Period.—We have spoken of some coins probably struck by the Norsemen in the Western Isles. The regular coinage of Scotland does not begin before 1124 (David I), when an issue of pennies (or *sterlings*, as they were generally called in Scotland) began. Even yet we find that offences were more frequently punished by fines of cattle than of money. At first the money of Scotland copied very closely the contemporary currency of England. Thus the pennies of David resemble those of Henry I; the next coinage, that of William the Lion, grandson of David (1165—1214) are like the coins of Henry II; the pennies of Alexander II have short and long voided crosses, like those of Henry III, and the money of Alexander III resembles that of Edward I. This king, like Edward, added half-pennies and farthings to the currency of pennies. But both the moneymen and the places of mintage are far less numerous in Scotland than in England. We count no more than sixteen of the latter.

The coinage of John Baliol and of Robert Bruce followed the type of Alexander III. The mint-records for these reigns are lost: they begin again in the reign of David II. This king issued nobles after the patterns of Edward III's nobles. He also struck groats and half-groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings.

All this time it will be seen that, despite the war between the two counties, the English influence was paramount in determining the character of the Scottish coinage. There was present a certain French influence as well, to be detected in minor marks upon the coins (*fleurs-de-lis*, and such like) and exercised also in a very unhappy direction towards a degradation of the currency. Scotland followed the Continental fashion in this respect, and the commercial relations of the two neighboring countries are marked by a perpetual chorus of complaint on the part of England, of the debased character of the Scottish money. Thus in 1372 we find both Scottish gold and silver forbidden in England, and as if the prohibition had been relaxed, it was repeated in 1387. In 1387 Scottish money is admitted at half its nominal value; in 1393 it is forbidden again, save as bullion, and in 1401 there is a decree of Parliament to the same effect.

In the reign of Robert II, Scotland took a new departure by coining some gold pieces of an original type (no longer borrowed from England), viz., the *Lion* and *St. Andrew*. The first had the shield of Scotland with rampant lion, the second the figure of St. Andrew with a shield on the reverse. In the reign of Robert III, we note a further sign of Continental influence in the introduction of *billon* (base metal) coins. James I struck the *demy* (Obverse, arms in lozenge; Reverse, cross in tressure) and *half-demy*; James II struck demics, St. Andrews, and half St. Andrews. James III introduced two new types of gold coins, viz., the *rider* (knight on horseback) and the *unicorn*, which shows a unicorn supporting the Scottish shield. The same king issued several denominations of billon coins, as *placks*, *half-placks*, farthings.

The Coinage of Ireland.—Hoards of English coins of the ninth century have been found in Ireland, and were doubtless taken there by the Norsemen settled in the land. The actual coinage of these Norse kings, however, does not begin till the end of the tenth century. It copies almost invariably a peculiar type of the coinage of Ethelred II (978–1016), having on one side a bust uncrowned, and on the other a long voided cross.

After that we have no Irish coinage until subsequent to the conquest of a portion of the country by Henry II. Henry made his son John governor of the island, and John struck in his own name pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, having on the obverse a head (of John the Baptist?) and on the reverse a cross. During his own reign John coined pennies having the king's bust in a triangle on one side; on the other the sun and moon in a triangle. Henry III's Irish pennies are like his English long cross type, save that the king's head is again surrounded by a triangle. This

*Cf. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

distinction once more serves to separate, in point of type, Edward I's Irish from his English coins, the reverse types of the two being the same. John struck at Dublin and Limerick, Henry III at Dublin, and Edward I at Dublin, Cork, and Waterford. One or two Irish pennies of Henry V or VI have been spoken of, but there was no extensive coinage for Ireland between the reigns of Edward I and Edward IV. The Irish coins of Edward IV were very numerous, and consisted of double-groats, groats, half-groats, pennies, and (in billon) half-pennies and farthings. The types of these coins are varied; some are but slight divergencies from the corresponding English coins; others have for reverse a sun in place of the usual cross; others again have a single crown on obverse, on the reverse a long cross; and another series, three crowns, with the English shield for reverse. The mints are Dublin, Cork, Drogheda, Limerick, Trim, Waterford, and Wexford. No gold coins were ever struck for Ireland.

[To be continued.]

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

WE publish below a list of the various issues of Postal and Fractional Currency. We are aware that it is somewhat imperfect, and we shall be glad to have further information to make it complete.

FIRST ISSUE (POSTAL). *Act July 17, 1862.*

5 Cents (2).	Head of Jefferson.	Brown tint ; Back, Brown, Light with Black.
10 " "	" Washington.	Green tint ; Back, Light with Black.
25 " (2).	" Jefferson.	Brown tint ; Back, Brown, Light with Black.
50 " "	" Washington.	Green tint ; Back, Light with Black.

SECOND ISSUE. *Act March 3, 1863.*

5 Cents.	Head of Washington.	Dark ground ; Gilt circle ; Back, Brown.
10 "	" "	" " " Green.
25 "	" "	" " " Purple.
50 "	" "	" " " Red.

THIRD ISSUE. *Act March 3, 1863.*

3 Cents.	Head of Washington.	Light ground ; Green back.
5 " (2).	" Clark.	" " and Red back.
10 " (3).	" Washington.	" " and R. b. with auto. sig.
25 " (3).	" Fessenden.	" " and R. b. " "
50 " (3).	" Justice.	" " " "
50 " (4).	" Spinner.	" 2 varieties ; " " " with auto. sig.

FOURTH ISSUE. *Act March 3, 1863.*

10 Cents.	Goddess of Liberty.	Red seal ; Green back.
15 "	" "	" "
25 "	Head of Washington.	" "
50 "	" Lincoln.	" "

FOURTH ISSUE, SECOND SERIES. *Act March 3, 1863.*

50 Cents.	Head of Stanton.	Red seal ; Green tint back.
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FOURTH ISSUE, THIRD SERIES. *Act March 3, 1863.*

50 Cents.	Head of Dexter.	Green seal ; Green back.
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FIFTH ISSUE. *Act March 3, 1863.*

10 Cents (2).	Head of Meredith.	Red and Green seal ; Green back.
25 "	" Walker.	Red seal ; Green back.
50 "	" Crawford.	" "
15 Cents (2).	Heads of Grant and Sherman.	Red and Green backs.
15 " (2).	" " "	" with autograph signatures of Defrees and Spinner.

FIELDS FOR NUMISMATIC RESEARCH.

In the last printed account of the Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, the Rev. Horace E. Hayden suggests an opening by which our various Numismatic Societies may promote the study of our favorite science, and contribute to the growth of American Numismatic literature. His suggestions are so valuable that we believe all our readers will be interested in what he says, and we reprint from that source the following article :

One way in which our Numismatic Societies can foster the growth of American Numismatic literature, is by encouraging *special* investigations and *publishing the results*. I mean taking special series of coins or medals, studying them from an historical standpoint, and issuing the results in papers published *under the auspices of the Society*. Mr. Lawrence's Catalogue shows the value of such works to the students and also the paucity of laborers in that direction. This last is partly caused, I doubt not, by the great difficulties which meet the student at every point when he seeks information in such lines of work. The issue of coins and medals has, until lately, been considered of no such value as to require the presentation of their history in State records. In a small pamphlet issued some years ago on West Virginia medals, I mentioned that, in seeking information on the subject, I could not find in the State Library of West Virginia, a full set of the Reports of the Adjutant General. This was not surprising in a new State whose Capitol had been for ten years on wheels. But I discovered at the same time that the State of Pennsylvania did not possess in its State Library, Military or Educational Department, a complete set of either its Adjutant General's Reports or its Public School Reports! I hardly think such carelessness is peculiar to these two States; doubtless in New York State such deficiencies in material for the historical student do not exist, or could be supplied by the many and magnificent libraries scattered throughout the State.

If it would be within the province of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society to stimulate the preparation of papers concerning special historic series, by the promise of issuing such works if within proper limits as to quantity, I would suggest a few subjects. I know of nothing that has been written on the subject of *State Medals*—medals issued by the various States of the Union; or *New York Medals*, bearing on the history, general or individual, of New York State; or, to take in a wider field, *A History of Medals of Honor and Merit*, such as would be suggested by an examination of the nearly 300 medals of this character sold on the 12th of February last, from the cabinet of Mr. J. C. Hills, of Hartford, Conn. Or, if United States Numismatic history does not furnish a field rich enough for new ventures in literature, what would be more valuable than a *History of the Coinage of Mexico to 1884*, towards which Mr. J. C. Brevoort has given some valuable papers, as a basis for such a work, in the *American Journal of Numismatics*; or a *History of the Medals of Mexico*, a field full of material as our various coin sales show; or the *History of the Coins of South America*, by States, many of which coins are becoming each year more rare and more sought after; or the coins of our black Republic of Hayti, where the counterfeit is of more real value than the true; or to come more truly within the scope of an Archæological Society, let me suggest a series into which no one seems to have made researches, the *Medals issued by Great Britain, France, and the United States for distribution among the American Indians*. My thoughts have turned to this subject with a longing desire for many years, but the distance which makes access to the Metropolitan City of America, with its rich treasures of literature and Numismatics, so difficult, has effectually prevented. In the eighteen volumes of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, only eleven brief references to this subject can be found; in the twenty-three volumes of the *Historical Magazine*, not one. This is a department of Indian History into which the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington has not yet

entered. As rapidly and thoroughly as it has done its work in collecting the history of our Indian tribes, the field is too vast not to leave many a branch of its work to outsiders. It will not care, however, to touch the subject of Indian Medals, as that does not properly come within the scope of its work. Not only did the two great powers, England and France, each of whom wielded such vast influence over the savage tribes of America, issue medals for the red man, who was charmed by the sight and music of such a bangle as it hung around his neck, but each President of the United States has issued such medals from the United States Mint in silver and bronze; of these no serial notice has ever been published.

Here, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., we have three rare Indian medals of peculiar historic value. One in the cabinet of the Wyoming Historical and Geographical Society, and two in my own cabinet. The Wyoming medal found on the spot where occurred the Massacre of Wyoming, July 3rd, 1778, as described in Miner's *Wyoming*, with plate. The others, which were found on the spot where occurred the sanguinary Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, so effectual in its results on the Indians, yet so costly to Virginia in the loss of valuable lives, I have described already in *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. IX, p. 7, 1874. One of these medals is of brass, size 16, and is believed to be unique. They were reported at the time, to elicit further information concerning them, but none was ever furnished. I doubt not the subject will yield a valuable harvest to any one who will enter upon the field and reap. I might, if time permitted, present other subjects for research, but I refrain. It is to be hoped the wise spirit which carried your Society to permanency, will manifest itself also in some such effort as I suggest in advancing the literature of Numismatics by calling out individual research in *historical* series, of coins and medals bearing on the history of this Continent in general, and the United States in particular. And by historical series, not mere lists of coins or medals described in full, but papers, a model for which can be found in Mr. Brevoort's paper referred to, on Mexico and its early Coinage, Mr. Marvin's work on Masonic Medals, and Mr. McLachlan's series of Canadian Mintage.

MONEY IN LITERATURE.

MONEY is a handmaiden if thou knowest to use it; a mistress if thou knowest not.—*Horace*.

The value of a dollar is to buy just things; a dollar goes on increasing in value, with all the genius and all the virtue of the world. A dollar in a university is worth more than a dollar in a jail; in a temperate, scholarly, law-abiding community than in some sink of crime.—*Emerson*.

Many people take no care of their money till they come nearly to the end of it, and others do just the same with their time.—*Goethe*.

By doing good with his money, a man as it were stamps the image of God upon it, and makes it pass current for the merchandise of heaven.—*Rutledge*.

The philosophy which affects to teach us a contempt of money does not run very deep.—*Henry Taylor*.

It happens a little unluckily that the persons who have the most intimate contempt of money are the same that have the strongest appetites for the pleasures it procures.—*Shenstone*.

THE Maria Theresa dollar is the only coin known in Abyssinia. Cloth and bars of rock-salt, ten inches long by two inches wide and deep, bound with a reed, serve as their ordinary means of barter. A recent traveler says he made everlasting friendship with a village chief by making him a present of an empty Worcestershire sauce bottle, the glass stopper appearing to be a source of delight and comfort to him.

THE JOHN BROWN MEDAL.

THE gold medal in honor of John Brown, struck in 1874 in Paris, and sent by Victor Hugo and other distinguished Frenchmen through the hands of Mr. Garrison to the widow of John Brown in California, is about to be transferred by the Brown family to the custody of the Kansas Historical Society, which has made a specialty of relics and memorials of the great enthusiast whose name has been indelibly inscribed on the annals of that State. John Brown, Jr., lately addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Society, stating that his sister Sarah had placed the medal in care of the Bank of San José, and had expressed to him the desire that this medal and other relics of their famous father should be in some safer custody.

REPLICAS OF RARE COINS AND MEDALS.

THE Replicas of coins in the British Museum presented to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, some months ago, and which were noticed at the time in our pages, were placed on exhibition at the rooms of the Boston Art Club a short time ago. They attracted great attention, and the wish was often expressed that a duplicate set might be obtained for that or some similar institution in this city. One of the daily papers published the following description:—

THESE reproductions were the only foreign goods entered by a foreigner at the last International Electrical Exhibition at Philadelphia, being contributed by the Messrs. Ready of London, electrotypists to the British Museum, as examples of electro-metallurgy applied to the fine arts. Learning that they were to be returned to London, M. Carlos Carranza, consul of the Argentine Republic at New York, purchased the collection, and donated it to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, with the proviso that they should loan it on suitable occasions to responsible schools and societies devoted to art work. The Boston Art Club is the first organization to secure the loan of this collection under the liberal conditions of the gift.

The history of the manner in which a large collection of replicas of coins from the British Museum were secured for American lovers of numismatic art is a matter of especial interest. Last year the British Museum published photo-lithographs, accompanied by descriptive text, of its collection of coins, illustrating die-sinking among the Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Syrians, Greeks and Romans, from the earliest examples to the Christian era. Later they authorized the preparation of replicas of this collection for museums.

Through the efforts of Mr. Robert Hewitt, Jr., Vice-President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, a set was secured by private subscription for that organization, and exhibited at the Philadelphia Electrical Exhibition. Messrs. Ready accompanied this with their own exhibit, consisting of the two cases of medals and selected coins illustrative of the best examples of archaic art, and including specimens of early Greek, Roman and European coinage. In the upper portion of the case, at the right, is a head of Persephone, surrounded by dolphins (Syracuse, B. C. 400-336), which was designed by Eyaine, the artist, and the die sunk by Evænetus, who is considered to have attained perfection in his art. At the left of the same case is a head of Zeus, copied from the famous statue of the Olympian Zeus, by Phidias, and struck during the reign of Philip II of Macedon.

Here is also some of the ring money coined by the somewhat mythical Irish kings, and may be considered the first example of a "skirmish fund." Merely calling attention to the two specimens of diamond-shaped coinage, which are siege-pieces of Newark and Colchester, we pass to the other case containing medals from 400 B. C.

to the seventeenth century. In Italian art are medals of Italy and Alfonso V by Pisano, Pope Clement VII (1523-34). Titian (1540), Michael Angelo (1550); and Lucretia Borgia by Pomedello does not bear the unpleasant expression which history would seem to indicate.

In early English medallions are noted those of Michael Mercator (1640), the geographer, whose rectangular projection of the earth has simplified navigation and lengthened voyages, the Philip and Mary medal by Frezzo (1554), the medal struck in commemoration of the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1589); the partially front view of Queen Elizabeth on this medal, with an enormous ruff, which shows that her majesty was evidently superior to the rule of her court, which forbade the attendance of any lady wearing ruffs more than four nails (quarter of a yard) in height. The medal celebrating Admiral Blake's victory over the Dutch represents a naval engagement on the reverse side, but one cannot discern the whip which he secured to the masthead to threaten the Dutch admiral with a thrashing. He was victorious, and the whip evolved into the pennant.

The Dutch admiral tied a broom to his masthead as a notice that he would sweep the English from the sea. His brooms went to the water from a defeated squadron. Can this be the reason why fire companies love to carry brooms? Cecil, Lord Baltimore (1632), awakens a kindly feeling in an interesting phase of American colonial history. Oliver Cromwell is here, with Charles—both father and son—near by; while ahead of the Protector a silver medal, ample as a box of blacking, represents Simon Beal, trumpeter to Charles I, with pompous mien, suggesting that he is willing to become a second Joshua and attack another Jericho with his weapons.

In French numismatic art, a beautiful medal of Marie de Medicis, by Dupré, with sunk background, is worthy of careful study; while the lineaments of Cardinal Richelieu, by Warm (1630), deserves equally close attention.

A medallion of a lady by A. Dürer (1508), is above many of the conventionalities of ordinary die-sinking, and represents one of the very few dies sunk by this great wood engraver.

The study of early coins ministers both to history and art, showing in a manner peculiar to itself much concerning the tastes, government and commerce of bygone ages, which has escaped more formal record elsewhere.

C. J. H. W.

ART WORK ON COINS.

A RECENT number of the *Boston Transcript* contained the article below, which we transfer to our pages for preservation, with a few verbal changes.

Aesthetically speaking, minting is one of the lost arts. The accuracy of form and equality of thickness which have been obtained by the use of modern machinery are never found in the ancient pieces. Hammered out slowly by hand, in dies set in small, pincer-like tools, perfection in mechanical details was not to be expected, nor did it appear to be greatly desired. When the portrait or design had been satisfactorily executed, and the weight ascertained, the moneyer had accomplished all he aimed at. It was not until the invention of the screw in the sixteenth century, that coins were struck in the true circle. But what they have gained in propriety of shape they have lost in individuality and artistic quality. The heads on modern coins are invariably mean, flat and conventional; those on the pieces of the ancient nations were nearly always of a noble and distinctive character.

The best of the modern coins cannot compare in this respect with the average bronze of the best Greek and Roman period. Beside the bronze of Agrippa, for instance, the United States Cent is as a cheap plaster cast to the Apollo. The relief of the former is very high, the modeling is wonderfully delicate, the individuality of the head decisive. No one can look at the bust of the consul, with its full forehead,

deep-set eyes, high nose and firm lips, without the certainty that he has before him a life-like portrait of the old Roman soldier, the friend of Augustus, the leader of the fleet at Actium and the builder of the Pantheon.

The finest coins of all antiquity, however, are probably the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, several fine specimens of which are in the cabinets of many of our collectors. One in particular I have seen is a large silver piece with a portrait bust, it is believed, of Alexander himself. On the reverse is a figure of Jupiter, seated, with the inscription, "Money of Alexander," in Greek characters. Jupiter is holding an eagle. The lyre, which was the crest of the city of Colophon, in Ionia, stands at his feet, and beneath his outstretched arm are the first four letters of the name—Kolo. This coin was struck between 326 and 323 B. C. most probably. The head is clothed in a lion's skin, and is no doubt a representation of the conqueror in one of the heroic or demigod-like characters he was fond of assuming, that of Hercules with the spoils of the Nemean monster.

" A present deity * * *
The monarch hears,
Assumes the god.,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres."

It is such a face as one might readily suppose Alexander's to have been, bold, beautiful and youthful; full of self-assurance and enthusiasm. The modelling of the relief is simply beyond all praise. It is a work of genius, produced in the latter part of the best age of Greek sculpture, and aside from its historic value, its beauty is such that one returns to it again and again as to an inexhaustible pleasure. Next to the great marbles, it is a treasure of classic art, unrivaled and unapproached. To this feebler age it speaks of the days when the giants of the graver and chisel walked the earth, who, dying, left none fit to wear their mantles.

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THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.

A NEW ORLEANS paper contains a statement that upwards of one million dollars were coined at the Mint of that city while in the possession of the Confederates, of which there is no official record. The coinage act of 1873 made it the duty of the Director of the Mint to have a general supervision of all United States mints and assay offices. The first Director acting under that law was the Hon. H. R. Linderman, and in his report on the subject he gives statistics of the coinage in the several Mints, showing total amounts and the denomination of money made at each place for each year of their existence. The New Orleans Mint was opened for business in 1838. Subsequently money of every denomination was made there. The Director's statement is brought down to January 31, 1861, up to which time there had been a total coinage of \$40,148,740 in gold and \$29,764,353 in silver, making a grand total at the New Orleans Mint from its beginning in 1838 to January 31, 1861, in both silver and gold, of \$69,913,093. The date at which the Director's report closed was the date at which the Mint fell into the hands of the Confederates.

Documents lately brought to light, it is stated, show that subsequent to the Mint going into the hands of the Louisianians and the Confederates, and up to May 30 of the same year, there were coined \$254,000 in gold double eagles and \$1,101,216 50 in silver half dollars, thus making a total coinage of \$1,355,216 50 while the Mint was in the enemy's hands. What was done

with this money does not appear from any available records, but the fact of coinage as stated is shown on the books of the coiner at that time, and in order to make up the true amount of the actual coinage of the New Orleans Mint, this sum must be taken into account. There was no regular coinage of the precious metals into Confederate specie under Confederate auspices, although the New Orleans Mint remained in their control until April 26, 1862, when the city was taken by the Federal forces.

A NEW CENTRAL AMERICAN COIN.

A NEW international coin, equivalent in value to the Equadorian dollar, has appeared in the Isthmus, United States of Colombia, Bolivia and Equador markets. It is called a sucre, and is issued by the Bank of Guayaquil, having been coined for it to order in Birmingham, England. The number so far issued is 300,000, but it is calculated that at least 4,000,000 will be required to effect any permanent good, as all of the countries named, especially Equador and Bolivia, are flooded with greatly depreciated paper money.

We think this might make a good market for a few of our eighty-five cent dollars!

ABOUT GREENBACKS.

IN 1861 our first Greenbacks were printed by the New York Bank Note Companies, and Treasurer and Register signed them with their own proper hands. But the infant army, that financial Oliver Twist, was always clamoring for "More." Spinner was no Briareus the hundred-handed, and Chittenden could not devote more than twenty-four hours a day to his own autographs. So Congress authorized them to sign by proxy. Then the issue grew till seventy clerks at \$1,200 a year were kept busy in writing their own in lieu of these officers' names. But so many different hands destroyed all the value of signatures. They were no more protection against fraud than the type in which this is printed, and the Secretary was in sore perplexity.

There was a keen-eyed Superintendent of Constructing the Public Buildings, named S. M. Clark. A Vermont Yankee, and true to his nativity, he had done a little of everything, and could make anything. Just now he was at leisure; the Nation needed no new edifices till arms should decide whether it *was* a nation. He proposed *fac similes* of the signatures, and also of the Treasury seal, to be engraved and *printed* on the notes in peculiar ink, and by a peculiar process. Chase, under sanction of Congress, adopted the suggestion. Then Spinner *was* the hundred-handed. He could sign with a rapidity limited only by the capacity of lightning presses.

Notes came to the Department in sheets of four each. Seventy-five girls, everyone armed with her shears, trimmed and separated them by hand. Clark declared this ought to be done by machinery, and that he could make the machines himself. Fogies pooh-poohed. Cut bank notes apart, and trim their edges by steam? Utterly impossible! Beside, it would be too expensive, and would take bread from these worthy women. But the Secretary said, "Go ahead"; so the Yankee coaxed his brains, and in two months brought in two trial machines, worked by a crank. The clerk, to whom they were referred, inspected and reported them failures. So Chase ordered them removed from the building. But what inventor ever acquiesced in the slaughter of his own progeny? This one implored the Secretary, "Come and examine for yourself."

Chase did examine, and found that these marvelous automata, with cunning fingers of steel, not only did the work perfectly, but reduced its cost more than four-fifths. He instantly rescinded the order, placed Clark in charge of the cutting and trimming, and assigned him rooms for the purpose. That was the origin of the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department. On the 29th of August,

1862, Mr. Clark began, assisted by one man and four women. Now, this Bureau has more than a score of subordinate superintendents, hundreds of employés, and has turned out sixty millions of dollars in a single day.

But it had to encounter the prejudice against Government's engaging in manufactures. This case was exceptional. The treasurer could not go into open market for his engraving and printing. The Bank Note Companies were gigantic monopolies. They made the paper money of North and South America. They offered no competition. There was work for both; they charged their own prices, and would not underbid each other. Greenbacks proved a Golconda to them. But every piece of work done in Washington was so much taken from their receipts. Hence, arrayed against the Bureau was this gigantic money-power, working in a hundred ways,—on the floor of Congress, in the Departments, on Wall Street, and through the printing press. In its favor was only the less zealous aid springing from the belief that it served the public interest.

The currency required the very choicest execution. Tolerable bank-note engravers abound, but of first class workmen there were less than twenty in the United States. The Companies employed them all, binding them by long contracts, and the moment a new one arrived from abroad, pounced on him like a hawk. Once Clark posted over to New York to see a skillful designer from England by special appointment. He found that officers of the leading Bank Note Company had preceded him by a few minutes at the place of meeting, and with an unusual salary had secured his man. The president of another corporation brought written charges against Clark's character. A Congressional committee investigated and declared them wholly unsupported by proof. The Companies refused to give up the dies and plates for printing in Washington, and at one time this controversy waxed so warm that they packed them for sending abroad, lest the Secretary should obtain them by process of law.

The Bureau, beside finishing these notes, engraves and prints our bonds, coupons and Internal Revenue stamps for cigars and beer barrels; does the general printing of the Treasury Department, manufactures its wrapping paper and envelopes and is no longer an experiment.

COIN FINDS.

SOME coin finds are most extraordinary. In 1818 were fished up out of the River Tigris two large silver coins of Geta, King of the Edoni, a Thracian people of whom we know only the name, and whose king's name is all that we have to tell us of his existence. These are now in the British Museum, and are especially interesting as being the earliest pieces we have, stamped with a monarch's name. Their date is placed prior to 480 B. C. A coin of Philip Aridaeus, successor of Alexander the Great, struck at Mitylene, was found in the roots of a tree which was grubbed up in a park in Suffolk. The incident was inquired into at the time, and no doubt seems to have arisen as to the fact of its having been found as alleged.

Nearly twenty years ago Gen. Philips discovered at Peshawur twenty milled sixpences of Elizabeth. There was a tradition in the place that an Englishman had been murdered there a very long time before, and the tomb was shown. It is naturally inferred, therefore, that the coins had belonged to him, or how explain the find? When the railway was building from Smyrna to Aidin a few dozen very ancient coins were turned up, which were all sold at once at a few shillings each; but the dealers hearing of this, soon appeared on the spot, and the original buyers had the satisfaction of reselling the coins at £4 or £5 apiece.—*Chamber's Journal*.

THE BRITISH STAMP OF 1765.



By the courtesy of Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston, S. C., we are enabled to give a fac-simile of the veritable British Stamp of 1765. It was engraved for this gentleman's work, "The Centennial of Incorporation of Charleston, 1883."

"The Stamp Act of 1765 was the signal for general opposition, and here in Charleston resistance to it was openly declared, without waiting for consultation with any other town or Colony. On the arrival of the stamped paper in the harbor, the temper of the people forbid its landing, and the stamps were stored at Fort Johnson, a garrisoned post of George III, in the harbor. As the obnoxious stamps never came into use, it is interesting to know

what they were like and what was to be the expense of their use."

So far as known but three of these obnoxious little stamps have come down to us. They were embossed on a coarse bluish paper, and bore the device of the English rose, crowned, surrounded by the motto of the Garter,—above was the word AMERICA, and below, the value. On the face of the stamp at the right will be observed an oblong space, showing where a piece of lead or tin was inserted, by which the stamp was attached to the document, passing through them both, and covered behind by a counterstamp, somewhat smaller, bearing the device of a crown and the cypher G. R. This counterstamp was printed on similar, but usually white, paper. One of these original stamps is in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and preserved among the Belknap papers. An illustration of a smaller denomination is given in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. II, but it lacks the word AMERICA, which will be observed on this.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 13. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted, and which showed the Society to be in good condition financially. The President showed a bronze medal belonging to Mr. D. G. Haskins, Jr., which perhaps commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of three German Professors at "Georgia Augusta" in 1826. Mr. Davenport presented a copy of the prize-medal of the exhibition at Amsterdam. Mr. Woodward exhibited a small silver piece of great interest, being the pattern for 100 units in the monetary system of Robert Morris, 1783. (See Journal for April last.) Mr. Crosby showed a copper which possibly relates to the Belgian Revolution of 1830, Obv. Apollo in chariot, TRIUMPHANT, WE BRAVELY DEFEND; rev. INDEPENDENCE; also, two pieces belonging to Mr. Parmelee, viz., the usual Non Vi Virtute Vici, and another with obv. from a different die, and rev. E Pluribus Unum and shield; unfortunately it is in poor condition. Mr. Robinson exhibited a great variety of coppers in different shapes, brought from Corea by Count Von Mollendorff, and now belonging to the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem. The Society adjourned at 5.15 P. M.

April 10. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. W. S. Baker of Philadelphia of his work on the Medallic Portraits of Washington, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Crosby showed a Washington belonging to Mr. Parmelee, being No. 59 in Baker's volume. The Society adjourned at 4.50 P. M.

W. M. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

At the April meeting of the London Numismatic Society a half-crown, believed to be unique, of the Commonwealth, dated 1655, and two specimens of the shilling of 1657 were exhibited.

COIN SALES.

LOW'S SALE—BALMANNO COLLECTION.

MR. LYMAN H. Low sold at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway, New York, Wednesday and Thursday, June 10 and 11, 1885, a collection of American and Foreign coins and medals, Oriental coins, some early Irish, Scotch and British pieces, many rare English coins and pattern pieces of the Stuarts, Cromwell, and House of Brunswick, and a few numismatic books. The results of the sale must have been, we think, very gratifying, as the coins brought nearly \$4,000. While some pieces went much under their real value in the eyes of the collector whose cabinet is rich in certain lines, yet others brought remarkable prices. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Low, included 1064 lots and 54 pages, and a few were illustrated with four capital plates made by the artotype process. Mr. Low has designed a very attractive style for his catalogue, but like all inventors he was not suffered to enjoy the fruits of his labor without interference; his copyists were not so fortunate in escaping typographic errors as Mr. Low. We quote some prices obtained:—Rosa Americana Twopence, no date, plain rose, \$5; Dollars.—1795, flowing hair, unc. (in the popular use of the term "variety" this is a rare variety,) 8.50; 1836, flying eagle, 7; Proof set of 1857, 9 pieces, 20; do. '77, 8 pieces, 6.25. Eagle of '95, v. f. 13.25. Oregon Ex. Co., 1849, Five Dollars, 8; Mormon do., 8.60. British War Medal for Germantown, 1777, copper, pierced, very rare, 18.25. Mexican Prov. Dollar of Ferdinand VII, 1811, cast, 18.25. Chiquisaca (Bolivia) Medal of Bolivar, 1825, silver, v. f. 6. Medal of Admiral Heyn, Matanzas, 1629, v. f. and r., 16.60. Several of the Quadruple and Triple Crowns brought very fair prices. Oriental coins went low, with the exception of a rare Coronation Medal of Ghazi-uddin-Hyder, 1814, in silver, size 41, 9.50. Shilling of Mary I, 1553, 6.30. Ormond Crowns of Charles I, 6.20 and 7.20. Cork Shilling of the same king, 1647, octagonal, 20.50. Gold lion of Mary of Scotland, 1553, unc., 41. The early English coins brought excellent prices; we can, however, mention but a few. Anglo-Saxon Penny of Burgred (852-74), "not in the British Museum," says Hawkins, 11.25; Cnut, 11.70; Alfred the Great, 9.25; a curious piece, thought by Mr. Low to be one of the Peter's Pence, 7.35. Penny of Ethelstan (925-41), 13.10; one of Harold II, 11.25; William Rufus, 6.10; Gold Noble of Edward III, 11.25; Groat of Richard III, 6.25; Crown of Edward VI, 1551, v. f., 15.50; Gold Double Ryal of Elizabeth, 26; Portcullis Crown of same, from Mickley sale, where it brought 69, 146.25; Portcullis Half Crown, 22.50; Shilling do., 16.25, and Sixpence do., 14.25. Pound Pieces of Charles I, 1642, 46; do., 1643, 69; 1644, 205; Half Pound, do., 1642, 20.25; Quarter Pound, do., 1643, 17.50; Crown, 1645, 18; Blondeau's pattern Half Crown, 1641, 70.50; Pewter farthing of Cromwell, 22.50. Many others of the English series brought correspondingly good prices, but we must refer only to a Pattern set of nine Florins (from Mickley Sale) of Victoria, 1848, which sold for 109.00.

CHAPMANS' SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman sold on the 14th and 15th May last, their private collection of ancient Greek and Roman, English, Foreign and American Coins and Medals. The sale took place at the rooms of Stan. V. Henkels & Co., Philadelphia. The Catalogue, 67 pages, contained 1253 lots and many choice pieces, noticeable for their very fine condition as well as for rarity, and the gross amount realized was very satisfactory. The gem of their cabinet was the 1804 dollar, on which they give quite an extensive note. It would seem from this that there are at least seven genuine pieces of this issue, beside some restrikes, of which there appear to have been at least two different issues. We should be glad to reproduce their note, but this is impossible. The seven they place as follows:—The Mint Cabinet, Philadelphia, has one; Mr. M. A. Stickney of Salem, one, purchased by exchange at the Mint in 1843; W. S. Appleton one, formerly in the Mickley Collection, purchased in 1868; Mr. L. S. Parmelee one, the history of which he traced to the Mint, previous to 1868; Mr. W. B. Wetmore one, from Parmelee, who purchased it from the H. S. Adams Collection, who in turn had obtained it from the Cohen Collection. Another, present ownership unknown, formerly in the R. C. Davis Collection, sold recently for \$1,200. The seventh, the one in the Chapman Sale, purchased from A. Weyl, Germany, but whose previous history is unknown, and which brought \$1,000.

An illustrated edition, with three artotype plates, showing both obverse and reverse of the 1804 Dollar, and of many other of the choice pieces, was issued by Messrs. Chapman. We must refer those desirous to learn full particulars to the Catalogue with printed prices, which can now be obtained, but we quote a few of the higher prices received and the pieces sold. Didrachm of Aegina, \$11; small gold coin of Agrigentum (B. C. 412-345), eagle on rock with snake, weight 21 grs., size 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, limited at 25 brought 36. Tetradrachm of Rhegium (B. C. 479-412), valued at 25, brought 11. Didrachm of Velia, v. f., 7.90; Stater of Cyrene (about B. C. 350), gold, weight 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs., ex. f. and r., value 50 to 60, brought 44; Tetradrachm of Perseus, B. C. 178 to 168, v. f. 32; Roman G.B. of Titus, Judaea Capta, 8; one of Vespasian, same conquest, 6. The early English pieces went rather below the rates of those sold

in the Balmanno Cabinet mentioned above. *Ten Crown* piece of Frederic Ulrich, of Brunswick Lüneburg, size 52, ex. r. and v. g., 31. A "Petite Gourde" of Faustin I, 1853, 6.50, and a Gourd of the same, 6.25 (the first time these pieces have been offered in an American Coin Sale). *Dollars*.—1794, lettered edge, v. r. and f. (illustrated), 70; 1794, unc., 14.50; '96, large date, 12; '99, six stars facing, thought to be finest dollar known of this date, 15; 1836. Liberty seated, Gobrecht on base, flying eagle and stars, proof, 10.25; another, plain field, br. pr. and v. r., 38; '56, br. pr., from Warner Sale, where it brought 25, 15. *Half Dollars*.—1795, unc., mint lustre, 10.50; '97, good but plugged, 20. French and English War Medals sold well. The Kittanning-Armstrong Medal in pewter, perf. impression, 3.10; *Europae Almam*, etc., 12; *Libertas Americana*, 28; Charles Carroll (only two others known in silver), 35.10; Bushnell's in bronze sold for 55. New England Shilling, XII incused, v. f. and ex. r., 68 (Bushnell's 61); Baltimore Sixpence, 38; Chalmers' pieces sold well, the Threepence bringing 10.50; *Immune Columbia*, 27; *Immunis do.*, 6.50. Quarter Dollar of 1796, unc., almost proof, 49.40. Early Cents and Half Cents brought good prices. Half Disme (Chapman adheres to his opinion that this is properly in the regular series and the dies by Birch), 24. Large Cent of '92, by Birch, lettered edge, 162 (only four known with lettered edge and two with plain edge). Commercial Dollar of 1872, 50. We should be glad to mention more had we room.

COMING SALES.

MR. FROSSARD has issued a remarkable catalogue of Oriental Coins, the sale of which is to take place at Leavitt's, on the 16th and 17th of July. There are nearly 1100 lots, of the various countries of India, with coins, etc., from Persia, Afghanistan, Assam, Cambodia, Java, Japan, Corea, curious glass and porcelain coins, and other pieces of similar interest. We shall watch with much curiosity for the results of this sale, as a similar collection has never to our recollection been offered here. In the preparation of the Catalogue Mr. Frossard must have found need to exercise great patience as well as labor, and we hope he may receive an adequate return. But these pieces are so little known to American collectors that we are in doubt whether to expect very high or very low prices. If we should judge by the labor bestowed in the preparation of his catalogue, the sale ought to be very remunerative, but we fear that it will not be appreciated.

A MINT CARPET.

A PRECIOUS carpet has been destroyed in San Francisco. It had covered the floor of one of the rooms of the Mint, and had been used for five years. The dust of the precious metals used in the coinage had, during that period, daily fallen upon it, and when it was taken up the authorities had it cut in small pieces and burned in pans. The ashes were subjected to the process employed with mining dust, and they realized \$2509. Thus the carpet after years of wear was more precious than when it was new.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., YELLOW FEVER MEDAL.

To the Editor of the American Journal of Numismatics:

PLEASE explain to me why it is that our Coin Cataloguers will persist in calling the medal which was struck by the City of Portsmouth, Va., in commemoration of the yellow fever that prevailed there some years before the war, a Confederate medal. I have seen it so described now in several sales. One of the earliest went so far as to call the stars and stripes which float over the Naval Asylum on the medal, a Confederate flag. It looks as if a palpable error was about to be perpetuated.

WILLIAM LEE, M. D.

Washington, D. C.

HALF DOLLARS OF 1805.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

PLEASE inform me how many silver half-dollars there were coined in 1805. W. H. B.

Reply.—The early records of the Mint are so obscure that it is difficult to ascertain with precision the exact coinage for any given year. It often happens that the coins issued in one year were actually struck during the year next preceding. This is especially notable in the year 1804, which shows that many thousand silver dollars were issued, whereas only twelve silver dollars were actually struck that year. We are indebted to the courtesy of Superintendent Snowden for the statement that 105,861 half-dollars were issued in 1805, and most if not all of these were probably struck during that year.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

MEDAL OF MARTIN LUTHER.

A SILVER medal of Luther is thus described. *Obo. Leg. es. ist. der. Schrifft. gemas. was. luther. hat. gelehrt;* bust front-face. *Ex. geb. 1483. 10. nov. gest. 1546. 18. febr. Rev. Leg. drum. bleibt. es. felsen. gleich. auch. ewig. unversehrt;* field, a base of rocks, on which is a table and on it an open book, inscribed *BIBLIA*; over it an eye in a radiated triangle, clouds to left with wind, clouds to right with forked lightning. *Ex. das. andere. iubelfest. 1717. 31. octob.* Edge plain. I shall be glad of any information respecting this medal. It is very rudely struck, and the legend is partly double-struck. To what event in Luther's life does it refer?

W. S. J.

BOOK NOTICES.

JOTTINGS ON THE REGAL COINAGE AND TOKEN CURRENCY OF GUILDFORD. *With some Notes on the Etymology of the Name of the Town.* By GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON, Memb. Num. Soc. Lond.; F.S.A., F.A.S., F.C.H.S., etc., etc. 8vo, pp. 36.

THIS little book contains one chapter of the history of Guildford, Surrey, England, carefully studied and written. The town was the seat of a royal mint, 978-1100, and the author describes all the coins known to him of Ethelred II, Cnut, Harthacnut, Edward the Confessor, Harold II, William I and William II. The coins of Ethelred II have the name Dunstan as moneyer, and the author supposes him to be "the celebrated S. Dunstan, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury," but there hardly seems to be sufficient reason for this statement. In the latter half of the seventeenth century, when all England was issuing copper tokens, Guildford had its share in the work. The author describes twenty-eight of them, and has added interesting notes concerning the persons who issued them. Of one he has never seen a duplicate of his own specimen. He ends with descriptions of the very few Guildford tokens issued 1795-97. The book is most attractive in its printing and vellum cover, and may be presumed to entirely exhaust the subject to which it is devoted.

W. S. A.

GAZETTA NUMISMATICA, DIRETTA DAL DOTTOR SOLONE AMBROSOLO. Como: tipografia di Carlo Franchi. 4to.

THE field occupied by this organ of the numismatists of Northern Italy is chiefly confined to the coins and medals of its section; yet it finds room for the publication of diplomas and documents of the historic past, and papers sketching the careers of famous coiners, medallists, archaeologists, engravers and lapidaries, native and foreign.

In the numbers before us we find, from the instructive pen of UMBERTO Rossi, an article on the Coins of Piedmont, illustrative and descriptive of the issues of the house of Savoy, the oldest reigning dynasty of Europe. It reviews the coinage of Amadeus V, the Great, 1316, passing through the reigns of Amadeus the Green, and his namesake the Red, 1356, to Amadeus VIII, 1401, who was the first duke, and, after abdication, was Pope Felix V; then through the reigns to Philibert the Fair, Charles III, 1530-35, who lost his dominions to Emanuel Philibert, the Iron Head, 1573, who reconstructed the duchy and added to it; it is his statue which stands in Turin; ending with Charles Emanuel, the Great, who became Count of Provence, and called himself King of Cyprus, 1625. His were splendid coins. Humbert II's coins of Susa, 1080-1103, have description, and those of Asti, under the Duke of Orleans and Bishop Odo, 1311, Ceva, under William, the Marquis, 1326, Civasso, 1372, and Casale under Theodore I and II, the Paleologians.

The archaeologist will find an interesting paper upon the terra cotta pyramettas, discovered in ancient tumuli, bearing Etruscan and Grecian graphic lines, indicating values. Perhaps these antedate the bronze age.

The lesser coinage of the towns, near Mantua, in the middle ages, under different counts and dukes of the Gonzaga family is rehearsed in a paper, which offers an inviting field for the attention and acumen of the collector and the numismatist.

The learned Signor AGOSTINO TOXIRI contributes a numismatic notice on the Mints of Sardinia, including the ancient one, whose building is said to have been an

abbey as early as A. D. 691. An historical article on the money of Milan, extant to-day, is accompanied with a full-page heliotype of sixteen coins of Louis XII, King of France, A. D. 1500-12.

A timely warning, exposing the falsity of certain coins, claiming to be of Busca and Atri and another, so presumptuous as to ask recognition as struck by King Pepin, the son and successor of Charlemagne, evidences that the counterfeiter does not hesitate to practice his art upon the learned connoisseurs of Italy. An hitherto unidentified gold Genoese coin, found in 1882, is declared by Giuseppe Ruggero to belong to the dogeship of Thomas Campofregoso, the twentieth doge.

American numismatists, traveling in Italy, will find it to their advantage to form the acquaintance of Doc. Ambrosoli, whose magazine gives evidence of scholarship and gentlemanly taste. Members of his family are the editors of the *Herald*, the daily paper of Como.

GEO. A. GORDON.

EDITORIAL.

THE Twentieth Volume of the *Journal* begins with the present number. We shall endeavor to maintain in the coming year the high standard which it has always been the aim of the editors to reach; and by full and impartial reports of the principal coin sales, by articles specially prepared for our pages, by gleanings and translations from foreign periodicals devoted to numismatics, to make the magazine valuable to all lovers and collectors of coins. As we have often said before, we shall welcome to our pages any contributions from friends of the science, and shall appreciate the efforts of those who may be disposed to aid in extending our circulation.

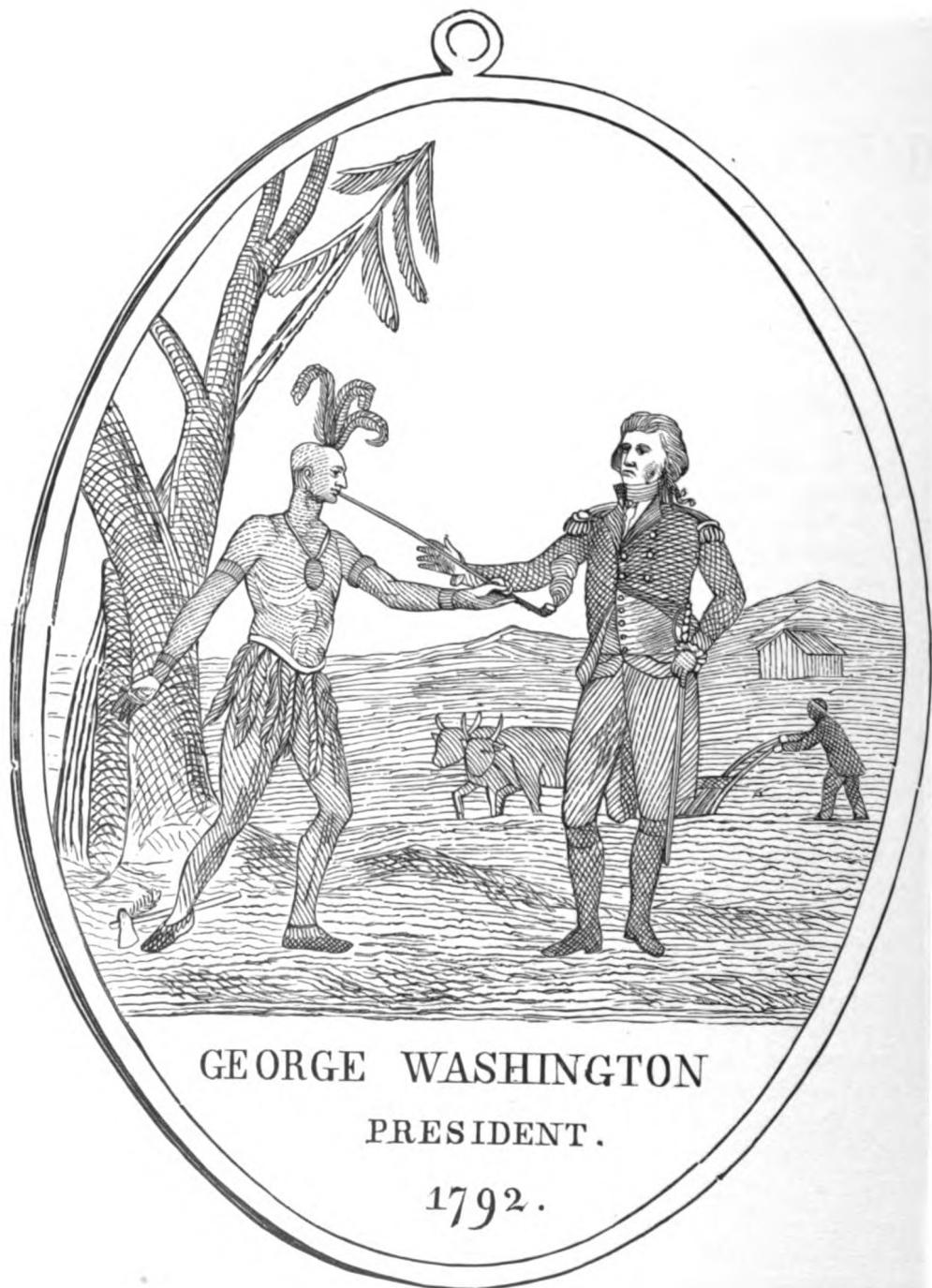
MR. EDOUARD FROSSARD has made a business arrangement with Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., of 787 Broadway, New York, (opposite Grace Church,) and has been placed in charge of the department of Sales of Coins and Medals, Postage Stamps, Antiquities, Bric-a-Brac, etc. His recent sales have been held at this place, and we hope the connection will be mutually pleasant and profitable. His catalogue covers are still a shade of red as before, but have taken on a "darker, deeper crimson dye" with the change, instead of that delicate pinkish hue which used to remind us of primroses.

THE change in the administration by which one political party has given place to another, is causing a number of changes among the Mint officials. Although the late Director of the Mint is generally supposed to have favored the dominant party in his political sympathies, and was said at the time to have been appointed on account of his fitness for the duty, rather than from any other consideration, he has been displaced, his term not having yet expired, and Mr. James B. Kimball has been installed in that position. Some doubt has arisen, we hear, as to the power of the Executive, under the statute, to make the change, and it is just possible that in the coming winter the former incumbent may be restored. Supt. Snowden, of the Philadelphia Mint, has also resigned or is about to do so, under a similar pressure. We may be allowed to express the hope that the new officials will show more respect to the positive commands of the U. S. laws as to preserving patterns and supplying incorporated Numismatic Societies than did their predecessors.

CURRENCY.

THE Dollar of our 1804 Daddies is worth \$1,000. That of their degenerate sons of 1885, is worth but 85 cents.

CUSTOMERS were scarce and the clerks in the big store were idle. One was making "\$4" artistically on a sheet of wrapping-paper when the head of the firm came up and said sharply: "Ah, you are sketching, I see, Mr. Smith." "Yes, sir," replied Smith, nervously. "I was merely—just—only drawing my salary, sir, that's all."



GEORGE WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT.

1792.

THE RED JACKET MEDAL.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XX.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1885.

No. 2.

RED JACKET'S MEDAL.

THE Buffalo Historical Society, in October, 1884, removed the remains of Red Jacket, the famous Indian chief, and other warriors of the Six Nations from their resting places in neglected graves on the site of an old Indian fort, near Buffalo, and reinterred them with appropriate ceremonies in the beautiful Cemetery of Forest Lawn. A large gathering of prominent citizens, together with many of the descendants of the Mohawks, the Senecas and others of their allied tribes, some in native costume, had assembled to participate in the services of the occasion, a full account of which has been published in pamphlet form by the Society. During the exercises Gen. Ely S. Parker, himself an Indian Sachem of the League of the Iroquois, and well known for his military services as chief of staff to Gen. Grant during the war, exhibited the medal presented to Red Jacket in 1792, by order of Gen. Washington, and an illustration of which, by the kindness of the Society, forms the frontispiece to the present number of the *Journal*. The medal, which is of silver, of elliptical shape, is about seven inches long and five broad. The General had dressed it for the occasion in black and white wampum—the black indicating mourning, the white peace. Although it had been stated that the medal had passed from the ownership of the Indians, this was not the case; as it has always been carefully preserved, and there is no doubt whatever of its identity. At his death, the medal and his wardrobe were claimed by members of his clan, who are accounted relatives among the Iroquois.

The late chief, Jemmy Johnson, thus acquired the medal which had been presented to the old chief by General Washington; by him it was transmitted to Gen. Ely S. Parker, the present owner of this precious relic. The cross, set with precious stones, and which tradition affirms Red Jacket desired to be buried with him, is probably apocryphal. As will be seen from the cut, the medal represents an Indian (Red Jacket) to the observer's left, in war costume, with feathers upon his head and a similar medal suspended on his breast; he is standing near a pine tree, and taking with his left hand the smoking pipe of peace from a military officer (Gen. Washington), who stands in the centre, in full uniform, with epaulettes, etc., his right hand extended and uplifted, his left resting on the hilt of his sword. The Indian's

right hand, extended partly behind him, has dropped the tomahawk, which lies upon the ground; in the background a man is ploughing with oxen, and a small cabin and hills are in the distance. The inscription, George Washington, President, 1792, is in three lines in exergue.

The pamphlet from which we gather the preceding facts is Volume III of the Society's Transactions, and has for its frontispiece a fine steel engraving of Sa-go-ye-wat-ha (his Indian name, signifying Always ready) or Red Jacket, dressed in native costume.

M.

HISTORY OF MONEY IN CHINA.

BY ALEXANDER DEL MAR, C. E., OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[Continued from Vol. xx, p. 5.]

MARTIN says that "gold and silver may not be legally exported from China except in limited quantities, and in foreign metal," whilst in another place he says "the Censor of Fuhkein has appealed against this law, (permitting the exportation of the precious metals,) saying that the exportation of silver 'touches the vitals of the empire.'"

The fact is that these, in common with most of the other laws relating to the money of China, are grossly violated. Says Martin: "A large amount is, however, annually taken away (exported) in broken Spanish dollars and sycee silver and gold." And in another place: "A Censor from Che-keang complains of the exportation of silver and yellow gold, and that there is no law to punish the guilty."^{*}

Copper metal is concealed, copper cash is either designedly or unavoidably rendered scarce at times in one place and abundant in another; † it is largely counterfeited; ‡ and it is surreptitiously exported by foreigners; sometimes by shiploads. §

Another important consideration in this respect is that whilst the Chinese authorities under-value copper cash as against silver bullion, they over-value cash as against rice extracted as tribute. This grain is so important an article of commerce in China that the over-valuation of copper cash in rice has the effect of over-valuing it in all other commodities except silver.

The taxes, which are payable in money, are collected by the tax farmers or official collectors, as the case may be, in copper cash, and by the latter paid to the Imperial Government in silver. From these transactions the collectors derive a considerable profit, for they always charge the people for the exchange more than enough to protect themselves from loss through fluctuations in the value of silver measured by cash. In 1847 it was estimated that eight-tenths of the population paid their taxes in cash, the value of which had to be remitted to the government in silver.||

It is believed that these arbitrary and complicated regulations are somewhat similar to those which prevailed in Rome during the failing periods of

* Martin's *History of China*, i, 178, *et supra*.

James White, M.P., who was long a resident in China.

† Drs. Wells Williams' *Middle Kingdom*.

§ The British Commercial returns show something

of the export movement in copper.
‡ Counterfeit cash are so common that it is customary in trade to allow 5 to 10 per cent. of payments in cash to be made in counterfeits. Information from Mr.

|| Consult *Chinese Repository*, xvi, 275-277, and Martin's *China*, i, 178.

the Commonwealth and the Empire. There can be no doubt that the true principles of money, the causes of its value and its relations to the growth of industry, have been more than once caught sight of in China; nay, even that they have been acted on and put into practice. But owing to the absence of advanced education among the people and of strength in the government, this never continued long. The theory of money is very correctly outlined in a memorial to one of the emperors of the present century,* but it was known in China ages before.

The cash of the empire have always been issued as numenary coins; several circumstances have at times more or less altered this character. These are the vicissitudes of the government, which have induced it to break down the limits it had set to the emissions; its inefficiency in guarding against counterfeits, which at these or other times have had a similar effect; and the emission of private bank notes. These circumstances have frequently altered the numenary character of the cash to their commodity value. In other words they have lowered the value of cash to that of the metal they contained. Precisely at what several periods this occurred and therefore at what several periods the cash and their paper representatives possessed a more or less numerical value, and at what periods a merely commodity value (that of the copper, etc., contained in the cash) it is often difficult to determine. But the general fact that the cash are or have been numerical appears to be beyond dispute.

I. This fact is proved by several circumstances. The government mints for coining them were stopped in the province of Fuhkien for upwards of twenty years; in Chihli for sixteen years; in Hupeh for upwards of ten years, and in Hunan for ten years, and during this time no new cash were coined in these provinces. The motive for this measure was to diminish the number and thus increase the value or purchasing power of the cash already existing. This long continued course of contraction, whose only mitigation was due to the fabrication of counterfeits, must have had a most depressing effect upon industry and population.†

II. It is proved by the enormous profits which, at some not very remote date—not mentioned, but probably within the present century—were derived by the government from the fabrication of cash. The metal contained in the cash annually coined in fourteen provinces cost 800,000 taels of silver and was coined into cash amounting by tale or number to 1,200,000 taels, a profit of fifty per cent.‡

III. It is proved by the absence of open and gratuitous coinage in China. This is an institution without which a radically material or commodity system of money is impossible. Coins that are not free to be issued in response to the demand for their use are, or become, necessarily over-valued and therefore to a more or less extent assume the character of numeraries.

PAPER MONEY. Turning from coins to paper money, it must be stated again that no paper money has been issued by the Imperial government since

* The *Chinese Repository*, ii, 279, contains the memoir. It is well worthy of perusal.

† *Chinese Repository*, ii, 279.

‡ *Chinese Repository*, ii, 279, and as to counterfeits

generally see also Martin, i, 176, and *Chinese Repository*, iv, 344, and xvii, 483. Those mentioned in the passage

last referred to were, some of them, light cash, and

others made of lead and sand.

the middle of the 15th century, or during the Ming dynasty.* Other paper money has, however, obtained circulation from time to time and at present there are vast quantities of it in use. Of the paper money which has circulated in China during the past four centuries, namely, since the last issue of Imperial government notes, there are three classes, all of which were expressed either in cash, or silver taels, at a fixed ratio to cash and were therefore in effect cash. These classes were:

I. Private bank notes. These are issued by private bankers chiefly in the cities. They are of all denominations from one cash to 1000 taels. They sometimes pass with an endorsement or "chop," at others without. Their circulation is strictly local, and as to quantity, it rises and falls with local demand. The notes are payable on demand or in five or ten days, in cash or in taels of cash, that is to say, taels of silver at a fixed relation to cash. Failures of banks or bankers are rare. They have no connection with the government.† These notes are preferred to metallic cash. They are easier to carry and their redeemability is unquestioned. In Foochow, in 1845, many of the mercantile firms issued similar notes for 400 cash to 1000 taels.‡ Similar notes are issued by banks or bankers, payable not on demand, but in five or ten days' time. These pass current as money the same as the others. Demand notes for 1, 2 and 5 cash each are also issued by the salt farmers throughout the empire. These also pass as money. The use of cheques is so common that people travel with their blank bank cheque books which can be filled up to any amount.§

II. Provincial notes. An emission of these during the 17th century was alluded to on a previous page. It is not known to the writer if any have been emitted since.||

III. Notes for brick tea used near the northern frontier. These are unimportant and are unconnected with the cash system.

Besides the cash and the various sorts of paper money which have been issued to represent it, other forms of money have been or are used in China; though only to a limited extent. Neither silver coins nor gold coins are fabricated by the Chinese authorities. Private parties have, however, struck foreign coins within the empire, although such an act is contrary to law. This was done at Fuhkien about the year 1834.

At a later date it was reported that a similar illicit fabrication was conducted in the district of Shunlih, south of Canton, and that so many as one hundred workmen were employed in a single establishment. They used European dies and other appliances. Furthermore, that an English mercantile firm at Canton had a mint there in which Spanish dollars were coined. Even the crown has not disdained to engage in this business. In 1845 the reigning Emperor, Taouk-wang, caused silver dollars to be cast at Hangchow and Formosa. They were called "Soldiers' Pay." In the course of time

* Per contra, Mr. Sit Ming Cook, lately the Vice Consul of China at San Francisco, informed the author that the Imperial troops were paid in silver; that Imperial government notes were afloat not longer ago than 1880, and were current at 90 per cent. discount in silver, and that these notes were not legal tender but were receivable in payment for purchased titles of nobility. For this reason they were in demand by money brokers

at 10 per cent. of their face value in silver. Probably they are still used for such a purpose.

† Martin's *China*, i, 172-3.

‡ *Chinese Repository*, xv, 211, and xx, 292.

§ Information from Mr. James White, M. P., and Forbes, p. 71.

|| Mr. Sit Ming Cook says there are none of these notes in circulation now.

the emissions became debased, when they lost credit and disappeared from circulation.

Silver bullion is generally cast into ingots, in shape rudely resembling shoes; hence its name of "shoe silver." Native silver is called sycee, and, as the means of refining the metal were formerly imperfect, sycee differed in purity with the metal from various mining districts. Altogether, there were five kinds, all of different "touch," or per cent. of purity, "best, Kwan-heang or Kwan-leang, in which the Imperial duties are paid, being 97 to 99 touch." At present all silver is the same, whether from one district or another, or whether native or foreign. The name sycee has, therefore, a different meaning. It now simply means any silver bullion which is pure or nearly pure.

The foreign silver coins which circulate in China are chiefly Spanish and Spanish-American pieces-of-eight and dollars and American dollars and trade dollars. As these pass from hand to hand they are "chopped;" *i. e.* marked with the seal or stamp of the owner, by way of endorsement; hence the name of "chopped" dollars. When these chop marks became so numerous that there is no room on the coins for more, the coins are reduced to bullion. The value in cash of the various foreign dollars circulating in China is much subject to local caprice; a given coin being worth more or less in one city than another. It is also subject to caprice in favor of particular coinages, a dollar of one date being worth more or less than one of another, although both may contain the same weight of silver. Something of what is regarded as caprice is, however, due to difference in weight, and also to the presence of a small proportion of gold (from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent.) found in some silver coins, particularly the Mexican and old Spanish, a fact due to the imperfect assays and mintages of Spanish-American silver. The presence of this gold is certain to be detected by the superior acuteness of modern Chinese bullion dealers.

The most extraordinary anomaly in valuation relates to the Spanish Carolus dollars, or more properly speaking, pieces-of-eight. These coins are no longer struck by the Spanish mint. The supply is thus very much limited, whilst the demand, due to Chinese habit, being uninterrupted, it has occurred that they have gone to a premium of 30 to 40 per cent. over Mexican dollars said to contain an equal amount of pure silver. I am, however, inclined to believe that these pieces-of-eight contain more silver than the Mexican dollars.

SERVICE MEDALS SUGGESTED FOR U. S. SOLDIERS.

FROM Nebraska comes the suggestion that a silver service medal commemorative of the Civil War be struck by the Government and be awarded to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. The medal would be treasured by the recipients and their descendants as a memento of loyalty. The Nebraska veterans who suggest the striking of the medal also offer for the design a group commemorating the saving of the country and the great labors of General Grant both as soldier and peacemaker. It would doubtless please the great army of veterans to receive such medals, and some of the silver now put out in fraudulent dollars would be devoted to a better use if displayed by the old soldiers who won the right to wear it. The silver mines of Nebraska would gladly see the Government buying more of their products.

COINAGE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

BY C. F. KEARY, M.A., F.S.A.

[Continued from Vol. xx, p. 12.]

THE division which we have made in our subject is not indeed an equal division in respect of time nor even of recorded historical events; but it is obviously the most suitable which could be found. It corresponds generally with the line of demarcation separating modern from medieval history, and with what we may call the installation of the Renaissance. The line is always more or less shadowy and indefinite, but nowhere is it less so than in England. The Wars of the Roses were the final act in the drama of medieval English history. When these ended in the Battle of Bosworth the new era definitely began.

We saw in a former paper that this age of the Renaissance was, so far as the coins were concerned, notable chiefly as being the era of portraiture. Portraits begin on English coins with Henry VII. Up to his nineteenth year Henry VII continued the older forms of silver currency, but in 1504 he made a complete change. He coined shillings in addition to the groats, half-groats, pennies, etc., which had up to that time been current, and on all the larger pieces, in place of the conventional bust facing, which had prevailed since the days of Edward I, he placed a profile bust which had not been seen on coins since the days of Stephen.* The bust appears upon all coins of higher denomination than the penny. A new type was invented for the latter coin, the full-length figure of the monarch enthroned. This portrait of Henry VII is a work of the highest art in its own kind. Nothing superior to it has appeared since, nor anything nearly equal to it except some busts of Henry VIII and Edward VI on the coins of these monarchs. The artistic merit of these pieces is so considerable that on that account alone they are worthy of peculiar study. It has been well pointed out by archaeologists that one interest belonging to the study of Greek coins lies in the fact that they are tokens of the art production of many places of which no other art monuments remain. The same may almost be said of the coinage of England during the Renaissance. In the great artistic movement of those days, England seems at first sight to take no part. While Italy, France, and Germany had each its own schools of artists and each its separate character of art production, the conspicuous monuments made in England were the work of foreigners; they were the sculptures of Torrigiano or the paintings of Holbein. But as smaller monuments the contemporary coins are an evidence of native talent, for the engravers to the mint during these reigns do most of them bear genuinely English names.†

Next to the evidence of art-culture which the coins afford, comes the evidence of greater wealth, of larger trade and manufacture, and of an increased demand for a medium of exchange. When Henry VII ascended the throne, although the country had just been suffering from a bitter and prolonged civil war, the great mass of the community was far from having been impoverished thereby. It was during all this period steadily acquiring wealth, and the wealth of the country, as a whole, was upon the increase (see Rogers' *Hist. of Prices*, Vol. iv, Intr., p. 22). The careful reign of Henry VII fostered this increase. It need not surprise us, therefore, to find an addition made to the coinage of the previous reigns. Henry VII struck the principal gold coins which were current in former reigns; that is to say, the ryal (now worth ten shillings), the angel, and the angelet. In addition to these pieces he struck for the first time the pound sovereign, or double ryal, worth twenty shillings, a large gold coin representing the king enthroned, and on the reverse a double rose charged with the English shield. The piece measured more than one and a half inches, and weighed

* It is worth noticing that Henry VII was the first king subsequent to Henry III who used a numeral upon his coins. Some of his shillings read HENRIC VII, others HENRIC SEPTIM. James IV introduced for the first time on Scottish coins the word QUART. after his name.

† Nicholas Flynte, John Sharpe, and —— Demaire, are the names of the engravers during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII, as given by Ruding; the third may, likely enough, be a French name.

two hundred and forty grains; that is to say, twice as much as the present sovereign. It was without question the finest gold coin then current in Europe. It does not appear, however, to have been issued in large quantities.

As we follow the history of coinage under the Tudors, we see the currency gradually increasing in quantity and in the variety of its denominations. Henry VIII did not indeed make any decided step in this direction, and in one respect, presently to be noticed, he made a conspicuously retrograde step. Nevertheless he struck some two-sovereign pieces, and he largely increased the number of sovereigns. At first this coin followed the type instituted by Henry VII, but later on, a second type was introduced, having the king seated on a throne upon one side, and on the other the English shield supported by a lion and a griffin. Henry coined half-sovereigns of the same type. He coined crowns and half-crowns in gold, having on one side the English shield, and on the other the Tudor rose. He likewise struck rose nobles or ryals, angels, and angelets of the types formerly in use. The older nobles had given place to the ryals which, at first coined to be worth six and-eighthpence, like their predecessors, were now worth ten shillings. Henry VIII issued a new series of nobles at the lesser value. They were called George nobles, from having on the obverse the figure of St. George on horseback slaying the dragon. In silver, Henry struck pieces of the same denomination as those of his father—namely, shillings, groats, pennies, half-pennies, and farthings. The earlier groats showed a profile bust like the groats of Henry VII, but in 1543 for this was substituted a bust facing or three-quarters toward the spectator, and the shillings of Henry VIII, which were first coined at this date, were of the same pattern.

In a former paper it was noticed how in the continental coinage heraldic devices begin during the fourteenth century to take the place of the simpler crosses which generally decorate the medieval pieces. Owing to the stereotyped character of the English coinage between Edward III and Henry VII, the same change could not be so early discovered here. But it is very noticeable in the currency of the Tudor dynasty. From the time of Henry VII the English shield (quartering France) is rarely absent from the coins. It is laid over the cross on the reverse, which in many cases it almost completely hides from view. A great number of the heraldic devices with which we are so familiar in the chapel and tomb of Henry VII in Westminster Abbey, are introduced upon his coins or those of his immediate successors, as the lion, the griffin, the double rose, the portcullis. The latter device was derived from the Beaufort family (the legitimated children of John of Gaunt and Catharine Swynford), from which Henry could claim descent.

One coin of Henry VIII has a special historical interest. It is the groat struck at York by Cardinal Wolsey when Archbishop of York. On the piece he placed his cardinal's hat; and as this act was accounted illegal, and even treasonous, it was included in the bill of indictment against him.

That out of mere ambition you have caused
Your holy hat to be stamped on the king's coin.
—Henry VIII, iii, 2.

In the actual articles of indictment he is only blamed for, "of his pompous and presumptuous mind," stamping the hat upon the *groats* struck at York, as if the offence lay especially in the issuing of such large pieces with the insignia of his office. In fact, several prelates before his time had placed their own initials and some symbol of their dignity upon the pennies of York, Durham, etc. It may have been considered part of the offence for which, as a whole, Wolsey is held to have incurred the penalties of a *praemunire*; namely, the endeavor to exalt unduly the position of his holy office, and to spread an impression among the people that his legateship gave him a power independent of the power of the crown. The groats and half-groats struck by Cardinal Wolsey have, beneath the shield on the reverse, a cardinal's hat, and on either side of the shield the letters T. w.

Edward VI still further increased the gold coinage, especially the coinage of sovereigns. He struck triple, double, and single sovereigns. The latter at first

followed the type of Henry VII, and the earlier sovereigns of Henry VIII, and Edward's double sovereign was of that type also. Later he adopted a new design—the half-length figure of the king to right, crowned, and holding the sword and orb. On the reverse was a shield. The triple sovereign was of this type: the half-sovereign, either of this type, or else presenting only the bust of the king, with head either crowned or bare, and the reverse as before. In silver Edward VI coined for the first time crowns and half-crowns. These pieces represented the king riding to right, and the English shield on the reverse. The shillings and sixpences contained a bust crowned, either in profile to right or facing. The coins of this reign are the first of English coins which bear upon them a date.

Mary coined sovereigns of the earliest (Henry VII's) type, the ryal of the old type,—only that the figure in the ship is the queen,—as well as angels and angelets. Her groats, half-groats, and pennies were all of the same type, having a crowned bust of the queen to right upon the obverse, and on the reverse a shield. After her marriage with Philip, Mary struck half-crowns and shillings. The former have the busts of the king and queen upon the two sides of the piece, while the latter have the two together, facing one another ("amorous, fond, and billing") on the obverse, and on the reverse a shield.

The number of coin denominations reaches its maximum in the reign of Elizabeth, from whose mints were issued no less than twenty distinct kinds of coin; that is to say, in gold, the sovereign, ryal, half-sovereign, quarter-sovereign, half-quarter-sovereign, angel, half-angel, quarter-angel; in silver, the crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, three-penny, half-groat (or two-penny), three-half-penny piece, penny, three-farthings, half-penny, farthing. Fortunately the varieties of type were much less numerous. It is enough to say that, of the first issue, the sovereign, the ryal, and the angel did not materially differ from the corresponding coins of Mary, and that the sovereign of the second issue, with all its divisions, showed simply a crowned bust to left, with hair flowing behind; on the other side, the shield, as before. The silver crown and half-crown had a crowned profile bust to the left holding a sceptre; and all the other denominations of silver coins had a crowned profile bust without the sceptre. The sixpence and its divisions were distinguished by a rose placed at the back of the head.

Another series of coins struck by Elizabeth deserves particular mention. By virtue of a commission, dated January 11th, 1600 or 1601, a coinage was ordered, "unknown to the English mint, either before or since her time, for it was by law exportable, and intended for the use of the East India Company." This is in fact the first appearance of a colonial coinage for England. This coinage consisted of silver pieces, the size of the Spanish coins of eight, four, and two ryals. The coins had on one side the royal arms, on the other a portcullis. The reasons which induced the queen to take this step were sound and statesmanlike. The East India Company had applied for leave to export Spanish dollars, representing that these coins alone were familiarly known, and therefore readily accepted in the East. The queen determined to issue a currency which was genuinely English, in order "that her name and effigies might be hereafter respected by the Asiatics, and she be known as great a prince as the King of Spain."

All the facts which we have here summarized witness to the growth of fiscality throughout the prosperous reigns of the Tudor dynasty. With this growth a number of economic questions came to the front, which long continued to tax the sagacity of statesmen. We are too ready to congratulate ourselves on our supposed superiority over our ancestors in the art of statecraft. But there can be no question that in one respect we stand in a position of immense advantage over them—in respect, that is, to our mastery of the most important laws of economy and finance. There can be nothing more melancholy than to follow the enactments of successive reigns concerning the supply of bullion, and to note the radically false conception which the laws show touching the nature of wealth. Thus, in the reign of Henry VII, an Act was passed forbidding "any person dwelling in the realm to pay to an alien for merchan-

dise, or other thing, any piece of gold coined in *that or any other realm*," etc. And the same kind of enactments follow one another with wearisome iteration. A still more important example of the ignorance of economic laws was shown in the liberties which the government took with the purity and weight of the currency.

In earlier times, though men were no better instructed in economic science, a certain healthy moral instinct had long kept the rulers from degrading the title of the coins they issued. Men's instinct had taught them that such an act was fraudulent and unworthy, though in many cases, especially among the petty princes (and still more especially the prince prelates) of Germany, this instinct had not been very efficient. Philip the Fair, of France, was one of the first who persistently debased his coinage, and Dante's scornful description of Philip,—

Lì si vedrà lo duol che sopra Senna
Induce, falseggiando la moneta,
Quei che morrà di colpo di cotenna
—*Paradiso*, xix, 118.

shows in what way his acts were regarded by healthy minds. But at the age at which we are now arrived, no traditional laws of morality could hold their force unquestioned. Why, it was said, seeing that a pound or shilling gains its value through the royal sanction, may not the same sanction and the same value be given to a piece of much lower metallic value, and thus the government be the gainer, and yet the subjects not the losers? From the time of Philip the Fair the degradation of the coinage had proceeded rapidly in France and in most other European countries, including Scotland, but the purity of the English money had been hitherto unassailed. Henry VIII was the first of English monarchs who debased the sterling fineness of the coin. Some of his shillings and groats contained only one-third silver to two-thirds copper. Some of his gold coins consisted of about five-sixths of gold to one-sixth of silver. This evil continued through the two successive reigns, and was finally reformed by Elizabeth. Even Elizabeth, however, did not do her work completely, as, instead of withdrawing the base coins completely from circulation, she passed them over St. George's Channel for the use of her subjects in Ireland. It is a curious fact, and one which reflects credit upon the queen and her advisers, that her reform of the coinage, wise, and indeed necessary as it was for the welfare of her subjects, was by no means forced upon the queen by public opinion, but was on many sides viewed with great dislike. The opposite state of things would, of course, confer some slight and temporary advantages upon the producer, while the chief sufferers would be, as Elizabeth's proclamation said,

All poor people that lived of their hand-labour, as well artificers in cities and towns as labourers in husbandry, or men that took day-tall wages, either by land, by sea, or by fresh waters, and all mean gentlemen that lived upon pensions and stipends, soldes and wages.

Another reason why the old state of things was favored by some was that it would tend to bring into circulation a large number of pieces of low denomination. So soon as men had got to an understanding that a penny and a halfpenny were each not worth more than half their nominal values, a large number of what were really half-pennies and farthings would be found to be in circulation, and the making of small purchases would be greatly facilitated. There is no doubt that these facilities were very much desired by the poor, and the want of a lower currency was much felt. Up to this time no regular copper coinage had been introduced. The place of it was first supplied by the issue of tokens by private persons. These appear first to have been of lead. Erasmus speaks of the *plumbæ Angliae*, apparently referring to leaden tokens in the reign of Henry VII. In the reign of Elizabeth there was a very extensive issue of private tokens in lead, tin, latten, and leather. At length proposals were made for the issue of a copper coinage—proposals not then carried into effect, though some patterns were struck.

To bring this subject to a close, we may add that in James I's reign the use of copper tokens was fully recognized, but that the monopoly of striking them was conferred upon certain individuals, at first upon Lord Harrington. The same custom

was continued in the reign of Charles I, but in the abolition of privilege, which resulted from the civil war, the monopoly lapsed, and the result was an issue of copper tokens by the principal tradesmen of almost all the towns of England. Thus arose *the seventeenth century tokens*, which are much prized by their collectors, and which are often of considerable value to the local historian. In 1665 an authorized copper coinage of halfpennies and farthings was undertaken, and in consequence the issue of copper tokens, though it did not immediately cease, fell gradually into disuse. It revived again for a short time at the end of the last century, and the early years of this; that is to say, from 1787 to 1795, and again from 1811 to 1815, owing to a scarcity in the copper money of the realm.

THE NATURAL DISSEMINATION OF GOLD.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since the people of Philadelphia were startled by the report that the bricks of their houses, as well as the clay beneath their streets, contained an appreciable proportion of gold. The revelation emanated from the Assay Office of the Mint; and the same authority that announced to every landowner his proprietorship in the treasure-trove, denied to him the means of extracting the wealth which Nature, with such even-handed justice, had distributed through her wide domain.

In June, 1861, the then Assistant Assayer, Mr. William E. DuBois, read before the American Philosophical Society a paper "*On the Natural Dissemination of Gold*," briefly setting forth the results of a series of investigations conducted by Mr. Jacob R. Eckfeldt, the Assayer of the Mint. These formed the basis of some curious propositions and calculations which the author so interestingly presented, as to lead to the republication of the pamphlet in England, as well as to countless abstracts by the daily press of our own country. Since then, there have been tidal waves of inquiry, and piecemeal expositions of the subject, the newspapers far and wide catching it up, copying and recopying from one another, diminishing truth and multiplying error, until it would seem that the time has now arrived for a fresh start in an authorized republication. While not strictly *apropos* of numismatics, there are reasons why this account of a treasure-trove may not be altogether out of place and certainly not void of interest to the readers of the *Journal*. I therefore reprint the main portion of the original report, as follows:

"To assert that Gold is at once a very rare and a very abundant metal, would seem to be an abuse of language; and yet, in a certain sense, it would be true in both branches of the proposition. Iron, in its many mineralized forms, has been profusely scattered by the Creative Hand all over the world; and gold is found in so many natural situations and alliances where it would not be looked for, as to hold out the expectation that a diligent search would find it almost as widely, though by no means so plentifully, diffused. Such is not the fact in regard to many other metals, but it is remarkably true of the two which stand in the market at the head and foot of the list.

"These remarks are preliminary to the detail of several interesting examinations lately made by Mr. Eckfeldt, the principal Assayer of the Mint, from time to time, as opportunities of leisure would allow.

"The first experiments were made upon galena, or native sulphide of lead. It was well known that this was occasionally found to contain gold in

larger or smaller proportions, according to the various localities. But inasmuch as there is reason to believe that every variety of galena is argentiferous, it seemed an interesting inquiry whether *gold*, as well as silver, is sure to be found in the same association. Our examinations have gone far enough to warrant the belief that such is the case. * * * *

"We find in the galena of Ulster County, New York (Ellenville locality), gold to the amount of $17\frac{1}{2}$ grains, or 75 cents to the ton.

"The most curious result was obtained from the galena of New Britain, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where gold was found in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains, not quite ten cents, to the ton. This represents one part in 6,220,000, and may serve as a remarkable example of refinement in the art of assaying. The operation was performed on five ounces of the ore. The speck of gold which resulted is visible to a good eye, and is exhibited in the Cabinet of the Mint.

"Turning next to the examination of lead in its metallic and commercial shape, we find the Spanish bar lead, which is sufficiently free from precious metals to be used as an agent in our Mint assays, contains 12 grains of gold to the ton, or one part in about 1,170,000.

"The next inquiry was, whether other metals, especially those which are commonly considered to be naturally unaccompanied with gold, were absolutely so.

"Copper was tried in various forms. A cent of 1822, the material for which was imported from England, showed gold equal to one part in 14,500, which is one cent's worth in 20 cents. An English halfpenny showed a like trace of gold. A cent of 1843, of American material, was found to contain one cent's worth of gold in 14 cents. The result brings to mind the old story of the golden cent of 1814. In that year, as was idly reported, the melters at the Mint carelessly emptied some gold into a pot of copper from which the cents were coined. It gave some trouble at the counter of the Mint for many years afterwards, in consequence of numerous inquiries and offers to sell. It turns out to be pretty certain that every cent we have coined contains gold, effectually locked in.

"Lake Superior copper is perhaps as free from gold as any, yet is not absolutely so. A trial of 30 grammes showed a quantity not sufficient to affect sensibly a delicate assay balance.

"Adverting to other metals, it is well known that silver is never found in nature quite free from gold. * * * *

"A specimen of metallic antimony was found to contain gold, one part in 440,000. In bismuth the gold amounted to one part in 400,000. A specimen of zinc proved to be absolutely free from gold, a result which may relieve some minds of the suspicion that the very atmosphere of the Mint imparts gold to everything within its walls, or that there was a want of the utmost care in the use of vessels and reagents in these operations.

"Perhaps the most curious result of all is that which remains to be stated.

"Underneath the paved city of Philadelphia there lies a deposit of clay, whose area, by a probable estimate, would measure over three miles square, enabling us to figure out the convenient sum of ten square miles.* The

* It must be borne in mind that these figures apply hardly necessary to remind the reader that they would to the Philadelphia of twenty-five years ago. It is be much amplified now. [P. DB.]

average depth is believed to be not less than fifteen feet. The inquiry was started whether gold was diffused in this earthy bed. From a central locality, which might afford a fair assay for the whole, the cellar of the new market house in Market Street near Eleventh Street, we dug out some of the clay at a depth of fourteen feet, where it could not have been an artificial deposit. The weight of 130 grammes was dried and duly treated, and yielded one-eighth of a milligramme of gold, a very decided quantity on a fine assay balance.

"It was afterwards ascertained that the clay in its natural moisture loses about fifteen per cent by drying. So that, as it lies in the ground, the clay contains one part gold in 1,224,000.

"This experiment was repeated upon clay taken from a brickyard in the suburbs of the city, with nearly the same result.

"In order to calculate with some accuracy the value of this body of wealth, we cut out blocks of the clay, and found that on an average, a cubic foot, as it lies in the ground, weighs 120 pounds, as near as may be, making the specific gravity 1.92. The assay gives seven-tenths of a grain, say three cents' worth of gold to the cubic foot. Assuming the data already given, we get 4,180 millions of cubic feet of clay under our streets and houses, in which securely lies 126 millions of dollars. And if, as is pretty certain, the corporate limits of the city would afford eight times this bulk of clay, we have more gold than has yet been brought, according to the statistics, from California and Australia.

"It is also apparent that every time a cart-load of clay is hauled out of a cellar, enough gold goes with it to pay for the carting. And if the bricks which front our houses could have brought to their surface in the form of gold leaf the amount of gold which they contain, we should have the glittering show of two square inches on every brick.

"We have inquired but little into the researches of other experimenters in this line. Some years ago it was stated that Mr. Lennig's workmen had washed out gold from the sands of the River Delaware, and a French writer affirms that there is a trace of gold in the sands of the Rhine.

"When we consider the uses to which this noble metal is providentially adapted and wisely applied, we cannot but wonder at the apparent waste or misplacement by which so much is irrecoverably lost, and to all appearance had as well not been made. Perhaps such inscrutable mysteries in the realm of nature may help us to submit to other difficulties in other parts of the Divine order and government. Of this we may be confident, that the atoms of gold are homogeneously and equally disposed through the clay or other matrix; but by what natural process, and for what final cause, these fine particles should be thus diffused, seems quite beyond the reach of human philosophy.

"The paper thus offered, however deficient and practically unimportant, may afford a diversion of mind, for the moment, from the one idea of the times upon which we have fallen."

In one sense the facts and figures may be regarded, at least by the unscientific, as "practically unimportant." But after all, there is another practicality, of the moral sort, suggested by the author's concluding reflec-

tions. If these "inscrutable mysteries in the realm of nature" *do* help us to "submit to other difficulties," their end is quite practical; and the marvellous attenuation that deprives the gold of all its value to the political economist, accords it a new and higher value in the better economy of the moral and spiritual life of man.

It remains only to add, that all the subsequent experience of these two assayers, as well as of those who succeed them, confirms these remarkable conclusions upon the Natural Dissemination of Gold.

PATTERSON DU BOIS.

U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

WHAT IS A POUND STERLING?

THIS question was asked of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, and he replied by pitching a sovereign to the querist. No better answer is possible. Some years ago when teaching political economy at University College School, I presented to my pupils a curious problem, as follows: Our currency is all based on the sovereign, and the sovereign as defined by Act of Parliament is the $\frac{1}{1869}$ of 40 lbs. troy, or, otherwise stated, anybody taking ingots of standard gold to the Mint may have them coined without charge into sovereigns at the rate of 1869 for every 40 lbs. troy; these 1869 weighing 40 lbs., the same as the ingot gold. This being the case, what is the troy weight of each sovereign? I offer the same problem to my readers. Those who attempt to work it out will find that they have to face a problem something like squaring the circle. I have gone as far as thirteen places of decimals, showing the weight of a sovereign to be nearly 123.2744783306537 grains. How much farther one might go without arriving at the actual weight, I cannot say. The simplest attainable vulgar fraction is $123\frac{17}{33}$ grains. Nothing could be clumsier than this. It has caused volumes to be written by currency paradoxers who have denounced the abomination of fixing the price of gold. Why, say they, should we not have free trade in gold? Why should the Government arbitrarily fix its price at £3 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce, instead of allowing supply and demand to fix the price of this commodity as of other things? Had the weight of the sovereign been a simple fraction of an ounce, say one-quarter of an ounce, this question would have answered itself at once by showing that because four sovereigns weigh one ounce, the value of gold measured by sovereigns (*i. e.* its price) must be £4 so long as the weight of the coin remains unchanged and no charge is made for stamping it. It is the present complex fraction that has obscured this very simple subject.—W. Mattieu Williams in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

A NECESSITY PIECE.

A COPPER lozenge, something more than an inch square some time ago came into the possession of the Public Museum in Milwaukee. On one side it was smooth; on the other it bore the date 1645 above the letter W, and surmounted by a crown. On the right of the date,—but not quite on a line with it, were the letters A. S. The reverse face of the copper was altogether smooth. No one in Milwaukee could divine the significance of this waif, regarding the antecedents of which nothing could be ascertained, except that it had been picked up about five and twenty years ago near Braunau in Bohemia. At last this relic was sent to me as a sort of numismatic conundrum. The rudeness of workmanship indicated that it could not have issued from any regular mint, or belonged to any ordinary coinage. It was natural therefore to class the bit of treasure-trove with what coin collectors call pieces of necessity, and perhaps in the variety of that class called siege pieces.

The rooms of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin contain a shelf of numismatic volumes, but no one of them is a monograph on necessity pieces, or treats them

at all so far as struck in the British islands. The date, 1645, would fit well with the issues of such money during the Cromwellian rebellion. But no account of either Round Head or Cavalier currency corresponded with the copper in my hand, or helped me pluck out the heart of its mystery. Turning, therefore, to the continent, I sought an explanation there. It was not long before I ascertained that during the thirty years' war, it was common when a German city was beleaguered for the people to cut up all their plate—whether gold, silver or copper—usually into squares, as it was easiest and most economical thus to cut it, stamp the pieces with some simple inscription, and pay them out to the mercenaries who manned the walls. Presently I noticed that Wimpfen, a castle in Suabia, had been besieged in the year 1645. Here was the same date with that on the lozenge,—here was the siege which would call for necessity pieces, and here was a place with an initial tallying with the W stamped on the mysterious stranger. The letters A. S. I thought—as the initials of *Amt-Siegel*, or official seal, would give a good interpretation to the superscription.

On the whole, my theory seemed to solve the riddle so well, that I propounded it to many numismatic students east and west, but at the same time said I was ready and eager to exchange it for any other which should seem more plausible, and especially for one that was built on a historical basis. What I thus sought I at length discovered, thanks to General De Peyster of New York. This ardent investigator induced several specialists to search libraries such as the West cannot yet boast. The last result of their inquiries is that the lozenge was a necessity piece, but not a siege piece,—that it was cut at Breslau, in Silesia, and that by a hospital. The letters A. S. are the initials of *Armen Spital*; that is, "poor hospital." An outsider would be puzzled at W set down as the initial of Breslau, until he learned that in Latin, the usual language of mints and coins, the name of Breslau is Wratislavia. Breslau is not very far from where the lozenge was discovered.

In no numismatic collection is the percentage of siege pieces large, and this particular specimen, stamped in time of famine, I am informed by experts, is uncommonly rare. No doubt the Milwaukee Museum will think it worth keeping.

JAMES D. BUTLER.

COIN CATALOGUES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE *London Times* of recent date has an editorial article on the labors of Mr. R. S. Poole, one of the Secretaries of the Egypt Exploration Fund, in his department of medals and coins at the British Museum. The *Times* says:

If every department of the British Museum showed the same laudable energy that the departments of coins and of manuscripts have recently displayed, we should hear no more of the buried treasures of the national collections, and the difficulty of finding out what they really contain, say, of oriental antiquities. It is only of late years that the heads of our museums have begun to see that it is the bounden duty of the guardians of public collections to arrange, describe and explain the objects under their charge. Formerly it was considered enough that the curator of a public collection should be a man learned in the branch of art or science which was illustrated by the objects in his department; indeed, even this qualification was not always insisted upon, and at best no one thought of requiring that the *savant* should do more than preside in a dignified manner over the treasures of which he was supposed to know more than any other living authority. But now such a curator is expected to do something besides being learnedly ornamental; he must so classify and describe his charge that those who are unable to enjoy a personal inspection may still be able to refer to the collection by means of a catalogue of its contents, and the publication of such catalogues has become one of the chief duties of a departmental head. A public collection without a catalogue is like a language without a dictionary; only the few who happen to be born in the particular region can use it, while the rest of the world remains ignorant of the beauties of its literature and the value of its records. A really

scientific catalogue brings the collection practically within the reach of the most distant students, just as a dictionary enables a stranger who has no opportunity of learning a language from the mouth of the people, nevertheless to enjoy its literature at home. Of course, there are catalogues and catalogues, and the kind of work that we mean is very far from being a mere list of the objects contained in such and such a gallery. It must be a full and detailed description of them by one who is not only intimately acquainted with the subject, but also is familiar with the contents of other collections of similar scope, and it must be as lavishly illustrated as possible.

The department of coins and medals in the British Museum has understood these requirements in an exceptional degree. Since the present keeper of coins, Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, was promoted to be the head of the medal room, scarcely a year has passed without the publication of at least two volumes of official catalogue, varying in length from two to four hundred pages, and illustrated by sometimes as many as thirty autotype photographic plates of coins. Since 1873 eight volumes of the Greek Coin Catalogue, the work of Mr. Poole himself and Messrs. Head and Gardner, have appeared, and two more volumes are now either in the press or ready for printing. Since 1875 eight volumes of the catalogue of oriental coins, by Mr. S. Lane-Poole, have been published, while the volume on Persian coins, a peculiarly difficult and hitherto neglected branch of the study, has been prepared by the keeper of coins himself, and is already in the press. The catalogue of Indian coins, which is to consist of five volumes, is well advanced; the first two volumes, by Mr. S. Lane-Poole, are respectively published and in the press, and a third, by Prof. Gardner, is also printing. Of the Roman catalogue only one volume, but that a very handsome one, by Mr. Grueber, is so far published; but the same gentleman has edited, with Mr. A. W. Franks, the "Medallic Illustrations of British History," or catalogue of English medals, recently noticed in the *Times*. The catalogue of the currency of China and the far East is far advanced by the learned preparation of M. Terrien de la Couperie, and the turn of the English and medieval series will follow; indeed, the Anglo-Saxon volume is already written by Mr. Keary. This is a remarkable display of departmental activity, and when it is also remembered that a useful exhibition of select coins, both originals and electrotypes (until lately in the King's library, and now in the gallery vacated by the fishes), has been described in a series of short "guides," which have attained a considerable popularity, it will be admitted that the public service is well represented in the department of coins.

Such is the acknowledged value of these vast labors,—Mr. Poole himself having read the coins of a dozen ancient languages.—that the French Academy have five times decorated Mr. Poole and three of his assistants; and as the *Times* says, its verdict is, as a rule, the verdict of Europe.

A CURIOUS OCCUPATION.

AN old coin man visits the offices of the elevated railroad in New York every few days to purchase the worn and plugged coin taken in at the stations, and refused at the banks, as well as foreign coin. He also buys up the mutilated silver, nickels and coppers that are dropped by absent-minded passengers into the gate boxes. There are many persons who, on getting their change with a ticket at the window of the ticket office, will carefully put the ticket in their pockets, and will drop their change in the toll collector's box. Some ladies drop their pocket-books in while they hold their ticket with great care. Inside of each box there is a cylinder full of teeth, and when a piece of coin gets into the receptacle below, it has two holes in it or is clipped at the edges. Every day the mass of mutilated tickets is overhauled in the main office before being sent into the waste, and these coins are sifted out. From five to fifty dollars a day have been picked out in this way. The money is so mutilated that it cannot be passed, and it is sold to the old coin man for about seventy cents on the dollar.

This curious speculator sometimes carries away six or seven hundred dollars' worth of such coin. He calls himself a "money dresser," a business which he insists is just as legitimate as that of "coffee polisher," or a dry goods dresser. He beats out the twisted and bruised coin, cleans the soiled copper, brightens the foreign coin and goes on his tour to dispose of his goods. The foreign money is sold to the stewards of foreign vessels, and the poor American coin is worked off at the cattle yards and sent out West. Much of it finds its way into the hands of the cow boys, who spend it as freely as though it was fresh from the Mint. The "money dresser" searches his purchases very carefully, and occasionally finds an old coin that pays him several hundred per cent profit when resold to collectors of rare coins.

AN EARLY CRITICISM ON U. S. COINS.

A FRIEND has sent us the following item, which shows the opinion of an influential New Hampshire paper, about ninety years ago, on the device and style of execution of the Dollars of 1794. The criticism was evidently correct.

Some of the dollars now coining at the Mint of the United States have found their way to this town. A correspondent put one into the editor's hands yesterday. Its weight is equal to that of a Spanish dollar, but the metal appears finer. One side bears a *Head*, with flowing tresses, incircled by *Fifteen Stars*, and has the word "LIBERTY" at the top, and the date, 1794, at the bottom. On the reverse, is the *Bald Eagle*, enclosed in an *Olive Branch*, round which are the words "United States of America." The edge is well indented, in which are the words "One Dollar, or Unit, Hundred Cents." The *tout ensemble* has a pleasing effect to a connoisseur; but the touches of the graver are too delicate, and there is a want of that boldness of execution which is necessary to durability and currency.—*N. H. Gazette*, Dec. 2, 1794.

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA.

A NEW VARIETY.

Numisma for September prints the following communication from Dr. Maris:—

RECENTLY I was shown a lot of Colonials, all in copper, and with the exception of three Vermont cents, the product of one pair of dies, they were all different. There were sixteen pieces in all, and they were alleged to have come from a Vermonter whose father had been their owner back into the days of *auld lang syne*. They were nearly all very good to fine as regards condition, and several were uniform in color. The lot embraced three varieties of the Immunis Columbia. One was dated 1787, and is given in Crosby, Plate VIII, No. 8; also figure 61, page 320.

Another was the New Jersey Immunis Columbia, dated 1786, and represented in Crosby, Plate VII, No. 17; also figure 58, page 318. The third was dated 1786, the obverse similar to the New Jersey Immunis, but from a different die. The reverse was in general design like that of the 1787 Immunis. The principal points of difference are: The bundle of arrows and olive branch in the eagle's talons are reversed, that is, the arrows are in the right, the branch in the left talons; the eagle's neck and body are thin and narrow; the wings are more rounded at the second joint, and the right has more feathers in the new variety than in the '87; the tail also has seven instead of four feathers, as in the other coin.

The date and letters of the legends are exactly like those on some of the 1786 New Jerseys. I was struck by the very close resemblance in these particulars, and also in the size and shape of the planchet, to the particular coin which in "The Coins of New Jersey," I have described as No. 15. J. The two pieces must have come from the same mint and from dies made by the same pair of hands. I am not aware that the new piece has ever been described hitherto by any numismatist.

E. MARIS.

Philadelphia, June 7th, 1885.

ADAMS INDIAN MEDAL.

A LARGE silver medal, bearing the head of John Quincy Adams, one of those struck for presentation to Indian chiefs, was exhumed a few weeks ago, on the farm of Austin Butterly, in Levis, a town in Clark County, Wisconsin, about ten miles from Neillsville, and has excited much interest in the neighborhood. A number of coin collectors have made the owner handsome offers for it, but as yet they have not succeeded in obtaining it. Much speculation is rife as to what chief received it from the government in 1825. Perhaps the Indian department archives contain records of the medals given to chiefs who assisted the government in its frontier wars. It is thought not improbable that the medal was bestowed for services rendered in the war of 1812.

THE COPPER CURRENCY OF LONDON.

THE London correspondent of a New York paper has given an interesting account of a copper nuisance there which is paralleled by the Canadian silver here. It is bad enough to be flooded with one's own depreciated currency without the added burden of a neighbor's.

The amount of French and other copper coinage circulating in England, has long been a subject of remark, and the attention of Parliament has been drawn to the matter. Before 1870 a French *deux sous*, or *dix centimes* piece was quite a rarity here, and no one would take French or other copper currency in change if he noticed it. The Franco-German war and the civil war between the Versailles troops and Communists which ensued, drove numbers of Frenchmen to seek refuge in England, and foreign coins have become comparatively plentiful since that date. Every one in London and the large cities takes them as a matter of course, although they will not pass in remote country places. The *deux sous* or *dix centimes* pieces are looked upon as equivalent to an English penny, but as a matter of fact they are not. An English sovereign equals 240 pence, and can always be exchanged for 25 francs, in which are 250 *dix centimes* pieces. The exchange, in fact, is generally more in favor of English gold, and 25 fr. 20 ctms. can usually be commanded for £1 sterling. It is suspected that a trade is being done in French copper money, for with exchange at 25 fr. 20 ctms. a man could get a profit of 12 French pennies on every £1 he invested in French coppers.

Some idea of the large amount of foreign copper currency in circulation here may be gathered from a personal experience of my own. In order to decide a dispute upon the matter, I allowed all the coppers I received in the ordinary course of events to accumulate until they amounted to £5, or 1,200 pence, and I found that 105 pence, or over 8½ per cent. of the coins were foreign; 88 pence was in French *dix centimes* and *cinq centimes* pieces; 10 pence was Italian money; 3 pence in old Sardinian coins; and the remainder in Lubeck money, except one old antediluvian American red cent,

which I suppose had been worked off on me for a halfpenny. In addition to the foreign money, I discovered three old English trade "tokens," and five Jersey or Guernsey pennies, which are the thirteenth instead of the twelfth part of a shilling. If the questions in Parliament upon the matter of foreign coins circulating in England only lead up to a proper agitation for the assimilation of all European coinage, they will not have been in vain. Already France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland belong to a monetary league, under which the coins of one country can be circulated in any of the others. But England and Germany block the way. The German coinage is decimal, but the mark equals the English shilling, not the French franc; consequently it would be equally difficult for either country to assimilate its coinage to that of other European nations. A German 10 pfennig piece is really equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ of an English penny. It would not be at all difficult to assimilate the German and English coinages. The English penny has only to be increased to represent the tenth instead of the twelfth of a shilling, and the thing is done. The 20 mark gold piece is already the equivalent of the British sovereign. The Dutch money could easily be made to fit in with that of France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy. By dividing the florin in two you have the franc, and half a Dutch cent equals a French centime. Even if the present confusing coinages of Europe could be reduced to two,—the English and German, with the shilling or mark as a standard, and the French, Italian, Swiss, etc., with the franc as a basis,—the Continental traveler, now often hopelessly befogged by the many monetary systems with which he has to deal, and almost invariably cheated by the money changers, would hail the alteration with delight.

BURIED TREASURES FOUND.

WE notice an unusual number of "coin-finds," and similar discoveries, mentioned in the newspapers lately, and select the following as among the most interesting:—

Thomas Patten of West Hampton, six miles from Bangor, Me., while at work removing a rock pile on his farm, discovered a nest of silver coins. They were in a dish that was far advanced in decomposition, but from the green substance of which the shell was composed, resembled a copper pot; he took out one hundred and ninety-seven large silver coins, about as large as the American silver dollar. They were coins of different foreign countries,—Mexican and Bolivian dollars, Spanish reals, pesetas, and French louis, some of them one hundred and twenty-five years old. There were a few also dated 1825, which shows that they could not have remained in their hiding place for more than sixty years. He advances no theory in the matter, but it is suggested that the coins were probably left by some sailors, who hoped to recover them again.

While demolishing an old chimney in Otsego County, N. Y., recently, workmen found \$97 in Continental money, dated 1776 and 1777. The printing on the notes was perfectly legible, and in general they were in good condition. The package consisted of one \$40 bill, two \$20 bills, one \$8, one \$7, two 50c., one \$4, and one \$1.

Frank W. Story of Essex, Mass., dug up a pine-tree sixpence of the year 1652, in fine condition, lately. One side contained the figures VI, and the letters Ano Newengi A. N. D. On the reverse side a pine tree and the word "Massachusetts." (This is the newspaper version of the legend and inscription.)

A gentleman from Saugus, Mass., showed us a few days ago a silver threepence of the pine-tree money, in very good condition, which was exhumed in a garden near that town. The letters in some portions were as sharp as if just struck, but in other places were defaced as if it had been considerably circulated.

A Southern paper says:—"A gentleman ploughing recently near Tupelo, La., ploughed up a skeleton and with it a silver medal, bearing a Spanish inscription, indicating that it was a relic of De Soto's ill-fated expedition." The editor seems to be rather incredulous, for he remarks further, "A hand bag marked C. Columbus will be found next."

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

THE Reports of the officers, presented at the Annual Meeting of this Society, held in March last, showed that the year had been one of great prosperity, upwards of thirty new members having been added since the last Annual report. The election for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—*President*, Daniel Parish, Jr.; *Vice-Presidents*, Andrew C. Zabriskie, Frank Abbott, M. D., David Leon Walter, LL.B.; *Secretary*, William Poillon, A. M.; *Treasurer*, Benjamin Betts; *Librarian*, Richard Hoe Lawrence; *Curator of Numismatics*, Charles Henry Wright; *Curator of Archaeology*, Gaston L. Feuardent; *Historiographer*, Henry Russell Drowne. Quite a number of new members were admitted. The President delivered an excellent address; reports on the medals recently struck under the auspices of the Society were presented, and the accounts of the Treasurer showed a gratifying condition of the finances. Informal meetings, at which papers relating to Numismatic and Archaeological subjects will be read, are to be held at frequent intervals during the season, and several of the members have promised to take part,—a most excellent plan, which might well be followed by similar societies.

An interesting paper on Hildebrand, the distinguished numismatist of Sweden, and a Corresponding Member of the Society, whose death was announced not long since, was one of the principal features of the evening, and due notice was taken of several other members of the Society who had deceased during the year. The Proceedings are shortly to be published in pamphlet form, and we therefore condense the very full report that has been furnished by the Secretary, Mr. Poillon.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Society was held April 17, 1885, President Parish in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Resident Members:—Daniel F. Atwood, J. Frank Emmons, Robert Harris, Henry W. Haynes, Cornelius V. V. Ward, J. Ellsworth Hyde, James F. Hunnewell, John B. Ireland, O. P. Hatfield, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Thomas B. Clarke. As Life Members:—Adrian Iselin, Gerard Beekman, and Woodbury B. Langdon. The death of Corresponding Member George Augustus Holmes, of Montreal, was noticed. The Special Committee appointed in January, consisting of Messrs. West, Hewitt, and Poillon, presented the report of Prof. Stillman, who, as an archaeologist, has examined the evidence relating to the Cypriote Collection of Antiquities. The Report was then read, and on motion of Mr. Johnes, thanks were unanimously voted to Prof. Stillman for his painstaking and valuable exposition of a matter of such general interest, and as a recognition on the part of the Society of their appreciation of his efforts.

A REGULAR Meeting was held May 19, 1885, President Parish in the chair. Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, the following gentlemen were elected: As Life Member, Emanuel J. Attinelli, M. D.; as Resident Members, Herbert Valentine, C. Wyllis Betts, and Albert Wuesthoff; as Corresponding Members, James Kirkwood, of Chefoo, China, William S. Baker, of Philadelphia, Angel Vivanco, John Gordon, Prof. Frederick M. Bird, and Frank D. Andrews. The Treasurer, Mr. Betts, reported having received two hundred and eighty-eight coins from the Executor of the will of the late J. B. Cornell. After some discussion on matters of interest to the Society, the meeting adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary.*

A SET of Turkish paper money is among the most valuable possessions of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. The particular value of this set arises from the fact that no bank notes are now used in Turkey, the many forgeries compelling the government to stop their circulation.

COIN SALES.

W. E. WOODWARD'S SALES.

OUR reports closed with Sale No. 72. Sale No. 73 was the collection of William B. Clark of Hartford, Conn.; the sale was held at the usual place, April 2, 3, and comprised about the usual assortment of American coins, a number of War Medals, in silver and gold, some paper money and a few curios, all of which sold for fair prices. A Prussian Order of the Crown, \$14; Russian Order of the Georgia Cross, 10.50; Order of St Stanislaus, 13.75; Turkish Order of Medjidieh, 11.50. A consignment of fine Cents and Half Cents sold well; some Canadians brought large prices. White's Farthing, 10.75; N. B. Half Cent, 1861, 3.25; Nova Scotia Temperance Medal, 4.50; Four Communicant's Tokens of different N. B. churches brought 9.75. American Proof Sets sold at the usual low prices: 1858 for 30; 1864, 11.50. Minor Proof Sets: 1877, 3.10; 1883, 25 cents. A beautiful Coronation Medal of William IV and Queen Adelaide in gold, 18.

Sale No. Seventy-four, not numismatic, but numbered in the series. This sale comprised Mr. Woodward's private collection of Criminal Trials, and was entitled *The Literature of Crime*, an extensive and very remarkable collection. American Trials have been selling for some years at great prices, which were well maintained at this sale.

Sale No. Seventy-five. Chiefly Archaeological, Pre-historic Stone Relics and Pottery of the Mound Builders. These objects were not fully up to the high grade of similar collections previously offered by Mr. Woodward, and the prices showed a corresponding falling off. In addition to the articles mentioned, there were a number of Autographs, Engravings, Old Newspapers, Play Bills, Silk Badges, etc., all of which found appreciative buyers. Near the end of the sale was a fine little consignment of miscellaneous coins, one of which, an altered 1804 Dollar, sold for \$25. While at this sale pre-historic relics from New England and a little collection from Georgia sold at liberal prices, those from the West were comparatively neglected.

Sale No. Seventy-six, June 23-27. This sale, like No. Seventy-four, consisted of Books and Pamphlets. Nearly everything comprised in the sale was of small value, and yet there were gathered in the 2140 numbers described in the catalogue, more pamphlets deserving the qualification of rare or curious, or both, than we remember ever to have seen in a similar catalogue. The collection was a private one, gathered by Mr. Woodward through a long series of years. The principle of selection seemed to be that everything rare and curious, and at the same time inexpensive, was entitled to a place. The whole collection amounted to less than \$1,200, and probably with the exception of about a dozen books from another library, cost the owner less than \$200.

Sale No. Seventy-seven. June 29 to July 1. The Randall Collection. As is generally known to numismatists, Mr. Woodward purchased of Mr. Randall his fine cabinet of coins, together with his immense stock. Mr. Randall has been known for many years as a prominent collector and an enterprising dealer, and his collection was so filled with coins remarkable for beauty or rarity, that a full notice of them would necessitate our reprinting the catalogue. The coins were so superior, and the prices paid so exceptionally liberal, that we are sorry our space allows special mention of but a few items. *Dollars*.—1794, uncommonly fine, '67; '95, flowing hair, extra fine, 5 12; do., flowing hair, uncir., brilliant, 19; do., fillet head, brilliant pr., 113; '66, small date, extra f., 5.25; do., same, uncir., 8; '99, 5 stars facing, 5.75; 1801, uncir., 5.75; '03, uncir., 7.50; another, 7.75; '36, sp. pr., 15; '40, sp. pr., 15; '48 sp. pr., 8.50; '50, sp. pr., 10.50; '51, original, v. f., 41; '52, original, pr., 55. All of the following are brilliant proofs: 1854, 18; '55, 26; '56, 8.50; '57, 5.50; '58, 22; '78, Morgan's orig. design, 15. *Half Dollars*.—1794, 10 50; '95, unc., 8.90; do., perfectly unc., 16; do., unc., 15; '96, fifteen stars, f., 65; do., sixteen stars v. f., 77; '97, f., 49; do., fair, 30; 1801, f., 9.25; '02, unc., 10.25; '03, unc., 5 to 20; 1804 under '05, unc., 5.50; '06, brilliant, 5; '15, unc., 10; '36, 10.25; do., reeded edge, 4 10; '49, pr., 6.75; '53, without arrows, unique, 80; '66, without the motto, unc., 23. *Quarter Dollars*.—1796, pr., 56; do., pr., 49; 1804, proof, 100; '07, brilliant, unc., 90; '22, pr., 16; '23, f., 98. *Dimes*.—1799, unc., 11.25; '97, 4.50; 1800, 4.50. *Half Dimes*.—1794, 22; 1805, nearly pr., 65; '38, without stars, unc., 7.50; '40, f., 3.50. *GOLD COINS*. *Eagles*.—1795, four pieces, respectively 16.60, 16, 15.50, 14; '96, 18.50; '97, large eagle, 13.50; do., 14.20; do., small eagle reverse, 38.50; '98, large eagle reverse, 47; do., thirteen stars, four facing, 35; 1804, unc., 23; '33, 14.25. *Half Eagles*.—1795, large eagle rev., 25; do., sp. pr., 30; '97, fifteen stars, rev. small eagle, 41; do., sixteen stars, rev. small eagle, 47; '98, rev. small eagle, 24; 1820, 14; '21, 11; '23, 13.25; '24, 35; '25, 14; '26, 18.50; '27, 16.50; '28, 25; '29, 32; '31, 26. *Quarter Eagles*.—1796, without stars, 16; do., with stars, 29; '97, the finest known, 35; 1806, 40; do., variety, 20; '21, pr., 15; '26, v. f., 20. *PIONEER GOLD COINS*. Five Dollars, Mormon, 8; another, with hat and eye, 9.50; another, lion and beehive, 9.50; Ten Dollars, Pike's Peak, 15.50; another, 12; another, "John Parson & Co." rev. a set of stamps, 36; Five Dollars, Oregon Exchange Co., 8.50; Proof sets, all splendid, 1856, 25; '58, 31; '64, 10; '77, 7.50. *Cents*.—1795, thick, s. g., 3.75; do., thin, unc., 12; 1804, f., 9; do., f., 8; '09, f., 10; '12, unc., 10; '20, unc., 1.40; '29, unc., 8.50; '32, unc., 6.50, 9.50. The remainder of the sale, comprising Patterns, early American, Confederate and Washington coins, National and Political Medals, Hard Times Tokens, Foreign gold, English and miscellaneous silver, Spanish and Mexican Proclamation and Necessity coins, Gun Money, English Tokens, Greek, Roman, and miscellaneous copper, in great variety, all sold at remunerative prices. The sale was eminently successful, and when the collection is closed out it will doubtless result in a large profit to the fortunate purchaser.

Sale No. Seventy-eight of this series was drawn mainly from the same collection. The Catalogue was early in the hands of collectors, and the sale took place Sept. 15-18. The coins for quality are entirely worthy of the Randall Collection, and contain duplicates of many of the rarest pieces. Sale No. Seventy-nine to follow immediately after No. Seventy-eight, is a collection of Revenue and Postage Stamps, Paper Money, Oriental and Mexican Curios, etc. Catalogues are now ready and have been generally distributed. We shall refer to these hereafter.

Collectors generally are aware that Mr. Woodward keeps in stock priced catalogues of his entire series of sales, any of which can be obtained at a reasonable price, and a full list of these catalogues may doubtless be obtained free on application.

CHAPMANS' SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman held a sale at the rooms of S. V. Henkels & Co., Philadelphia, on the 8th, 9th and 10th June last. The collections of the late J. E. Bidwell of Middletown, Conn., and of Wm. H. Cottier, of Buffalo, N. Y., formed the bulk of the Catalogue, 62 pages, and 1631 lots. In the former were many ancient, foreign, and American coins and medals, while the latter was principally composed of Cents and Half Cents, many of which were in the best possible condition. The gross amount realized was about \$3,000. The Catalogue was neatly made up, as usual, and prepared by the Messrs. Chapman. With so much to praise, we will yet suggest that the double i in *Dioscuris* is an error so often repeated we wonder their care did not discover it, and place one of them in *Hygea*; but Korinth for Corinth, is neither Greek nor English, and rather forced, when Ptolemaeus instead of Ptolemaios passes. Yet this criticism may be regarded as painting the lily, for the Catalogue as a whole is really a scholarly piece of work. The ancient coins sold at good prices, a rare aureus of Nero with youthful portrait bringing \$11. An oak-tree Shilling, finer than one in the Bushnell Sale, brought 6; Chalmer's Threepence, unc., 7.75; U. S. Dollar of 1794, plugged but good, 11; one of '99, v. f. 8; 1839, Liberty seated, proof, 33.50; 1858, br. pr. and v. r., 25. Some early Half Dollars brought excellent prices: 1794, v. g., 5.20; '96 fifteen stars, good, plugged, 14.75; '96, good, 22.50; '97, fair, 20.50. Quarter of 1796, v. f. and r., 7. Dime of 1804, 7.50. The Cents and Half Cents of Mr. Cottier's collection brought very high prices, but we can quote only some of the highest for want of room. Cent of 1793, chain, vine and bar edge, ex. f., 38; do. wreath, let. edge, v. f., 10; do head, with staff, let. edge, thought to be finest Liberty cap cent known, 90; do. '95, Jefferson head, 35; do. '99, Perfect date, 30; 1802, sharp. unc., 6.25; 1804, perfect die, 14.50; do. broken die, 9.25; '05, ex. f. and rare in so good condition, 9.50; 1807 over '06, finest the Chapmans have seen of this distinction, 15; 1809, unc. and ex. f., 26; '10, perf. date, unc. 15.25. Half Cents.—1793, unc., 10.75; '06, v. g., 20.25; 1836, original proof, ex. r., 12; 1840, original, almost proof, 8.50; other very fine original examples in the "forties" from 8 to 11.75. An extremely rare Sovereign of Cromwell, similar to that in the Warner collection which brought 61, sold for 44. A U. S. proof set in gold, of 1880, six pieces, sold at 50 cents above its face value, 42; deducting commissions and expenses, this is of course a net loss, and it is a great puzzle to us why proof sets as a class, which are certainly among the most attractive pieces to the eye in a cabinet of purely American coins, have of late been so much neglected. We should like to extend our notice of this sale, which was, as will be seen, a very successful one, but space forbids.

FROSSARD'S FORTY-FOURTH SALE.

WE mentioned in the July number an approaching sale, to be held by Mr. Frossard, of Oriental Coins. It took place on the 16th and 17th July, and embraced 1500 or more selected examples, arranged in 1083 lots. An illustrated edition of the Catalogue was prepared with four heliotype plates of some of the most curious coins, and some also of the most valuable and remarkable. Oriental coinage is but little known to our collectors, and we cannot but commend Mr. Frossard's laborious efforts to make so complete and excellent a catalogue. We can only regret our inability to properly criticize it, as we have only the Fonrobert Catalogue with which to compare it, and many of the pieces in this sale are entirely new to us, while others are so rarely met with in America, that it is difficult for one who has not made a careful study of the subject to express an opinion on their actual rarity and comparative condition. As, however, many of the pieces in this collection were drawn from the Jules Fonrobert cabinet,—in cataloguing which for sale, Herr Adolph Weyl, whose skill and knowledge in this direction is well known, had the aid of some of the best experts on the Continent,—and as Mr. Frossard has constantly referred to that, we feel the greatest confidence in his attributions and descriptions. The prices received, while reaching no very large figures for individual pieces, aggregated a substantial sum, and the sale, for the first venture in this direction, was more successful than we feared it would be, and certainly cannot have been a source of regret to its conductor. We hope all who are interested in the strange issues of the East will procure priced Catalogues, a few of which with the plates can still be obtained of Mr. Frossard.

WE have an account of a very interesting sale which was recently held in England, containing quite a large number of pieces for which bids were forwarded by American buyers, but which, owing to our limited space, we must defer to our next number.

ENGLISH SALE IN JUNE.

CROMWELL Five Shilling piece, £5; Edward VI, do., £3 7s. 6d.; Queen Anne Farthing, 1714, 27 shillings; Isle of Man, 36 Pennies and Halfpennies, a shilling each; Henry VIII, Shilling, £2 4s.; Philip and Mary, Shilling, £1 16s.; Pattern piece, Crown of George II, 1746, £5; London Halfpenny, "Plague Money," 1665, 10s. 6d.; Early English Pennies of Edward the Confessor, £2 2s.; William the Conqueror Pennies, £2.

At a late sale in London, a proof Crown of William IV, 1831, of gold, sold for 40 guineas; a gold pattern Two-guinea of George III, 1773, £24 10s.; Charles I, Oxford Pound piece, silver, 1643, £23; pattern Crown piece of silver, William IV, 1831, £14; Cromwell Crown, Half Crown and Shilling of 1658, 12 guineas; George III, pattern Two Sovereigns, 1820, 10 guineas; Crown of Elizabeth, £7; a North American Fifty Dollar piece, 1852, £9 15s.

We call attention to the announcement of two important sales advertised in this number.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WOOD'S HALFPENCE.

EDWARD SALLY has the following in the London *Notes and Queries* for July 4, 1885:—

WOOD'S HALFPENCE, 1723. In the patent granted by George I to William Wood for coining copper money for Ireland, which led to Swift's celebrated *Drapier's Letters*, there was also power given to coin halfpence, pence, and twopence for His Majesty's plantations in America. In the *Freeholder's Journal* for January 23, 1723, it is stated that he began the coinage for Ireland on Monday, the 21st inst., "in a building erected for that purpose in Phoenix Street, near the Seven Dials; and that in about a month's time he will commence to coin copper money for America at Bristol; which will be made of a beautiful compound metal; his Majesty's head and the inscription Georgius Rex being on the one side; on the reverse a Rose, with this motto, Rosa Americana utile dulce."

The fate of the coinage for Ireland is well known; what was the fate of that intended for America?

Wood's Halfpence, 1723 (6th S. XII. 7). Presumably the patent for the *American* Coinage was withdrawn simultaneously with that of Ireland. The coins are scarce, in addition to which Ruding quotes that "this money was rejected in a manner not so decent as that of Ireland."

H. S.

COINS OF PROBUS.

THE Emperor of Austria has purchased for his own museum the magnificent collection of coins and medals of the Emperor Probus, which belonged to the late Dr. Missong. It is said to be by far the most complete collection of that reign.

CHINESE BANK NOTES.

IN connection with Mr. Del Mar's valuable papers on Chinese Money, which are concluded in the present number of the *Journal*, the following newspaper clipping is of interest:—The oldest banknote probably in existence in Europe is one preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg. It dates from the year 1399 B. C. and was issued by the Chinese Government. It can be proved by Chinese chroniclers that, as early as 2697 B. C. banknotes were current in China under the name of "flying money." The banknote preserved at St. Petersburg bears the name of the imperial bank, date and number of issue, signature of a mandarin, and contains even a list of the punishments inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of four thousand years ago is probably written, for printing from wooden tablets is said to have been introduced in China only in the year 160 of the Christian era.

MEDAL QUERY.

WHAT is the meaning of this medal:—Obverse, Hen and chickens. Legend, ALIT ET PROTEGIT, and the letters F. F. Rev. A river with boats and a bridge, spires of a town, mountains with sun rising above them; also the letters F. F. Silver. Size 28. J. D. BUTLER.

We do not know this piece, but will exercise a Yankee privilege and offer two guesses from which our correspondent can select, or reject both as he pleases. 1st. Merzdorf mentions p. 113, No. 3, a Russian Masonic Medal, struck about 1780, (described also by Marvin No. 517), bearing among other devices a shield with letters F. F. for Frederic Freese, who was we believe a Swedish Count who rendered some services to the Order in St. Petersburg. The device of a hen and chickens is found on a Masonic piece, struck in Angers, France, 1811. We do not attribute much weight to this theory, but rather suspect it may refer to Frederic Froebel, the inventor of the Kindergarten System of instruction, sometimes called "Mother play" by German writers, to which the device on the obverse perhaps alludes; his theory was published about 1826; we should then call the reverse the city of Rudolstadt, his native place, on the Saale, crossed at that point by a handsome stone bridge; the city is walled, and has a castle, cathedral, etc., while not far away are the Thuringian mountains.

CAXTON.

THE Japanese Government is making copper coin out of hundreds of old cannon that have been sent to the Osaka mint for the purpose.

CHALMERS' PIECES.

IN the London *Antiquary*, September, 1885, W. Carew Hazlitt, in a series of articles on "Uncollected Tenures and Manorial Customs," says: "Maryland, like all the early American colonies, was held, as we see by the Charter of Charles, in free and common socage. There are shillings, sixpences, and groats, with the head of the second Lord Baltimore on the obverse and the legend, XI CÆCILIVS: DNS: TERRÆ-MARIE: etc., and on the other side, CRESCITE ET MVLTPLICAMINI, with the Calvert arms and the value. There was also a separate coinage, *in connection with this grant*, (?) for Annapolis in Maryland."

This appears to refer to the Chalmers coinage, which has always been considered a private issue. We doubt whether any authority can be found for connecting it with the grant.

J. C.

OBITUARY.

RAFFAELE GARRUCCI.

PADRE RAFFAELE GARRUCCI, a learned Hebrew, Greek, Egyptian and Latin scholar, died at Rome in May last. The correspondent of *The London Times* says: The loss sustained by Italy and archaeological science by Garrucci's death is very great; he was busy with the proof of the last page of his work, entitled "Numismatica," on the money of Italy, and had just finished correcting it, when he died with his pen in his hand. He was born at Naples in 1812.

WILLIAM SANDYS WRIGHT VAUX, F.R.S.

WILLIAM SANDYS WRIGHT VAUX, F.R.S., the well-known numismatist and Oriental scholar, died on June 21, at Chelsea, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Vaux was the son of the late Prebendary Vaux, of Winchester, Vicar of Romsey, Hants, graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, and was for many years keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum. As an expert in this sphere of learning, he acted for some time as joint editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, arranged and described for the Society for the Publication of Oriental Texts the series of fac-similes of the coins struck for the Atabeks of Syria and Persia, 1848, and among other learned contributions, communicated to the Numismatic Society of London in 1863 a paper "On the Coins reasonably presumed to be those of Carthage." He was employed from 1871 to 1876 in the compilation of a catalogue of the coins in the Bodleian Library, for the University of Oxford. As a scholar of more general and literary activity, Mr. Vaux prepared, in 1851, a descriptive "Handbook to the Antiquities of Greek, Assyrian, Egyptian and Etruscan Art in the British Museum." He was the author of "Nineveh and Persepolis, an historical sketch of ancient Assyria and Persia, with an account of the recent researches in those countries," 1850, which reached its fourth edition in 1855. In 1876 he was appointed to the secretaryship of the Royal Asiatic Society, an office which he held until his death.

T. L. DONALDSON.

THE recent death of Mr. T. L. Donaldson, has removed one who, although not a numismatist in the ordinary sense of the term, had yet made a valuable contribution to the science in his excellent work, *Architectura Numismatica*, published in London, in 1859, and from which some extracts have been printed in the *Journal*. He was, by profession, an architect, filling the position of Professor of Architecture and Construction in University College, London, a correspondent of the French *Institut*, and member of several Academies of Art, and similar societies. His volume was the first to take up the ancient Medals which bore representations of the temples, arches, gates, and public edifices of classic times, and discuss their characteristic features from an architect's stand-point; and, it has not only become almost the only authority on the subjects of which it treats, but, as we believe, completely disproved the hasty comments of a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* (July, 1856), who said that "One temple so much resembled another, that the artist was tempted to satisfy himself by

introducing a part only, and that part sometimes rather according to a conventional type than as a strict resemblance of the reality." Mr. Donaldson defended the accuracy of Addison's statements on this point in his well-known "Dialogues on Medals," — and, we think, with entire success. His method was to compare several impressions of the different architectural medals accessible to him, obtaining as perfect a representation as possible of the parts of the various buildings he sought to describe, and then, as he says in the Introduction to his work, making with his own hand a detailed drawing, enlarged from six to twelve times, have it photographed to the desired size, thus preventing "any departure from the minute, accurate precision of the original drawing," and enabling the student "to comprehend the minutest detail." A glance at the beautiful plates which enrich his volume will confirm what he has told us of his plan. It is much to be regretted that more works of a similar character have not been issued. Mr. Donaldson's death has removed a most competent critic, and his contribution to Numismatic literature will long be the standard work in that branch of the science.

W. T. R. M.

EDITORIAL.

THE thanks of the Editors are due to the Messrs. Munsell, of Albany, for their kindness in loaning the cut for the present number of the *Journal*.

ALL readers of the *Journal* are advised and urged to open the October number of the Magazine of American History and study carefully an article with the title "A Glastonbury Medal."

By an accident, we neglected to credit to Prof. BIRD the article in the April number of the *Journal* "On the Ways of Some Cataloguers," which was originally read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and a note calling attention to the oversight, prepared for the July number, was overlooked. It is "never too late to mend," and we now wish to acknowledge our indebtedness.

MR. WOODWARD has some sharp words in one of his recent Catalogues, on the subject of placing the portrait of the late Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint upon four medals struck there. It seems to us that his comments, while severe, are not ill-deserved. In this connection we would ask, why should not the series of annual Assay Medals commemorate historic events, either in Numismatics generally, or in U. S. Mintage, or, if that field prove to be too narrow, there are the portraits of men no longer living, who were prominent in founding the Mint, in preparing its early issues, the designers, engravers, die-cutters, assayers, etc., which might well be preserved on such a series. The placing of portraits of living men on the Fractional Currency was, we think, forbidden by special Act of Congress: the same objection applies with at least equal force to placing such likenesses on the official issues of the Mint, whether these are designed for circulation or not. If neither of these suggestions should meet with approval, material might be found in our national history more or less closely related to Numismatics, which could be utilized, affording a field for the designer's skill as well as that of the die-sinker; for instance, a view of Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento, where gold was found in 1849, would not be out of place; discoveries and inventions by Americans during the year whose issues were on trial, might be commemorated, and this field is a wide one. It is doubtless true that some of these proposed designs bear no special relation to the "trial of the pyx" as conducted at Philadelphia, yet we consider it would be in much better taste to commemorate events of national interest than to reproduce, so frequently, the portrait of a living official.

CURRENCY.

To the Williams Junior, inquiring of the famous Political Economist who dispenses wisdom at that seat of learning, why a paper dollar was not as good as a silver one, it is said the answer came, — "Never mined!"

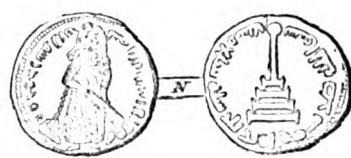


FIG. 1.—GOLD COIN OF 'ABD-EL-MELIK, KHALIF OF DAMASCUS, A.D. 696.

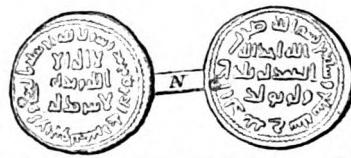


FIG. 2.—REFORMED GOLD COIN OF 'ABD-EL-MELIK, A.D. 696.

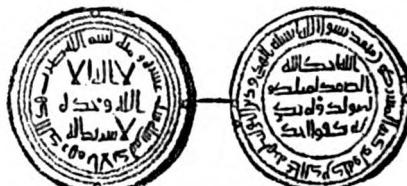


FIG. 3.—SILVER COIN OF THE KHALIFATE. STRUCK IN ANDALUSIA, A.D. 734.

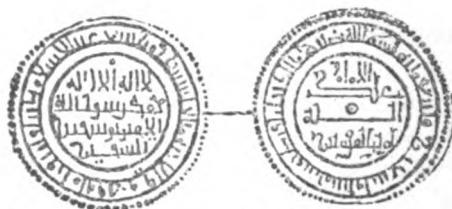


FIG. 4.—"MARAVEDI": GOLD COIN OF ALMORAVIDES. STRUCK AT CORDOVA, A.D. 1103.



FIG. 5.—"MILLARES": SILVER COIN OF ALMOHADES, MOROCCO. 13TH AND 14TH CENTURIES.

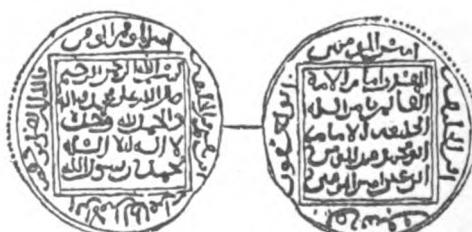


FIG. 6.—GOLD COIN OF ALMOHADES, MOROCCO. 14TH CENTURY.

MOHAMMEDAN COINS.

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A N D

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No. 3.

MOHAMMEDAN COINS.

THE following article on Mohammedan Coins was contributed to the *London Antiquary*, by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, B. A., M. R. A. S. So little comparatively is known on this branch of Oriental Numismatics, that we believe the readers of the *Journal* will welcome its transfer to our pages, coming as it does from so high an authority.

In the study of Greek coins we are unceasingly fascinated by their artistic excellence and the lights they throw on the mythology of the most interesting people of antiquity. Roman and mediaeval coins have their importance in showing us the source of our monetary system, and possess an added charm in the many historical associations they awake, though they seldom increase our actual knowledge of history. English coins we study because we like to know what our ancestors bartered their souls for. None of these attractions belong to Mohammedan coins. Art we should scarcely look for, since we all know that the blessed Prophet declared that "every painter is in hell-fire," and straitly forbade the making of "statues" (by which he probably meant idols) and images of living things, on pain of the artist being compelled to put a soul into his creation on the Day of Judgment. Hence true believers have always been very cautious of representing human or even animal forms as an aid to decoration, and we shall find that it is only when barbarous Tartars or heretical Persians enter the field that figures of living things appear in the art of Mohammedan countries, and then very rarely upon their coins. The Eastern draughtsman, being debarred from the most fruitful of artistic materials, took refuge in the elaboration of those beautiful arabesque designs and geometrical patterns which are so characteristic of so-called Arabian work, and even turned the natural grace of the Arabic writing to account as an element in decoration. Thus, on coins, as in mosques, we find the Kufy character used as a thing of beauty and disposed to the best advantage, where a European artist would have relegated the letters to an obscure corner and devoted all his space to the head or other figure that occupied the face of the coin. It was a matter of necessity rather than of choice, but it had a good effect in developing the graceful and little cultivated art of calligraphy.

Nor must we expect any very interesting metrological data to be derived from Mohammedan coins. Their metrology, so far as it is known, is borrowed

—like most other so-called Arabian things, whether philosophical, artistic, literary, or even religious—from the more cultivated nations the Muslims conquered, and the subject still rests in deep obscurity, chiefly because no one, except the indefatigable M. Sauvaise, has had the patience to work so dreary a vein. Historical associations it were vain to call up at the sight of a Muslim coin, since the great majority of even well-educated and reading folk are profoundly ignorant of everything oriental, except what is Biblical or Japanese. There are, perhaps, three or four Mohammedan celebrities known by name to a fair proportion of ordinary readers. "The good Haroun Al-Raschid" owes his popularity to the *Arabian Nights* and Mr. Tennyson, and coins bearing his name together with that of the ill-fated Vizir Jaafar, of which there are many examples in the British Museum and every other large collection, might touch a chord of remembrance; while a piece issued by the famous Saladin, though in itself uninteresting, carries upon its surface a long train of Crusading associations for the historical student. The currency of the great fighting Sultans of Turkey, the Amuraths and Mahomets, the Selims and Solimans—to adopt the barbarous kakography of Western writers—has its memories, and so have the large gold pieces, with their uncompromising declaration of faith, issued by "Boabdil" and the other heroes of the dying kingdom of the Moors in Spain. To a very few the solitary piece of gold struck by the Mameluke Queen, Shejer ed-Durr (which, being interpreted, means Tree of Pearls) may recall the fact that it was this apparently fascinating but not quite irreproachable lady who first made the pilgrimage to Mekka in the palanquin or mahmal which has ever since been a notable feature of the departure of the pilgrims from Cairo.*

The coin in question is a good example of the rich genealogical material to be extracted from an Arabic half-guinea. On one side, in the margin, is the profession of faith, testifying to the striker's belief that "there is no God but God, and that Mohammed is His Prophet,"—a formula which appears on the majority of Mohammedan coins, often accompanied by other expressions of religious orthodoxy, and by sentences from the Koran. This very marginal inscription goes on to tell, in the words of the Koran, how God "sent Mohammed with the guidance and religion of truth, so that he might make it triumph over all other creeds." Encircled by these pious words, the field shows a long string of titles, all belonging to Queen Shejer ed-Durr, from which a sort of outline of her life may be constructed. In the first place she is called El-Mustaasimiye, which means that she was once a slave-girl of the 'Abbasy Khalif El-Mustaasim. Her next title is Es-Salihiyeh, showing that she was transferred from the Khalif's harim to that of Es-Salih, the grand-nephew of Saladin, who had succeeded to the kingship of Egypt after the deaths of his grand-uncle, grandfather (the scarcely less famous El-'Adil), and father. Further, this coin gives her the title of "Queen of the Muslims," and "Mother of Khalil," a son who, we know from the historians, ought to have reigned, but never did, in consequence of his mother's marriage with the Emir Ezbek, who himself ascended the throne, the first of the renowned Mameluke Sultans. On the other side are the name and titles of the reigning

* The "Mahmal" is a rich velvet canopy, borne by a gaily caparisoned camel, and was originally intended as the travelling seat of the wives of the Caliphs who went on the pilgrimage which started to visit the tomb of the Prophet at Mecca, leaving Cairo, we believe, not long after the Mohammedan fast of Ramadan.—ED.

'Abbasy Khalif, El-Mustaasim, the queen's former husband, round which is arranged a marginal inscription which records how, "in the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful," the coin was struck at Cairo in the year of the Hjireh 648.

In the wealth of information afforded by this coin, we see the real value of Mohammedan numismatics. The coins of the Muslim East do not so much recall history as make it. The student is constantly meeting with a perfectly unknown king or even dynasty, which fills up a gap in the annals of the East. A Mohammedan coin generally gives not only the date and place of issue, and the name of the ruler who caused it to be struck,* but frequently the names of his father, and grandfather, his heir-apparent, his liege-lord, and other valuable genealogical data, and aids to the due understanding of the inter-relations of different dynasties; while the religious formulae employed will enable one to tell the sect to which the ruler who issued the coin belonged, at least so far as the broad distinctions of Islam are concerned. If the complete series of coins issued by every Muslim state were preserved, we should be able to tabulate with the utmost nicety the entire line of kings and their principal vassals that have ruled in every part of the Mohammedan empire since the eighth century, and to draw with tolerable accuracy the boundaries of their territories at every period. Minting was ever one of the most cherished rights of sovereignty; the privileges of "Khutbeh and Sikkeh," that is, of being prayed for in the Friday prayers in the mosque and of inscribing his name upon the currency, were the first things the new king thought about on ascending the throne, and we may be confident that the right was exercised at the earliest possible opportunity, so that a prince who occupied the kingly office for but a few weeks was sure to celebrate his royalty on a coin. Shejer ed-Durr is a case in point, for the coin above described must have been struck in her brief reign of two months. It is this peculiarity of Eastern princes that makes their coinage so valuable to the historian, and indeed compels him to regard numismatic evidence as the surest he can obtain. Of course it may be urged that the facts thus derived from a study of coins are not worth having; they may be absolutely true, but they relate to persons and countries concerning which nobody has any possible interest, and even of these they tell only such meagre items as dates and chief towns, the very things we are now carefully expunging from our school-books! It may be said in reply, that like every currency, that of the Mohammedan East really supplies important evidence concerning the economic state of the country by its quality and rate of exchange. But we join issue on the main question, and venture to assert that no scrap of positive historical fact is really useless, or may not at some time be turned to important ends. The Mohammedan coinage, more than any other, abounds in historical data, and when the as yet unwritten history of the East during the Middle Ages comes to be told, the author will find no surer check upon the native annalists, than the coins.

* The Ottoman coinage does not always give the absolute date of issue, but it can readily be found from the piece; the obverse, as we are told by a gentleman many years a resident in the Turkish empire, usually bears the name of the Sultan, and the number of years he had reigned when the coin was struck; the reverse

has the name of the city, (in most cases Constantinople, the other mints having been closed,) and the date of his accession. Of course by a simple addition the date of striking can be found. The statement in the text is of course a general one, while our comment refers to the more recent Turkish coinage only.—ED.

If the history of the Mohammedan East were comprised in the annals of a few great dynasties, the value of the coins would not be so considerable, for we should only learn perhaps some fresh dates or confirmation of dates already known, and the mints would only be the capitals and large towns of well-known provinces. But Mohammedan history is made up of the struggles for supremacy of hundreds of petty houses, and thousands of petty dynasts, of whose very existence we should often be wholly ignorant but for their coins. These petty dynasts struck their money at towns of which next to nothing is often known, and thus the coinage is frequently our only means of establishing the position of the smaller towns of the mediaeval East. Sometimes these small towns preserve the names of cities famous in antiquity, but whose site, save for the numismatic evidence, was uncertain. Thus geographically as well as historically Mohammedan coins have a high value.

But it is time to give some idea of the nature and extent of the coinage. In the brief space necessarily allotted to so technical and obscure a subject, it is manifestly impossible to attempt more than the barest outline, and some of the more complicated branches of the subject, such as metrology and assay, must be set altogether aside. All we can do is to sketch in the barest outline the chief division of Mohammedan currency, and point out briefly the main characteristics and developments. The British Museum Catalogue in the first eight volumes contains descriptions of some six thousand coins issued by a hundred distinct dynasties, many of which numbered thirty or forty separate sovereigns. To trace even an outline of these and the peculiarities of their coinages is quite beyond the possibilities of the present article.

It took the Arabs half a century to discover the need of a separate coinage of their own. At first they were content to borrow their gold and copper currency from the Byzantine empire, which they had driven out of Syria, and their silver coins from the Sassanians, whom they had overthrown at the battles of Kadisia and Nehavend. The Byzantine gold served them till the seventy-sixth year of the Flight, when a new, but theologically unsound, and consequently evanescent type was invented, bearing the effigy of the reigning Khalif instead of that of Heraclius, and Arabic instead of Greek inscriptions (Fig. 1). So, too, the Sassanian silver pieces were left unaltered, save for the addition of a governor's name in Arabic letters. The Khalif 'Aly or one of his lieutenants seems to have attempted to inaugurate a purely Muslim coinage, exactly resembling that which was afterwards adopted, but only one example of this issue is known to exist, in the Paris collection, together with three other silver coins struck at Damascus and Marw between A. H. 60 and 70, of a precisely similar type. These four coins are clearly early and ephemeral attempts at the introduction of a distinctive Mohammedan coinage, and their discovery, which is an affair of quite recent times, in no way upsets the received Muslim tradition that it was the Khalif 'Abd-El-Melik who, in the year of the Flight 76 (or, on the evidence of the coins themselves, 77) inaugurated the regular Muslim coinage, which was thenceforward issued from all the mints of the empire so long as the dynasty endured, and which gave its general character to the whole currency of the kingdoms of Islam. The copper coinage founded on the Byzantine passed through more and earlier phases than the gold

and silver, but it always held so insignificant a place in the Muslim currency that we can afford to disregard it in the brief outline to which we are obliged to confine ourselves.

Specimens of Abd-El-Melik's reformed coinage are shown in the plate (Figs. 2 and 3). The gold and silver both bear the same formulae of faith; on the obverse, in the area, "There is no god but God alone, He hath no partner;" around which is arranged a marginal inscription, "Mohammed is the apostle of God, who sent him with the guidance and religion of truth, that he might make it triumph over all other religions in spite of the idolaters," the gold however stopping at "other religion." This inscription, however, occurs on the reverse of the silver instead of the obverse, while the date inscription which is found on the reverse of the gold, appears on the obverse of the silver. The reverse area declares that "God is One, God is the Eternal: He begetteth not, nor is begotten;" here the gold ends, but the silver continues "and there is none like unto Him." The margin of the gold runs, "In the name of God: this Dinar was struck in the year seven and seventy," the silver substituting "Dirhem" for dinar, and inserting the place of issue immediately after the word dirhem, in the case of Fig. 3, "El-Andalus, (*i. e.* Andalusia) in the year 116." The mint is not given on the early gold coins, probably because they were uniformly struck at the capital, Damascus. The contemporary copper coinage generally offers portions of the same formulae, with often the addition of the name of the governor of the province in which the coin is issued.

These original dinars (a name formed from the Roman denarius) and dirhems (drachma) of the Ommiade Khalifs formed the model of all Muslim coinages for many centuries, and their respective weights—65 and 43 grains—served as the standard of all subsequent issues up to comparatively recent times. The fineness was about .979 gold in the dinars, and .960 to .970 silver in the dirhems. The Mohammedan coinage was generally very pure. The 'Abbasy dinars retained the fineness of .979 for many centuries, and the same proportion of gold was observed in the issues of the Fatimy Khalifs, the Almohades, and sometimes of the Almoravides, but the last usually employed a lower *titre*. At first ten dirhems went to the dinar, but the relation varied from age to age.

The dynasty of Amawy or "Ommiade" Khalifs, to which Abd-El-Melik belonged, continued to issue their dinars and dirhems without any change until their overthrow at the hands of the Abbasis in the year 132, and even then one of the family fled to Spain, and there continued both the Amawy line and the Amawy coinage in the Khalifate of Cordova, which lasted three centuries. The 'Abbasy Khalifs, on succeeding to the eastern dominions of the Amawis, retained in all essential respects the coinage of their predecessors, substituting, however, for the formula of the reverse area, the words, "Mohammed is the apostle of God," thus repeating the beginning of the marginal inscription. They also inserted the name of the mint-city, on the gold as well as on the silver. Soon, moreover, the strict puritanism of the early Khalifs, which did not permit them to place their own names on the currency, gave way to the natural vanity of the ruler, and the names and titles of the 'Abbasy Khalifs are regularly inserted beneath the reverse area inscription, often accompanied by the names of their heir-apparent and grand-vizir. Thus, for

some two hundred and fifty years the universal coinage of the Muslim empire was of one simple and uniform type.

It is, however, with the sudden and general upspringing of small independent, or only nominally independent, dynasties in the fourth century of the Hjireh, the tenth of our era, that Muslim coins acquire their highest value. The history of the Khalifs has been carefully recorded, and their coins, though they confirm and sometimes give additional precision to the statements of the historians, do not greatly enlarge our knowledge. But when the Samanis in Transoxiana and Khorasan, the Saffaris in Scistan, the Buweyhis in various provinces of Persia, the Hamdanis in Syria (all adopting a predominantly silver coinage), and the Beny Tulun and Ikhshidis in Egypt (who coined almost exclusively gold), and the Idrisis (silver) and Beny-l-Aghlab (gold) in North Africa, begin to strike coins after the model of those of the Khalifate, but abounding in names of local dynasts, the historical value of the coinage rises. These dynastic coins always retain the name of the reigning Khalif in the place of honor, and this conjunction of names of Khalif and dynast will often supply the required chronological position, in the absence or obliteration of a definite date. With the advent of the Seljuk Turks, who subdued the greater part of Persia, Syria, and Asia Minor, in the fifth century of the Hjireh, the coins acquire a special importance in deciding the difficult question of the territorial divisions of the various Seljuk lines; and the numerous dynasties of Atabegs or generals of the Seljuk armies, which sprang up as soon as the central power grew weak, possess a numismatic interest in their general adoption of Byzantine types on their large copper pieces. On the coins of the Urtukis, for example, a petty dynasty of some crusading fame that ruled a few fortresses in Mesopotamia, we meet with not only the figures of Byzantine emperors, but those of Christ and the Holy Virgin, with mangled inscriptions of Christian import! Figures of a similar character also appear on the coinage of the Ayyubise (Saladin's Kurdish House), and that of the Bengy Zengy of Mosil and Syria, together with the earliest known representation of the two-headed eagle. But this divergence from the established theory of Islam was only a temporary and exceptional phase, due to the irruption of foreign barbarians. The contemporary dynasties of Africa, the Fatimy Khalifs of Egypt, and the Almoravides and other Berber dynasties of West Africa and Spain, adhered strictly to the orthodox tradition which forbade the representation of living things, and this was all the more noteworthy inasmuch as most of these African dynasties belonged to heretical sects. A specimen of these western coinages is shown in the plate, Figs. 4-6,* in which the "miravedi" and "millaris" of mediaeval chronicles may be recognised. The square shape is peculiar to northwest Africa and Spain.

In the seventh century of the Flight—our thirteenth—the Muslim world was almost wholly in the possession of foreigners. The Mongols had overrun the eastern provinces, which had not yet recovered from the inroad of the Turks, and henceforward the monotonous (chiefly silver) currency, and bad, or at least irregular, standards of the various Mongol houses, the Ilkhans of Persia, the Jagatay family in Bokhara, the different branches of the House of Timur (Tamerlane), the Khans of Kipchak, of the Krim, etc.,

* As a matter of curiosity we may mention that Fig. 6 probably few of its readers were aware of. We have in the *Antiquary's* cut is printed upside down, which corrected it in our plate.—ED.

disgust the student; till the fine issues of the Shahs of Persia and the Patans and Moguls of Delhi restore something like order and beauty to the chaos that, numismatically as well as historically—the two generally go together—succeeded the terrible swoop of Chingiz Khan. Meanwhile the Mamelukes, in their two lines,—Turkish and Circassian,—held sway over the provinces of Egypt and Syria, and left many a noble monument of their love of art and culture behind them; but not in their coinage (mainly gold), which is perhaps the most debased in a debased age. Several Berber dynasties had established themselves in the Barbary States, and continued for some centuries to issue their large gold pieces, resembling the coin on the plate, Fig. 4. One of these, the line of Sherifs of Morocco, endures to the present day, but the Ottoman Turks extinguished the other two. This clan of Turks rose into power about the same time as the Mongols and Mamelukes. From one of ten petty dynasties that fattened upon the decay of the Seljuk kingdom of Anatolia, they became by the end of the eighth century of the Hjireh—our fourteenth—rulers of all Asia Minor and a slice of Europe, and the middle of the sixteenth century saw them possessed of an empire that stretched from Hungary to the Caspian, and from Baghdad to Algiers. The Ottoman currency at first consisted of small silver and copper pieces, bearing no very obvious relation, either in weight or style, to the old Seljuk or the older Khalifs' coinage, and for a long time they were content to use foreign gold. Mohammed II, the conqueror of Constantinople, was the first to strike gold coins, upon the model of the Venetian sequins, but of course with Arabic inscriptions. Various gold sequins or "altuns," small silver "akchehs," and copper "manghirs" constituted the Turkish currency up to the beginning of our seventeenth century, when a double standard of sequins and a perfectly new silver coinage, based upon the Dutch dollar, with numerous subdivisions and multiples, was introduced, and was ever after the subject of countless modifications and degradations, until, after an unsuccessful attempt at reform by the great Mahmud II, the modern Turkish series, approximating the monetary systems of Europe, was inaugurated by Sultan 'Abd-El-Mejid, and is hence known as the Mejidiyeh. A similar series, bearing the Sultan's but not the Viceroy's names, was and is in use in Egypt, and a third series, on a different basis, in Tunis.

The Turkish coinage as a whole is important in its relations with the Mediterranean currencies, and it has a certain bearing upon the history of trade in the Middle Ages. It has also a value in determining the limits of the Turkish empire at different periods, as the number of mints is very considerable. But its historical uses are insignificant, and it is therefore uninteresting to the student, whatever it may be to the collector.

For the true value of Mohammedan coins lies, as has been said, in their historical data. What is really wanted is a *Corpus* of Mohammedan numismatics, which should present, in well-arranged tables and indexes, the results of the coin-evidence of all the collections of Europe, and should place them at the service of historical students without compelling them to learn a difficult language and a still more difficult palaeography. There is little interest in Mohammedan coins apart from their aid to history, and if their actual contributions to historical knowledge were once summarised and tabulated, few but inveterate collectors would want to study them. I write after finishing

the eighth volume of my Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum, which has been going on for the last ten years, and I have no hesitation in saying that Oriental numismatics is a science which is interesting mainly in its results.

THE BALTIMORE COINAGE.

THE Archives of Maryland, (1636-69) give some account of early proceedings in reference to the Coinage of Lord Baltimore, from which we make the following extracts:—

Orders of the Councell of State,

Tuesday, 4th October, 1659.

Upon Information given by Richard Pight, Clerke of the Irons in the Mint, that Cecile Lord Baltamore and divers others with him, and for him, have made and transported great sums of money, and doe still goe on to make more.

Ordered, that a Warrant be issued forth to the said Richard Pight for the apprehending of the Lord Baltamore and such others as are suspected to be ingaged with him, in the said offence, and for the seizing of all such monys stamps, tooles and Instruments for coyning the same, as can be met with, and bring them in safe Custody to the Counsell.

At a Councell held at Bushwood Mr Slyes howse on Saturday the third of March 1659.

Then was read his Lordship letter directed to his Lieutant & Councell dated 12 of October, and directed to the Secretary touching the Mint as followeth viz.

After my hearty Commendations &c. Haueing with great paines and Charge procured Necessaries for a particular Coyne to be Currant in Maryland a Sample whereof in a peece of a Shilling a Six pence and a Groat I herewith send yow, I recommend it to yow to promote all yow can the dispersing it, and by Proclamation to make Currant within Maryland for all payments vpon Contracts or Causes happenning or arising after a day to be by yow limitted in the said Proclamation, and to procure an act of Assembly for the punishing of such as shall Counterfiet the said Coyne, or otherwise offend in that behalfe according to the forme of an Act recommended by me last yeare to my Governor and Secretary, or as neere it as yow can procure from the Assembly, and to give me your advice next yeare touching what yow thinke it best to be further don in that matter touching Coyne, for if encouradgment be giuen by the good success of it this yeare there wilbe abundance of adventurers in it next yeare. * * * * *

Your very Loueing friend
C Baltemore.

I sent a Sample of the Maryland money with directions for the procureing it to pass because I vnderstood by letters this yeare from the Governor and yow and others that there was no doubt but the people there would accept of it which if wee find they do, there wilbe meanes found to supply yow all there with money enough; but though it would be a very great advantage to the

Colony, that it should pass Currant there, and an vtter discouradgment for the future supply of any more, if there be not a Certaine establishment this yeare and assurance of its being vented and Currant there, yet it must not be imposed vpon the people but by a lawe there made by their Consent in a Gennerall assembly, which I pray faile not to signifie to the Governour and Councill there together from me by shewing them this letter from

To my most affectionat
loving brother Philip Calvert
Esq^r at St. Maryes in Maryland.

Your most affectionat
brother
C Baltemore.
London 12 October 1659.

COINAGE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

BY C. F. KEARY, M.A., F.S.A.

[Concluded.]

WE have, in order to dismiss the history of copper coinage, advanced far beyond the period with which we had been dealing. Before we again return to it,—that is, to the English coinage immediately subsequent to the death of Elizabeth,—we will take one glance at the Scottish coinage during the intervening period between the accession of James IV—spoken of in our last paper—and that of James I.

The coinage of Scotland during this period follows the same general lines as the English currency, but in many respects it likewise shows clear traces of French influence. Such influence is most apparent in matters belonging to art. We have said that the first coins with portraits are some groats of James IV. These pieces are noticeable from the fact that the type of bust does not resemble the type on any English contemporary coin. It is a three-quarter face to left. James V at first struck groats nearly resembling those of Henry VII's later coinage; that is to say, having a crowned bust to right. The most artistically beautiful among the Scottish coins belong to this reign and the early part of the succeeding one—the reign of Mary. Nothing can be more artistic than the bonnet pieces of James V, a gold coin in weight $88\frac{1}{2}$ grains, midway between the English half sovereign and the angel, and having on the obverse the bust of the king wearing a square cap or bonnet; except perhaps the ryals of the early years of Mary's reign. The same influences which were at work bringing about an immense extension of the English coinage, are traceable, though in a less degree, between the reigns of James IV and James VI. A large number of gold coins was issued during these reigns. James IV struck *St. Andrews, riders, and unicorns*, with the divisions of these pieces; James V *eccus* and *bonnet-pieces*; Mary *eccus* or crowns, *twenty-shilling pieces, lions, ryals, and ducats*, with the divisions of most of these coins. The same queen struck silver ryals, a much larger coin than had been issued by any of her predecessors. Her other silver coins were the two-third and third ryal, and the testoon and half testoon.

We have said that the Scotch monarchs went far beyond the English both in degrading the title and in debasing the material of their money. No professedly *billon* coins were ever issued from the English mint; the Scottish had long established a currency in this base metal standing between silver and copper.* Moreover the Scottish penny had long fallen in value far below that of the English penny. The kings of Scotland made from time to time efforts to establish a currency which should be exchangeable with that of the neighboring country, and we find orders taken for the making of certain special denominations of money designed to serve this end. In 1483, for example, it was ordered that a rose noble should be struck of the fineness

* Among these billon pieces the *bawbee* (corrupted from *bas pièce*, in Scottish French) was the longest remembered, and is the most worthy of notice. The name

and weight of the English rose noble, and groats of the value of the English groat. The first of these designs was never carried into effect, but in 1489 a groat of the desired standard was coined. We find that it was equal to fourteen-pence Scottish, so that the Scottish penny was between a quarter and a third of the English coin. When James VI came to the English throne, however, the Scottish penny had sunk to be one-twelfth of the English.

James I of England and VI of Scotland had to maintain a double currency. In fact, the coinages of the two realms were not brought into uniformity until the reign of Anne, when the complete union was effected. For Scotland James struck in gold the *twenty-pound piece*, the ducat, the lion noble, the thistle noble, and the rider, before his accession to the English throne; and in silver, the *sword dollar*, the *thistle dollar*, and the *noble*, and the divisional parts of most of these coins, as well as pieces of two, four, five, eight, ten, sixteen, twenty, thirty, and forty shillings, as well as several billion pieces. After his accession, his peculiarly Scottish coins were the sword and sceptre piece, and the thistle mark.

The English coins of James were the sovereign and the double or rose ryal. These were during his reign generally current for thirty shillings. The type of the ryal was that of the sovereigns of Henry VII. The half of this was the spur ryal, which at first followed the old type of the rose nobles or ryals, but afterwards showed on one side a lion supporting the English shield (quartering Scotland and France), on the reverse the spur, or sun, as on the rose nobles. The angel showed some variety of type from that of the previous reign. But the most distinctive coin of James I, and that which superseded all the others, was the *unite* or *broad*, a piece of twenty shillings, and designed to pass current in both countries. The type was at first a half figure holding sword and orb; subsequently a bust, either crowned or laureate. This last type prevailed, and earned for the piece the name *laurel*, while the motto *FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM UNAM* was the origin of its older name. The laurel wreath had never appeared upon the head of any previous English monarch upon his coins. As it is commonly seen upon the bust of the Roman emperors on their money, it was most likely adopted by James with the object of proclaiming his imperial rank as king of England, Scotland, and Ireland; for we find that he also, for the first time, adopted the title *Imperator* upon some of his medals.

It is noticeable that in the reign of James I, we for the first time have the values of the coins given upon them. His thirty, fifteen, ten, and five-shilling pieces in gold, and his shillings, sixpences, half groats and pennies are marked with numerals expressing their value. The custom was continued in the reign of Charles I, and during the Commonwealth.

The variety of coin denominations reaches, as has been said, its maximum under Elizabeth. From the introduction of the *unite* this number begins rapidly to decline, so that in the reign of Charles I it almost reached the same simplicity which it now has. A comparison might, in truth, be instituted between the respective coinages of the Tudor and the Stuart dynasties and their respective literatures. The greatest artistic excellence belongs to the coinage (as to the literature) of the first era, while that of the second era stands next to it, and superior to anything which was subsequently produced. In the second class we find a marked tendency toward simplicity and adaptability to the ordinary needs of life.

Thus the silver coinage of the Stuarts is practically the same as that which now exists, with the exception that James I did not strike the smaller pieces, and that Charles I, in the midst of the civil war, struck some large coins which were never afterwards reproduced. The crowns and half crowns of James I represent the king on horseback, the shillings the crowned bust of the king, the ordinary shield (now without any appearance of a cross) forming the reverse in each case.

Charles I's usual gold coinage is the broad, half broad, and crown. These pieces have the king's bust on the obverse, and on the reverse a shield. His silver coins of higher denominations were like those of his father, and the lower denominations follow the type of the shilling. After the outbreak of the civil war, Charles adopted for the

reverse of his coins, both in gold and silver, what is called the Declaration type, namely the legend RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR. (The Protestant Religion, the Laws of England, and the Liberty of Parliament), written in two lines across the field of the reverse. Of this type he struck some pieces of three pounds, as well as large silver coins worth twenty and ten shillings, made out of the plate which was brought by his adherents to the royal mints.

Charles I established mints at a great number of towns during the civil war. Altogether we have coins struck during his reign at the following places:—Aberystwith, Bristol, Chester, Cork, Dublin, Edinburgh, Exeter, London, Newark, Oxford, Weymouth, Worcester, York. Beside the regular coinage, there was during the civil war a large issue of *siege pieces* struck in towns or castles which were in a state of siege. These are of Beeston Castle, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Pontefract and Scarborough. Some of the Pontefract pieces may count as the earliest coins struck in the name of Charles II. The castle still held out after the death of Charles I. Accordingly the governor placed upon the siege pieces the legend CAROLUS SECUNDUS, or CAROL II, etc., and on the other side POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO.

In artistic merit the coinage of Charles I is only inferior to that of the earlier Tudor sovereigns. This king, whose taste in art is well known, employed upon his money several engravers of distinguished merit. Among these were Thomas Rawlings and Nicholas Briot. The latter had first been engaged at the French mint, and while there had invented several improved methods of striking coins; but finding no appreciation of his talents he came to England, and was at once employed by Charles. Rawlings was for a long time engraver at the Tower mint, and on the outbreak of the civil war he removed with the mint to Oxford. While there he executed the famous *Oxford Crown*. The coin, though it does not differ materially from the crowns of Charles I of the Declaration type, shows, behind the figure of the king on horseback, a view of the city of Oxford, in which the fortifications and some of the chief buildings, notably Magdalen tower, are very clearly portrayed.

NOTES ON THE STANDISH BARRY THREE PENCE.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS, JR., furnishes to the "Museum," some notes on the Standish Barry three-pence. The *Journal* for January, 1881, had an article on this piece, by Dr. Woodward, giving a brief account of Col. Barry, beyond what is mentioned below, with a cut, for the use of which we were indebted to Mr. S. S. Crosby, by whose kindness we again reproduce it. It will be seen that the coin bears the date

July 4, 1790, at which time Col. Barry was about 27 years old. In referring to this date, Mr. Phillips says:—

It cannot be ascertained that any special celebration was held on that date. According to *Scharf's Chronicles of Baltimore* (p. 247, edit. 1874), on the prospect of a war with France, in 1798, the "Sans Culotte" (a military organization) changed its name to that of "The Baltimore Independent Blues," and one Standish Barry was appointed lieutenant. In the Baltimore directories, from 1796 to 1824, the name of Standish Barry occurs as a clock and watchmaker, merchant, silversmith, grocer, sugar refiner, etc. There may have been several persons of that name.

In the collection of autographs of Mr. Robert C. Davis, of Philadelphia, there is a document dated January 27th, 1825, signed, "Standish Barry, Sheriff of Baltimore county." It is not possible to say whether this is the same person or not. In the Baltimore directory for 1867-8 the name of Standish Barry, currier, is found. The name seems to have been a rather common one in that locality, but it cannot be ascertained that any one of unusual prominence ever bore it. None of the Baltimore papers for the month of July, 1790, mentions any one of that name, or any special event

worthy of commemoration in a silver coin. It is supposed, therefore, that the piece is merely the result of Fourth of July patriotism. This token is exceedingly scarce, a good specimen being valued from \$25 upwards.

Dr. Woodward, in our article mentioned above, identifies the Lieutenant of the "Independent Blues," with the gentleman who struck this piece, and we should infer from his remarks that while Col. Barry may not have possessed "unusual prominence," he was a well known citizen.

ROMAN COINS FOUND IN CHINA.

THE telegraph reported early in December, 1885, a find of Roman coins, in the inland Province of Shansi, China; at first this statement was received with incredulity, but so far as we have seen, it has not been contradicted. An English newspaper has attempted in quite an interesting way to account plausibly for their presence in this distant region.

THE coins now reported to be discovered are said to be those of thirteen emperors, who flourished between the era of Tiberius and that of Aurelian. Now, Tiberius began to reign in the fourteenth year of the Christian era, whilst Aurelian fell by the hand of Mucapor two hundred and sixty-one years later. Undoubtedly in so long an interval there was abundance of time for many coins to be struck, and a great deal of hoarding to be done. In those miserable two centuries and a half, Rome and the Romans had to suffer the tyranny of Caligula, and Domitian, and Claudius, and Nero, and Galba, and Otho, and Vitellius, and to hope for better things under the comparatively decent rule of Vespasian, Titus, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius. Commodus, Pertinax, Caracalla, Elagabalus, and a dozen others all "flourished," little to the benefit of their people, in the space over which the Shansi "find" is reported to extend. Most of them struck coins and medals to gratify their vanity or to please the sycophants who surrounded them. But some of these historical memorials of men famous or infamous are either unknown or so rare that collectors will, no doubt, remain in a pleasing condition of suspense until the latest "discovery" assumes a more material form than it has done as yet. The chief difficulty which presents itself in accepting the news is that China is one of the regions to which the Roman arms never penetrated, and which in all likelihood no Roman of the period referred to ever saw. The traces of the great Italian conquerors appear in many unsuspected quarters. Coins carried by the Varangians as part of their pay, or by the amber traders as the price of their costly wares, often turn up in Scandinavia and Russia. In the lonely plains of Northern Africa the Arab stands in amaze at the fluted columns and deftly carved capitals which tell that Numidia and Mauritania were, in happier days, provinces of the empire. In Britain we cannot long lose sight of the people who taught us the rudiments of civilization. Their great walls, their sonorous tongue, and the remains of their sumptuous villas and manifold altars meet us at every turn, or strike the ear in the speech of our people. The ploughman turns up their graves as he drives his furrow, and the navvy is every now and again unearthing some graceful jar which contains the treasure hidden only too effectually from the eyes of the barbarian invader long ages ago. Even in the deserts of Asia, though there the material Roman did not reach, the Mongol hordes talk of Turkey as "Roum," and among the Berbers of Algeria and Morocco, Europe bears the name of this most wonderful of cities.

But China was never a Roman province. No Roman army ever touched its soil. Even the Roman geographers had but the dimmest notions of that portion of the country of which a Venetian of the Middle ages was the first to give us any accurate account. It is open to question whether Ptolemy referred to the Chinese when he speaks of the "Sinae," though evidently the writer who succeeded him, and who copied him, had no doubt as to the identity of the two. Strabo has something to say of the Sares, and the classic poets of the Augustan age continually refer to a country

which can be no other than China, though their ignorance is conveniently cloaked by the vague manner in which they place it somewhere to the east of Central Asia. Pliny and Mela become more circumstantial, and Ammianus Marcellinus is so evidently writing of what he had gained some light upon, that Lassen and Reinaud rather hastily conclude that he had obtained some information regarding the Great Wall. But there is no ground for believing that either the Romans or the Greeks—who had crossed Asia to India—had anything but a hazy idea of the position of the Chinese Empire. In the Armenian history it is called Zemia, and is characterized as noted for the production of silk, the opulence of the natives, and their love of peace above all the other nations of the earth. It is, therefore, sufficiently clear that though the actual acquaintance of the Romans with China was still as little as before, the geographers and historians of the empire were acquiring more knowledge of the subject. Nor is it altogether wonderful that they should do so. In the year 286—thirteen years after the death of Aurelian—Tiridates, a *protégé* of Diocletian, was invested with the sovereignty of Armenia, and proceeded forthwith to drive the Persians out of that province. Among the time-serving chiefs who flocked to his standard was Mamgo, "a Scythian," whose horde had, a few years before, encamped on the borders of the Chinese Empire. Thence, having incurred the displeasure of his master, Mamgo had fled to the banks of the Oxus, and implored the protection of the ferocious Sapor. The Emperor of China demanded the fugitive, and the Persian monarch only escaped a war with his powerful neighbor by sending his guest into the honorable exile where Tiridates found him. The Chinese Emperor who thus claimed a Roman ally as his subject was Vou-ti, the first sovereign of the seventh dynasty. His empire then extended so far beyond its present limits that he had habitual relations with Fergana, a province of Sogdiana. In those days the Chinese kept a garrison at Kashgar, which province in our own times has so often changed hands, and one of their generals, about the time of Trajan had marched as far west as the Caspian Sea. It is therefore quite likely that this exclusive people came in contact with the Romans, if indeed they did not, as has been affirmed on inconclusive evidence, receive an embassy from them during the reign of the Emperor Vou-ti.

Here at last we should seem to be getting upon the track of the Roman coins, always, of course, admitting that the find is a veritable one. Thirteen years after Aurelian's death the two great nations of the East and of the West came, in all likelihood, in contact with each other, either through friendly ambassadors, or by means of the intermediaries of the Persians. The latter people had naturally ample opportunities for obtaining specimens of the Roman coins, and, except on the supposition that the specimens found in the Province of Shansi—which is contiguous to that of Pe-che-lee, in which Pekin is situated—were collected as curiosities, it is hard to see how the purse of any private individual could contain specimens of the mintage of thirteen emperors, whose careers extended over two hundred and sixty years. The chances, therefore, are that they were sent as part of an ambassadorial gift, or carried eastward by some Mongol or Persian plunderer, who to his native avarice added something in the shape of enlightened curiosity. How they came to the place where they have been found it is scarcely worth speculating. In the turmoils of the Chinese Empire there have been a thousand opportunities for sack, theft, or mishap, any one of which would account for a box of barbarian money being buried until the too-long-delayed season for unearthing it might arrive to the robber or to the hoarder. To the dreamer fond of indulging in the strain of Sir Thomas Browne over the Roman burial urn, a pretty romance of love and war, or of commerce and murder, might be woven out of the wondering Chinaman digging up, eleven hundred years after they were buried, the gifts brought by the envoys of Diocletian to the court of the dread ruler of the East. Or, if this explanation is built on too frail an historical basis, we must not forget that, though the Romans were not themselves great traders, they did business with people who dealt with the uttermost ends of the earth, and exchanged commodities with merchants whose countries they scarcely knew even by name. The Carthaginians, and after their fall the Uticans, bore many a precious bale "across the Libyan brine," and many a Roman voluptuary looked to the Palmyran caravans which defiled in the

capital of Zenobia for the perfumes in which he steeped his locks. In the final disruption of the empire, wild tribesmen, who had dealings with tribesmen still wilder, poured in to share in the sack of the wealthy cities of Italy and Asia Minor, or to glut their vengeance for the cruelties and oppressions which they had endured at the hands of the mistress of the Western World. Hence, it need not be an inscrutable mystery — allowing that the coins were not sent in the manner which we have indicated as possible — for the hoard now disinterred in inner China to have in time reached its final destination.

THE SIAMESE PORCELAIN MONEY.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS, while on a visit to Copenhagen, examined the collection of Dr. Vilhelm Bergsoë, which is remarkably rich in this so called coinage, having hundreds of specimens, round, hexagonal, octagonal, etc. They bear various curious devices, dragons, birds, and other objects, having no counterparts in the heavens or the earth, and about nine hundred varieties are known. It seems that the bullet-money being unsuited to the requirements of the gambling table, of which the Siamese are especially fond, and which is (or was) encouraged by the government, permission was granted to their proprietors to use special counters of *porcelain*, glass or lead, of various shapes or inscriptions. These "rapidly became a favorite medium of exchange, and filled so well a long felt want of small money, that the circulation went much beyond its legal sphere." Counterfeiting, naturally, soon took place, and the currency was suppressed in 1871. The inscriptions give the name of the Hong, the value of the piece, some favorite motto or classical quotation, etc.

COPPER MONEY OF THE HAIDA INDIANS.

AMONG various tribes of Indians on the coast of British Columbia and Southern Alaska, particularly the Haida Indians of Queen Charlotte's Islands, a copperplate currency is used. These plates vary little in shape, but range in size from one and one-half inches to three feet in length. They are made of pure native copper, which is found on Copper River, near the junction of Alaska and British Columbia. A piece of the virgin metal is first heated and then hammered out, between two stones, until it is reduced to a plate of the required thinness, when it is cut into the conventional hatchet-head form. The majority of these pieces are ornamented with a T-shaped groove, which is formed in this wise: Some hard material (probably copper) made in the form of a T, is laid on a smooth stone. The sheet of copper is then heated, until soft enough to bend, and being laid over this T, is hammered until it takes the form of the T, being raised on one side and grooved on the other. Many of these coppers are painted or engraved with symbolical or totemic devices. One is illustrated in *The Museum*, which shows the outline of a specimen of about two feet in length, having raised ornamentation on the upper portion, made to represent an Indian basket. Specimens are found from five inches to two feet in length. The value varies according to the size, one of two feet long representing about \$500. Sixteen years ago one of these pieces was worth fifty native three-cornered blankets.

Of late years these Indians have purchased rolled sheet copper in Victoria, B. C., which they cut without difficulty into pieces to suit themselves, but the value of such pieces is not more than half of those which have been beaten into shape in the ancient manner. Occasionally they resort to a species of counterfeiting by purchasing the rolled copper and beating it on rough stones and then painting it to resemble the ancient money.

The wealth of a Haida Indian is estimated by the number of coppers he possesses. One old chief, a few years ago, owned twenty-five or thirty of the old Copper River

beaten ones, which he valued at several thousand dollars. When a wealthy Indian dies, it is customary to carve the number of coppers he accumulated during life on his mortuary column, and, in some instances, the pieces themselves are nailed to the grave-posts.

The above article is compiled from a contribution to the magazine mentioned, by Mr. James Deans. The reference to a T shaped groove in this money reminds the reader of the large metal plates of that form, occasionally mentioned in our pages, and which have been supposed to be of possible Aztec origin. It would be interesting to discover what connection, if any, existed between these coins.

THE MINT CABINET.

Editors of the Journal:

THE appropriation made annually for the increase of the Mint Cabinet, is a matter to which we trust the new Director of the Mint will give his attention and ask for a large increase. If we remember rightly, this appropriation is never over \$300. It ought to be greatly increased, and for many reasons. The Government does not possess a perfect set of its regular issues; not unfrequently a sale of importance takes place when the catalogue in describing some rare piece mentions as one of its attractions to the collector, the fact that the Mint Cabinet does not possess an impression. Then again the *lacunae* in the matter of pattern pieces, proofs of experimental dies and similar work are lamentable; and this suggests another matter, concerning which we shall have something to say in passing. As an instance, we mention lots 420 and 421 in the Chapmans' recent sale, two Half Dimes, 1859 and 1860, doubtless mules, but the motive for striking which is a mystery. The first of these has not the words United States of America; the other bears stars, and appears to have come from the San Francisco Mint. The catalogue says, "The Cabinet of the U. S. Mint does not contain either of these pieces." The pieces sold for \$10 each. In the same catalogue (lot 711) were three impressions in copper, of the Longacre patterns of 1859, '60 and '61 Double Eagles, concerning which it is stated "they are not in the Cabinet of the U. S. Mint." The set brought *sixty dollars* in the sale, or what would have been their face value, if struck in gold instead of copper! Now, assuming these statements to be correct, and we know of no reason to doubt them, such a state of things is simply disgraceful. Whose fault is it? There ought to be some one who should be responsible for this neglect, and who should be recompensed for it.

Now, several questions arise. What would it have cost the Government to have preserved one or more of each of these? What was their cost to the Mint compared with what they brought? What has the Government to show for its outlay? How did these specimens get into the market? *Who reaped the benefit?* No doubt it is altogether too late now to ascertain some of the answers to these questions, but they are somewhat suggestive; and another one, more interesting still to the purchaser of these pieces having a total intrinsic value of a dime or two, on which he paid such an enormous advance, is, what security has he that others may not turn up next week, if these got out, nobody knows how? Were we selfish or resentful, we should regret this latter deficiency less than the other, because the provisions of the United States authorities that incorporated Numismatic Societies shall have such patterns supplied them on certain conditions, have been more persistently and unreasonably—not merely ignored but *defied*, over and over again by the officials to whom applications from such societies have been made in the past. These requests have been simply pigeon-holed, or refused, for reasons better known to others than ourselves, but which can be readily surmised by one who observes the "fancy" prices such pieces realize, not merely in the instances cited above, but whenever by hook or crook, they get into an auction room. Had the rule been complied with, the Cabinets of the Boston,

the American (New York), and the Philadelphia Societies would have been far more complete and attractive than now, in this direction. We trust that the various societies who have the right to apply for and receive these pieces, will exercise it, and test the matter.

Aside from the issues of the Government, the Cabinet might properly contain the dies of the National Medals struck in France before the Mint was established, but which are, we are informed, still on the other side of the water. If they are our National property, as we believe they are, they should be in the possession of our own Government. Then, again, there are a number of medals which relate to our National history and our early Colonial days, struck abroad, but of which none are to be found in the Mint Cabinet, and one at least of which, we remember, was unknown to the Mint authorities until attention was called to it in the *Journal*; even then the existence of such a medal was doubted. We refer to the Diplomatic Medal, so called. The quiet composure with which the investigations made and the information given by the *Journal* were ignored and the credit assumed by others, was hardly less than sublime. The history of the dies of the Preble Medal is another case in point, showing how little value was formerly attached to the preservation of such early contributions to our Numismatic history. These dies, it will be remembered, were found "knocking about" the Navy Department, where they had long been used as paper weights. This was of course not the fault of the Curator of the Mint Cabinet, the formation of which was not begun till 1838. Dr. Patterson, then Director of the Mint, at once placed it under the intelligent supervision and watchful care of the late Mr. W. E. Dubois. Ten years ago it had acquired nearly seven thousand coins and medals. It is interesting to note that several of the most valuable pieces in this collection were rescued from the melting pot, or from old pieces sent for recoinage, by the careful scrutiny of Mr. Dubois,—among which we may mention the Brasher Doubloon, so-called, one of the very rarest of the early experimental pieces.

It is of course difficult to draw the line in forming such a collection, between what is necessary and desirable, and what is not. We do not desire to see an accumulation of miscellaneous pieces, medals, coins, tokens, etc., but we believe that everything pertaining to our national coinage should be carefully gathered and preserved, before it is too late: that the early Colonial and State issues, the so-called Washington pieces, the coinage struck abroad for any portion of what is now included in the National domain, the early Medals which relate to America,—French, English, Dutch, etc., should be regarded as absolute necessities. A good beginning has already been made in several of these directions, but the limited appropriation prevents a rapid growth, and one or two purchases of the greater rarities would leave but little in any one year for other additions. After these, a historic cabinet should be systematically gathered, showing the development of the numismatic art from the rude beginnings of the remotest times, through the period of the golden age of Grecian art, the decline and debasement of the Roman imperial mintage, the mediaeval issues, including some of the bracteates of Eastern Europe, the skeattae and stycae of the early Saxon kings, as well as the enormous silver pieces of Germany, the medals and coins of the *renaissance*, down to modern times, when mere mechanical skill in manipulation and labor-saving machinery have apparently displaced beauty and artistic taste, not only in our own Mint, but in those abroad as well. The curious coins of the Orient,—India, Siam, China, no less than the old Bactrian and other similar issues, which are but collateral branches of the genealogical line of descent or altogether independent developments of the art of minting, should have a place in sufficient quantity to be of value for study. We can hope for nothing like the magnificent collections of the British Museum for a long time to come, if ever; but a cabinet formed on the plan suggested, with more regard for systematic arrangement than for the special interest which may attach to any special coin, would be gathered with comparatively little labor, and ought to be accessible to our mint designers, as well as to others interested in such matters. Some parts of this plan have already been undertaken, but it will require more than \$300 per annum to carry it out.

CAXTON.

GREEK NAMES ON COINS.

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:

In the October number of the *Journal*, I notice some fair and rather complimentary criticism of the descriptions of the Greek coins in the collection of the late J. E. Bidwell, and of the orthography of four proper nouns, the correctness of which is questioned; on this point I would like to say a few words. The first, *Dioscurii* with final double i, is an error I have thoughtlessly followed for years, and am glad to be corrected; the second (that *Hygea* should contain an i after g) is not an error, as either is correct, for in Smith's Classical Dictionary three forms, *Hygiea*, *Hygea*, *Hygia*, are given; you say further, "Korinth for Corinth is neither Greek nor English, and rather forced, when Ptolemaeus instead of Ptolemaios passes;" in Korinth, I have simply employed the Greek K instead of the Roman C, commencing the word with the same letter as the original, which is in full, *Korinthos*, and the kappa is phonetically more correct. On all the coins of the city down to the latest period, the extremely ancient koppa is placed beneath the Pegasus on the reverse, which letter after the Archaic era was rendered by kappa; in Ptolemaeus, instead of the English form Ptolemy, which does not give the construction of the word, I have used the Greek form with the Latin ending, as in the above mentioned authority, and as has been employed by the authors of the important work now progressing, the Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. The numismatists of Europe are now using only the Greek names in speaking of Grecian deities and personages, and have entirely abandoned the Roman corruptions or equivalents, but many are employing the Latin terminations and the Roman names of places, which are anomalies that I hope will be abandoned. We should endeavor to give the exact rendering of the original language, avoiding the changes of other peoples; this will make it far easier for a person commencing the study, to recognize the coins by their legends from the descriptions in numismatic works. The Romans distorted many of the Greek words out of all semblance to the original, as, for instance, *Ulysses* for *Odusseus*, usually written, when used in English, *Odysseus*.

SAMUEL HUDSON CHAPMAN.

Philadelphia, 12 mo. 28, 1885.

We willingly print Mr. Chapman's note as to the spelling of some words in his late Catalogue. We are glad to observe that he agrees substantially with the *Journal*. *Dioscurii* he admits is wrong. It is as true that *Korinth* is neither Greek nor English, as it is that the Greek word *Korinthos* begins with kappa as he observes. We raise no objection to the Greek spelling if the compiler prefers it, and he would be perfectly right in using it, but let us have one or the other, and not a mixture of each: but how is K "phonetically more correct"? Is there any difference in the sound of C or K in this case? The old letter *Koppa* was probably nearer our Q than our K as an equivalent.

The same comment applies to the spelling of the Greek *Ptolemaios*. In describing English coins English names should be used. For Roman coinage the Latin names of persons, deities, etc., should be employed, and for Greek coins, by preference the original Greek words or names, represented as closely as possible by Roman letters; if not Greek, then English, for English readers, but *not* Latin, nor mongrel. What we object to in such a catalogue is the lack of uniformity, and the intermingling of Latin, Greek, and words which are neither Latin, Greek, nor English. The rule we approve is now generally followed by cataloguers here as well as abroad, as Mr. Chapman mentions, and he himself, if we are not mistaken, was one of the first to take so laudable a step, and should receive the thanks of all scholarly numismatists for so doing. Dr. Woodward, Mr. Frossard, Mr. Low, and our good friends the Chapmans, do not now speak of *Minerva* when *Pallas Athene* is meant; they say *Herakles* when they allude to the Greek demigod identified with the Roman Hercules, and so on; with Mr. Chapman's concluding words touching this matter we entirely agree.

It only remains to speak of Hygeia; we do not dispute the various spellings of "Hygeia" as given by Smith and quoted by Mr. C., nor did we say there was an *error* there; we suggested removing one i from *Dioscurii* and putting it into "Hygeia," which would have been more in accordance not only with the original Greek but the custom adopted in the catalogue under discussion. Hygeia may even be good English, but we doubt it. The i is used in most if not all the English derivatives from the Greek root—Hygiene, etc. The iota is found in the Greek obsolete root 'ΥΤΙΗΣ, in 'Υγεία, the Attic, and also in 'Υγείη, the corresponding Ionic form, of the name of the goddess, and in every Greek derivative from the word, we believe without an exception. The form without the iota after gamma, is "low Greek," and was never used in Attic: (see Pierson, Lobeck, or Porson). Speaking frankly, we think if Mr. Chapman had criticised us for not asking him to put in two i's instead of one, he would have had a stronger case against us. We appreciate thoroughly the care with which not only his catalogues but the later ones of all our dealers are prepared, especially in this very matter for which we have before complimented Mr. Chapman, recognizing it as a long step in advance, and we have no wish to make captious criticisms in any comments we may make upon them.

"DAREICS."

MR. JOHN NICHOLLS, in a volume of personal recollections, says: "I was informed by the late Warren Hastings, that while he was Governor-General of Bengal, he sent as a present to the directors of the East India Company 172 dareics, which had been found in an earthen pot on the bank of a river in the province of Benares. The dareic is a gold coin of the ancient Persian Emperor, Darius, and having on its reverse an archer.

"In allusion to this reverse, Agesilaus, King of Sparta, said that he had been driven out of Asia by 30,000 archers, by which expression he meant that he had been forced to relinquish his expedition by the efforts of those orators in the republics of Greece who had been bribed by Persian money. Perhaps the dareic is the most rare gold coin that has come down to us from ancient times. There is one in the British Museum, and, I believe, there is another in the collection of coins belonging to the King of France. I never heard of but one more, and I forget in whose collection it exists. Mr. Hastings told me that when he sent those dareics to the court of directors, he considered himself as making a most magnificent present to his masters that he might ever have it in his power to send them. Judge of his surprise when he found, on his arrival in England, that these dareics had all been sent to the melting-pot! I do not know the names of the directors of that year, but they were fortunate in not having been tried for this act by a jury of antiquarians."

TURKISH PAPER MONEY.

THE following item, in reference to Turkish Paper Money, we find in an exchange:—

IN the collection of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia is a set of Turkish paper money, which is known to be genuine, presented to the Society several years ago. They are particularly valuable, because bank notes are not now in circulation in that country, the Government having been obliged to stop their circulation some time ago, owing to many forgeries.

The reason assigned above appears plausible, and may to some extent be true, but an attempt to introduce paper money at Beirut, Syria, through the Ottoman Bank, was unsuccessful from lack of popular confidence in the credit of the Government. The merchants who received it passed it to their *employés*; but the latter went immediately to the bank to exchange it for solid money, which became such an annoyance that its issue was discontinued.

ANCIENT COINS FOUND IN THE EAST.

SOME time before the announcement of the find of Roman coins in China, referred to on another page, Dr. Morris, of La Grange, Ky., in a personal note to one of the Publishing Committee of the *Journal*, happened to mention the curious fact of similar finds in many places in the East India possessions of the British Government, as showing the extent of the influence of the old Roman imperial power, and quoted the statement of an English officer made twenty-five years or more ago, who said that quantities of early Roman coinage including gold, had been and continued to be found in the extreme East. On the banks of a river in Malabar, in the Deccan, the Southern Mahratta country, Cuddapoor, Nellore, and other places in Southern India, they had been exhumed "by the bushel." This is probably a strong statement, but the fact that these coins were found at such remote places seems undisputed, and the mere matter of quantity is of little consequence.

J. C.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 8. A monthly meeting was held this day. The President being absent, Mr. Crosby was chosen to take the chair. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Crosby made inquiry as to the number of dollars of 1804 of the various issues, and as to the differences between them. The Society adjourned at 4.30 P. M.

June 12. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, of a photograph of a medal presented to him by the Accademia Fisio-medico-Statistica of Milan, Italy. The Society adjourned at 4.20 P. M.

Oct. 9. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced various donations, viz. several medals from Mr. George H. Lovett of New York, a parcel of medals from Messrs. W. H. Warner & Brother of Philadelphia, and a single medal from Mr. C. B. Bovier of Westfield, Mass.; for all these the thanks of the Society were voted. The President showed a good specimen of the crown of the Commonwealth of England. The Society adjourned at 4.45 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

A REGULAR meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held at the Society's room, New York University Building, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1885, Vice-President Parish presiding. The Executive Committee presented their report, and recommended the election of James Minor Lincoln, Frank Temple Reamer, and Thomas Vincent Hall as *Resident Members*; Hon. Carlos Carranza, William Talbot Ready of London, and Patterson DuBois of Philadelphia as *Corresponding Members*; and Hon. James P. Kimball of Washington, D. C., as an *Honorary Member*. The death of Resident Member Lieut. Commander Henry H. Gorringe was announced. Various acceptances of membership were received.

The Curator reported a number of donations to his cabinets, among which was a fine collection of one hundred and forty-one pieces, Washington Medals, from President Parish. A letter was read from James Kirkwood, of Chefoo, China, accompanied by donations of Corean silver coins and a set of Corean and Japanese Postage Stamps; a gift was also received for the Library, from A. J. Boucher, of Montreal, of a book

entitled "Reglement de la Confrérie de l'Adoration perpetuelle du S. Sacrement et de la Bonne Mort." This book is the first issued in Montreal, where it was printed in 1776 by M. Fleury Masphlet, a learned French printer, who came to Montreal from Philadelphia the same year, and who, with one C. Berger, established the first printing office in that city. The special thanks of the Society were voted to Messrs. Kirkwood and Boucher for their valuable donations.

Mr. Douglass exhibited a number of specimens from his cabinets, of objects of stone, etc., including an Indian tubular pipe, of greenstone, from Ashland, Kentucky; arrow points and other small objects of extremely fine workmanship, found at Camp Thomas, Arizona; a banner stone of granite from Kentucky; several cards of selected specimens of arrow heads made of chalcedony from the west coast of Florida; a pipe bowl of sandstone, representing a human head with ear ornaments and queue, dug up near Coolville, Ohio, and other objects of a similar character; also a gold gorget $2\frac{1}{2}$ in long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, found near Fort Bassinger, Florida, composed of gold, silver, and copper. It is supposed to have been made from gold from the Peruvian images brought to Florida by the Spaniards. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Douglass for his interesting and instructive exhibit.

These minutes being approved, on motion adjourned.

Wm. POILLON, *Secretary.*

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A STATED meeting of the Society was held on the evening of December 3, 1885, President Brinton in the chair. Mr. John R. Baker read by appointment a paper entitled "Minute Lore—A Pack of Cards," in which he adverted to the origin of playing-cards as having taken place in the remote East, and traced the manner in which they were carried into the various countries of the West, and in the course of the address he exhibited a pack of cards, such as were introduced into Europe in the fifteenth century, and explained the significance of their various symbolical devices. Mr. Baker also exhibited several other interesting packs of ancient cards. A communication was read in reference to Chinese playing-cards, stating that the devices on those used by the Cantonese illustrate one of their historical romances. A communication was read in reference to the theory of Mr. J. P. McLean, employed by the Bureau of Ethnology, that the Great Serpent Mound, of Adams County, Ohio, which has recently been examined by him, is very likely not a serpent at all, but only the exaggerated tail of the rude representation of a lizard. The President stated that he had visited and carefully examined the Great Serpent Mound about a year ago. In view of the results of his investigations, he could not agree with Mr. McLean's opinion. The sinuous portion is clearly the body of a serpent, not the exaggerated tail of a reptile; no example of an equally disproportionate member can be quoted from the emblematic mounds of Wisconsin. The portions alleged to represent the body and head bear only a forced analogy to any reptilian form. Mr. Phillips read a communication in reference to the coinage of Pahang, a small State in the Malay peninsula, where, although gold nuggets abound, the medium of exchange is a tin coinage, somewhat like an old-fashioned inkstand.

The Curator of Antiquities announced the discovery of some alleged amber beads in Indian graves in Lancaster County, by Professor Hiller of Conestoga, this being, if correct, the first find of amber beads in the United States. The President stated that true amber had been found in Mexico. A large funeral urn and an urn about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, from the Huhnen-Graben, of Northeastern Prussia, were exhibited, together with some fragments of bone which were found in the larger urn. Mr. Barber exhibited a circular piece of pasteboard issued as currency by the city of Leyden in 1574, during the celebrated siege by the Spaniards.

This being the evening appointed for the election of officers, the following were chosen to serve for the year 1886: *President*, Daniel G. Brinton, M. D.; *Vice-Presidents*, Edwin W. Lehman, Lewis A. Scott, John R. Baker; *Corresponding Secretary*

and Treasurer, Henry Phillips, Jr.; *Recording Secretary*, Stewart Culin; *Historiographer*, Charles Henry Hart; *Curator of Numismatics*, Robert Coulton Davis; *Curator of Antiquities*, Edwin Atlee Barber; *Librarian*, Thomas Heckley.

NEW CANADIAN COINS.

From the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal.

NEW coins or varieties, heretofore unknown, are always coming to light, and collectors of any special series must needs be constantly on the alert to keep their collections in their chosen departments abreast of the times. Even in the oldest and best worked series something new or a change in the order of classification is often accidentally discovered. We need not fear then that the ground of numismatic research is anything like exhausted. Nay, rather in some directions it is hardly broken. In the Canadian department a number of novelties have made their appearance during the past year, and some things more ancient have come under my notice. These I shall from time to time enumerate as I may have space and opportunity.

THE BLAKELY TOKEN.

The first that I shall mention is a token that a little over a year ago was found circulating to a limited extent in some of the Nova Scotian outports. It was only six months since, that a Nova Scotian collector called my attention to the coin, which may thus be described:—

Obv. Ex. 1882. A banded female head, to the left, surrounded with thirteen stars; on the band is the word LIBERTY.

Rev. BLAKELY & CO^S | GREAT DRY | SALT GOODS | WAREHOUSE | HALIFAX -N. S- | CO^R GRANVILLE AND DUKE ST. Brass. Size 27 m.

Blakely & Co. were a retail branch of the wholesale dry goods firm of Davidson & Craighton which failed towards the beginning of 1883. These tokens were issued as advertisement cards, but why the word "salt" should appear thereon I am at a loss to know, except that it may have got there by mistake. The expression Dry Goods or Drapery warehouse as it is known in Great Britain, we can understand, but "Dry Salt goods" is a new term.* The appearance of the head of Liberty, similar to that on the old copper cent issued from the United States Mint previous to 1857, and to the present gold coinage, would lead us to infer that the token was struck in New York with a stock die, in imitation of a ten-dollar gold piece for obverse. The coins must have been smuggled into the Province, or there may be much looseness in the management of the Halifax custom-house to permit their importation, as the law against their issue is very strict. This coin may prove a fruitful subject for discussion to American numismatists of the future. Such questions may be argued as "Did Nova Scotia form one of the United States in 1882," or "Was there a strong desire of the people of that Province for annexation," or the argument might be that the independence feeling ran high in the Province in those times; whereas, the token was only an advertising card struck from a stock die (that is, one ready made) for the sake of cheapness.

THE NICKLAUS TOKEN.

Another coin lately coming under my notice, is the Nicklaus token, issued at Berlin. I am unable to give any account of its issue or of its rarity, as the only specimen known to me is in the possession of the Rev. J. M. Goodwillie, of Newmarket, Ont. The design of the coin is simple lettering.

Obv. NICKLAUS HOTEL | BERLIN | ONT.

Rev. GOOD FOR | 5 CENTS. Copper. Size 19 m.

Many of the Hotel keepers in the United States use such tokens in giving change over the bar, to induce customers to return. This is the only one, with the

* Can this have any reference to the English term Drysalter, a dealer in drugs, dye stuffs and chemicals generally? If this formed a part of their business, such a word would not be out of place. ED. Four.

exception of some indented specimens, issued in Canada. It was probably struck in New York.

THE CENT OF 1884.

In January of 1884, an order was sent by the Canadian Government to the Royal Mint for 2,500,000 cents, the issue of 1882 having all been put into circulation. The repairs and additions to the Mint, that had been going on for the past two years, having been complete, this coinage was struck there. Hence we find the II, the mark of Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham Mint, wanting. Many specimens are not so well struck up as those by the Messrs. Heaton.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NEW BOOKS ON NUMISMATICS.

MR. CHARLES VON ERNST, of Vienna, has just published a well-arranged and valuable work on coins, medals and tokens relating to mines and mining, illustrated with sixty-two handsome reproductions of pieces referred to in the text, of which there are described in all one hundred and fifteen. Another interesting work has also appeared from the pen of Leo F. Kuncze, O.S.B., Professor in Martinsberg, near Raab, in Ungarn, on the subject of Consecration Money.

WATERLOO MEDAL.

MR. ISAAC MYER of Philadelphia has privately published a few copies of an essay on the Waterloo Medal of Pistrucci, which he read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of that city some years ago. The volume is handsomely printed, and contains some very fine illustrations.

THE PLACE OF OVID'S EXILE.

THROUGH coins of Kustendje, twenty of which have been presented lately to the city of Rome by Mr. Bruto Amante, it has been discovered that the town was once called Tomi, and is the place where the poet Ovid found exile from Rome so bitter. They were discovered by Mr. Remus Opreanu, and bear on one side a winged figure of Jupiter, with the legend, "*Metropolis Ponton Tomeos*," and on the other a portrait of a Roman emperor. Gordian, Caracalla, Geta Autocrator, Maximin, and Constantine the Great are recorded on these pieces.

COIN SALES.

W. E. WOODWARD'S SALES.

SALE No. Seventy-eight, as mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*, occurred at the rooms of Bangs & Co., New York, Sept. 15, 16, 17; this, like the last, was mainly from the collection of Mr. J. Colvin Randall, and included the remainder of his finest specimens, a selection second only to the preceding. We quote a few prices. *Dollars*.—1794, from the Wight Collection, \$45.50; '97, very fine, 11.50; 1836, fair, 6.10; '54, fine, 5.10; '78, Standard, Morgan's original design, 5.10. *Half Dollars*.—1794, 8.25; '95, uncirculated, 5.25; '97, very good, 30. *Quarter Dollars*.—1807, extremely fine, 9; '22, very fine, 4.60; '53, without arrow points, 10.50. *Half Dime*.—1794, splendid, uncir., 5.90. Gold coins, though sold for less than the average rates at the Randall Sale, brought excellent prices, especially the rarer pieces. *Eagles*.—1797, very fine, 29.50; '98, 31; another variety, 25.75. *Half Eagles*.—1795, rev. large eagle, 35; '97, fifteen stars, 49. *Quarter Eagles*.—1796, without stars, 14; '96, with stars, extra f., 40; 1806, five stars facing, 18. Gold proof set, 1883, 43.50. Proof sets, as has been remarked in our accounts of all recent sales, sold at low figures, but at better prices than have lately prevailed. Minor proof sets as usual sold very high. The Cents were of trifling importance, but the few that were noticeable for quality brought large prices. An uncirculated 1827, 5; '28, same condition, 12; '32, unc., 4.75; another, at the same price. The uncirculated red Cents in the 40's and 50's brought large prices. Some Political Tokens and a number of rare Store Cards sold fairly well, as did a variety of ancient Greek and Roman coins. Foreign copper coins, many thousands of which were offered, of most ordinary description, went off at low figures; on the other hand, a few Canadian pieces including a variety of *Communicants' Tokens*, brought prices running from 2.30 to 8. *Vexator Canadensis*, 2.50, more than double its fair value. The sale was on the whole a marked success, fully maintaining the reputation of the series in its results.

Sale Seventy-nine, Sept. 18, comprised a collection of Curios, Early American Paper Money, Postage and Revenue Stamps, and a variety of Mexican and Oriental specimens; the collection was the property of Harlow E. Woodward, and the most noticeable feature was the excellent prices realized for early United States Envelopes.

Sale Eighty. This like Seventy-seven and Seventy-eight was in a great measure made up from the collection and the stock of Mr. Randall, supplementing the fine collection of Mr. A. W. Matthews of Lowell; we note a few prices only. A fine collection of copperheads made by Mr. Levick was announced for the sale, but just before it took place U. S. detectives swooped down on the Boston dealers and went through their stocks, appropriating whatever they seemed to prefer, and stating that the trade in these tokens was illegal, and rendered them liable to seizure; under these circumstances Mr. Woodward thought it proper to withdraw from sale this whole department. Many orders were received, and had the sale taken place, these interesting pieces would all have brought unusual prices. The American Silver Series showed a moderate falling off in prices, but it must be borne in mind that this being the third gleaning of the Randall stock, though of high quality, was not equal to the two preceding sales from the same. The Dollar of 1836 sold for \$7.80; '39, perforation filled, 18; '54, very fine, 3.60; '55, very fine, struck proof, 5.50; another, nearly as fine, 3. Half Dollar of 1797, considerably rubbed, 19; 1802, very fine, 7.50. *Quarter Dollars.*—1796, v. fine, 6; 1807, one of the best, 5; '53, no arrow heads, 7. *Dimes.*—1796, fine, 2.70; '68, fine, 3.20; 1800, v. f., 5; '02, barely cir., 7.60; '04, v. good, 5. *Half Dimes.*—1794, proof, 9.10; '66, brilliant, 19; '97, fifteen stars, 5; do., sixteen stars, 8; 1802, fair, 40; '05, brilliant, unc., 26. *Three Cent pieces.*—1804 to 1873, 45c. to \$1, average say 70c. The gold coins, of which the collection comprised a good assortment, sold well. *Eagles.*—10 to 36 each. *Half Eagles.*—5.50 to 9, the latter amount was paid for the old type of 1834. Quarter Eagles, from 3 to 40.50, the last price was paid for Mr. Randall's 1797, believed to be the finest existing example. Several ancient Greek and Roman pieces sold at good prices. A Double Ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, 10; Memorial of Nicolas d'Flue, a Swiss hermit and patriot, 11. American proof sets brought about the usual recent rates: 1857, 26; '58, 26.50; '64, 10.25; '78, 5. A large assortment of lots, catalogued as for dealers, consisting of minor coins and Cents and Half Cents, sold at an average far above any similar selections that have been offered; they were from Mr. Randall's stock, and of very superior quality. Washington pieces realized better prices than in some previous sales, a 1792 Cent, 32.50. Colonial and Early American brought fair prices: the Carolina Elephant piece of 1694, 24. A selection of the Dutch American Revolutionary Medals brought prices far below their former figures, but still considerably above what any have sold for, for some time past. An original medal of Charles Carroll of Carrollton was practically given away at 17.50. Some Canadian medals as usual sold high. We have no space for other quotations, but prices were well maintained throughout, especially for siege coins and large silver pieces.

Mr. Woodward announces for his Eighty-first Sale, a Library rich especially in Numismatics and Archaeology, together with a number of the rarest Early New England books, comprising Increase Mather's, Church's and Penhallow's Histories of the Indian Wars. Catalogues of this intensely interesting collection will be forwarded on application to Messrs Bangs & Co., or to Mr. W. Several other interesting sales are projected, but the work is not sufficiently advanced to announce the precise date when they may be expected. No. Eighty-two will comprise Coins and Medals; Eighty-three Archaeological and Ethnological, and Eighty-four Stamps, Curios, and objects of Natural History, etc. All these will be duly announced in season, and catalogues forwarded to collectors.

CHAPMANS' SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman sold in Philadelphia on the 15th and 16th ultimo, the collections of E. T. Wright, of the late C. R. Walker, and of another deceased collector. To these were added some fine pieces purchased by one of the Messrs. Chapman, while abroad last summer. The catalogue included some fine and interesting Ancient Greek and Roman pieces, with the usual variety of foreign and American coins and medals; there were 1264 lots, 59 pages, and the proceeds were about \$2700. Among the prices received we quote the following: Tetradrachm of Carthage (B. C. 350), Punic inscription, very rare and fine, said to surpass those in British Museum, etc., 36; a very rare tetradrachm of Myrina, Aeolis (B. C. 190 to 100), extra fine and r. 22; Tetradrachm of Alexander IV (B. C. 316 to 311,) v. fine and r. 21; gold Octodrachm of Atsinoe II, of Egypt, very f. and extra r. 10.50; Tetradrachm of Nicomedes II of Bithynia, 15.25. "Gloriam Regni," five sous, v. fine and r. 20.50; Wood Shilling, 1723, silver, exc. rare, perforated, 10; some of the Franco-American Colonial jetons in copper sold well. Quarter eagle of 1796 without stars, v. f. 14.25; 50-Kran piece in gold, Siamese, size 18, and thick, v. f. and r. 16.25; Dollars, 1794, v. g. but plugged, 17; 1836, almost proof, 7.60; '38 br. pr., v. r. seldom offered, 62; '39 do. 36; '51, do. 50; '52 do. 50.50; '54, do. 20; '55, do. 17.25; '56 do. 14. Some of the Quarter Dollars brought excellent prices, 1796, v. f. and sharp, 12; 1823 over '22, as all are, and "of extreme rarity, probably not more than ten known, if that many," cost 55 some years ago, sold for 52.50. Dime of 1796, ex. f. cracked die, 9.25; '97, sixteen stars, ex. rare so fine, 12.25; the muled Half Dimes, lots 420, and 421, mentioned in an article by a correspondent on a previous page, limited to 10 each, were knocked down at that figure. Cent. Chain, 1793, obv. ex. f., rev. good, 19; 1823 perf. date, 10.60; Half Cent, 1852, bright red proof, 5.10; Quebec token, dies by Pingo (M. 125), silver proof and v. r., 7.60; Pattern Half Dollar, of 1839, silver, br. pr., only about seven known (bears head of Liberty to r. 13 stars in field, rev. eagle with olive branch and 3 arrows in talons, etc., milled edge, 30; three double eagle patterns in copper by Longacre, sold for 20 each). Fine impression of Pavilion of Edward the Black Prince, 1376, ex. r. gold, size 20, 32.25; Three-pound Piece of Charles I, gold, superb specimen, and ex. r. 121.50. A medal by Bovy of Major F. W. Matteson, bronze proof, thought to be unique, 21.50. Medal of James Stuart Duke of York and Albany (See *Journal*, Jan. 1883, p. 61), in proof cond. and v. r., 6.25. We hope the Mint Cabinet bought this, as they certainly should own one. There were many other attractive pieces which realized good prices, and some valuable numismatic books which we should be glad to particularize, had we room. Stan. V. Henkels & Co. were the auctioneers, and the Messrs.

Chapman prepared the Catalogue. The attendance on the sale was quite gratifying. Several of the New York dealers were represented in person, as well as buyers from distant points, and altogether the results must have been well pleasing to those most interested.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

OCT. 16th, Messrs. Geo. Leavitt & Co. sold the collection of the Hon. Geo. M. Parsons, of Columbus, O., which was especially rich in Franco-American jetons, Colonials, and early American medals. It included also a number of rare foreign silver coins of large denominations, a very rare *quarter crown* "Gloriam Regni," of which Mr. Frossard says no impression is contained in the French National Cabinet. This was limited at a starting bid of \$325. The catalogue, 32 pages, prepared by Mr. Frossard, contained 508 lots. The sale was very successful. We should like to quote prices of this very attractive sale, but must forbear for lack of room. We believe a few priced catalogues on thick paper can still be obtained of Mr. Frossard.

PAST AND COMING SALES.

SEVERAL other sales, some of which had more than usual interest, have taken place in the last quarter, but we must content ourselves with merely mentioning them. Mr. H. G. Sampson sold the Wiswell collection, about 1600 lots, extending over three days near the close of October. Mr. Haseltine, Mr. H. P. Smith, and Mr. Steigerwalt also held sales of less extensive collections early in the quarter, and last month Mr. Proskey catalogued a cabinet of Confederate money, etc., with a few coins, for a sale at Bangs & Co. Mr. Frossard has a Bric-a-Brac sale announced, to occur this month, to be followed by a Coin sale. Mr. Low has in press a Catalogue of a Coin sale, having disposed of the Kingsford Collection as a whole.

EDITORIAL.

MR. LOW has compiled, and Messrs. Marvin & Son have published a neat pamphlet, showing the degrees of rarity, metals and places of striking of Papal coins.

IN a recent catalogue, Mr. Lyman H. Low of New York, says of the Dollar of 1804, "No authentic originals known." It is to be hoped that he will put in print his reasons for this positive statement, which certainly implies failure to use dies after their preparation. The pages of the *Journal* are open to him.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death of SAMUEL BIRCH, LL. D., a member of the British Society of Antiquaries, and for about twenty-five years keeper of the collection of Oriental, Mediaeval and British Antiquities in the British Museum. He had been connected with that institution for fifty years in various capacities, and his archaeological attainments, and especially his Oriental scholarship, had been widely recognized both in Europe and America.

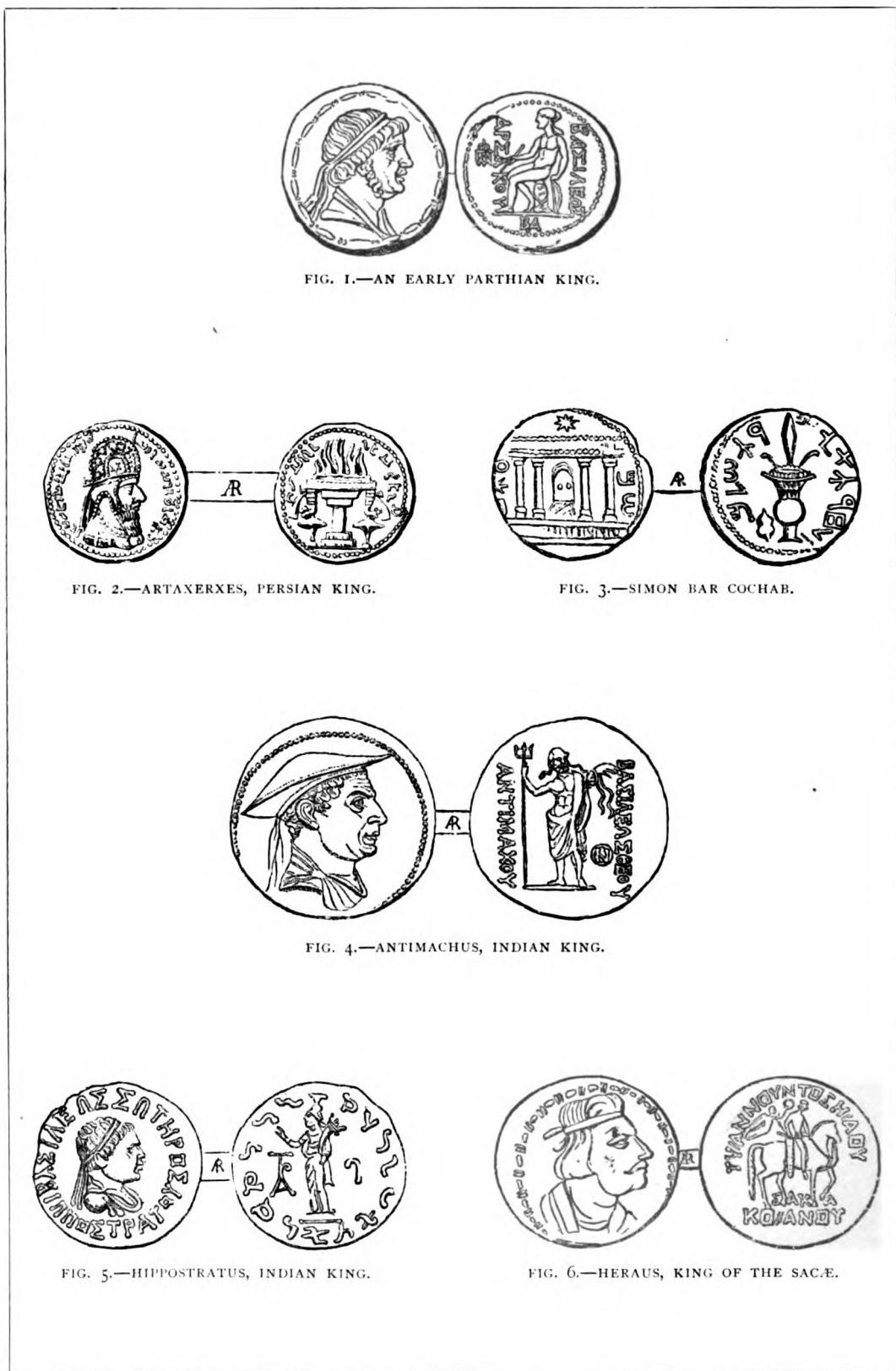
THE members of the Legislature of Maine, past and present, are to hold a reunion shortly, and are to have a medal struck in honor of the occasion. It is to be in the form of a shield, of white metal and nickel plated, and about the size of a silver dollar. On the obverse is to be the coat-of-arms of the State, on the left of which WILLIAM KING, GOVERNOR, 1820; on the right, FREDERICK ROBIE, GOVERNOR, 1886; surmounting the arms is the word PROSPERITY. The reverse will bear on the field no device but the inscription, A MEMENTO OF THE FIRST REUNION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE, HELD AT AUGUSTA, JANUARY, 1866. These medals will be worn with distinguishing ribbons of three colors—red for the executive ex-officers, white for ex-senators, and blue for ex-representatives.

CURRENCY.

WHEN you see a counterfeit coin on the sidewalk pick it up. You are liable to arrest if you try to pass it.

MRS. COYNE has sued a man in Youngstown for damages for breach of promise. He didn't want Coyne, but she does.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle*.

"ONE of the dollars is a counterfeit, ma'am." "How can you tell?" "Simply by sounding. Just tap it and hear how clear the genuine sounds. That's tenor. Notice when I tap the other one. That's base."



ORIENTAL COINS.

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THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789 ILLUSTRATED BY COINS
AND MEDALS OF THE PERIOD.

BY GEORGE M. PARSONS.

MEDALS, statues, and monuments are employed to preserve in an artistic form the memory of important events and of worthy men, and in this manner they become valuable historical records. In many instances, however, the coins of a country are more expressive than any other records of their time. The capture of Jerusalem is commemorated by the Arch of Titus at Rome, where there is shown in bold relief the triumphal march of the Roman soldiers, who bear aloft the seven-branched candlesticks, the table of shewbread, and the trumpets of jubilee; but the deep humiliation of the conquered nation is more strongly depicted on a coin of Vespasian, on the obverse of which a female in chains, standing under a palm tree, represents "JUDEA DEVICTA" (Judea conquered), while on the reverse is that abomination of the Jewish people, a sow and her farrow.

The history of the French Revolution of 1789 is well shown on its coins. They are not numerous, but the successive steps in the change of political organization and of the deep and abiding feeling of hostility to the old *régime* which made that change as well permanent as possible, are all shown by significant devices and inscriptions which need not be misunderstood. Mme. de Stael, in her history of the French Revolution, says that "it had been in course of preparation for ages." To be more explicit, it may be said, that while it was the end, it was also the legitimate result of the feudal system. Under this system, as it finally assumed shape in France, society was composed of three orders, the Clergy, the Nobles, and the mass of the People, known as the Third Estate. The land was held by the nobles by grants from the king, on condition of military service and counsel and assistance. The clergy obtained their property partly by grant from the king, and partly by methods of acquisition peculiar to themselves. They were finally the equals of the nobles in wealth, in power, and in privileges.

The great military chiefs held extensive districts, and they were dukes and counts ruling over provinces; they granted to others under them estates of varying extent, which the recipient held as the vassal of the giver. The obligation which grew out of the relation of chief and vassal was a mutual

one,—the former while receiving service from his vassal, was bound to protect him. In times of internal disorder, which always occurred when the king was weak, the only protection to those who did not choose a predatory life, was to be found in becoming the vassal or subject of a chief whose warlike habits made him strong. Under the shadow of his stronghold the helpless found shelter. In return for protection, they cultivated the lands of their chief, and made its products available for the subsistence of himself and his military retainers, and sometimes swelled his muster in the field. It is doubtful which was the more onerous obligation, that of service or protection. It is said that there were periods when the chief stabled his horses in the hall of his castle, while he and his company lay by their side, both horse and rider armed for the emergency of sudden conflict.

It is very evident that when land was granted for cultivation by him who was able to protect it, the grant was upon conditions imposed by himself; in like manner, when protection was sought by those who were defenceless, the condition would in the end be most favorable to him who carried the sword. Numerous privileges naturally fell to the lot of the class which protected society, but unfortunately for society the greater part of the privileges remained after the need of protection had passed away. These privileges were so numerous that in many instances some of them must be given up, or the soil remain uncultivated.

The owner of the land granted, could in some cases call upon its occupants to cultivate his own lands, sow, and harvest, and store the grain without compensation. The occupants could not pasture their fields after the harvests; that was the privilege of the seigneur. They were subject to render the *corvées* frequently during the year; that is, so many days' labor in the week. Children did not succeed to their parents unless they lived with the parents; in case of their absence the seigneur was the heir; in case of succession, he was entitled to an amount equal to a year's revenue of the property which descended. He had the right of sending his horses under guard to feed in the pastures of his tenants; he had the right of selling his wine to the exclusion of all others during the first thirty or forty days after the vintage; every one must grind at his mill, use his wine-press, and bake in his oven; he alone could maintain the dovecote, and the doves could feed without restraint upon the grain fields which lay around their habitation.

The chase of the wild boar and the stag and the shooting of partridges were favorite occupations, and in districts in which they were pursued, everything was sacrificed to the maintaining of the facilities of the chase and the rearing and the protection of the game. It was not permitted to enclose cultivated fields, lest the range of the wild boar and of the deer should be restricted. It was also forbidden to mow hay at the proper season, lest the eggs of the partridge should be destroyed, or to hoe and weed the growing crops, lest the young birds should be disturbed, or to remove the stubble, lest the old ones should be deprived of shelter. These and numerous privileges were not all enjoyed by all the proprietors, but enough are mentioned to indicate the character of the disabilities under which the cultivators of the soil labored, whether they held it under a lay or clerical proprietor. One burden was however general, the *corvée*, the day's labor which the tenant was obliged to give to the owner of the fief.

To add to the burdens of these feudal privileges, the clergy and nobles paid no taxes; these were collected from the third estate, and among them was the *taille* or personal tax, which no one escaped. If the day laborer had no property, it was collected from his wages, which his employer was bound to withhold until the tax was paid. In default of this mode of payment his person was seized. Such was the condition which society finally assumed, and which endured for centuries.

The clergy and the nobles constituted the two estates of the realm, whose representatives were summoned by the king for advice and assistance in affairs of state. During the reign of Philip IV, who died in 1314, deputies from the cities were admitted as representatives of the Third Estate; they had, however, no influence. The Estates General, as thus constituted, met for the last time before the Revolution, in 1614. At that meeting a deputy of the Third Estate declared that "the three orders ought to be considered as three brothers, of whom the Third Estate was the youngest." The reply from the nobles was that "the Third Estate had no title to this fraternity, being neither of the same blood nor of equal virtue." A number of measures were proposed at this meeting of a character to oppress and mortify the Third Estate, but this one incident will illustrate the standing it had in the country.

Long before the date of this memorable meeting, there was a period of disorder under the rule of the successors of Charlemagne, during which the control of society fell mainly into the hands of the great feudal lords. Between them there was no more cohesion than is to be found between marbles in a bag. Each one existed for himself alone, and worked only for his own increase of power and of territorial possessions. There was a nominal acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the king on the part of the lords, but they, within their respective provinces, were the real rulers of the country. At one time the recognized sovereignty of the king extended only over an area about equal to that of nine of the present departments of France, in which lay the cities of Paris, Orleans, Amiens, and several others of less importance. The rest of the country that was not held by the king of England, was possessed by numerous ambitious and powerful vassals.

Gradually the possessions of the crown were recovered, and its sovereignty re-established over the whole country. The latter was definitely accomplished by depriving the nobility of its power. This work was begun by Richelieu, the minister of Louis XIII, and was fully completed by Mazarin during the reign of Louis XIV. The final struggle occurred during the internal contests of the Fronde. When they ended, the subjugation of the nobles was complete. When, on the death of Mazarin, in 1661, Louis XIV took the management of affairs into his own hand, he was in fact sovereign of France.

Louis XIV was the absolute ruler of the State, and he administered its affairs with great *éclat*. He carried on wars on a large scale; he made France a power in Europe, and for awhile he was the arbiter of European policy; he promoted colonial enterprise; he built numerous costly palaces, and decorated and furnished them on a magnificent scale; he encouraged literature and many arts. Richelieu had founded the French Academy in 1635; it was favored by Louis XIV, and in 1694, during the reign of this monarch, it devoted itself to the improvement of the French language, which

soon reached such a degree of perfection in point of purity, precision and elegance, that it became the language of diplomacy and of science throughout Europe. During this reign the literature of France attained a degree of excellence which never has been surpassed. The canons of good taste in writing and in speaking, which were then established, now prevail, and the authors of that period have the same standing in French literature as the best writers of English have in the literature of that language.

The king established a splendid court, where manners were elegant, but where character was gross and habits dissolute. In the routine of his daily life he attended the celebration of mass, but he was bigoted to an extreme degree. Under the influence of Madame de Maintenon (whom he had privately married), and her Jesuit advisers, he revoked the Act of Toleration published by Henry IV, known as the Edict of Nantes, and practised a merciless persecution of the Protestants, the result of which was the expulsion from the country of three quarters of a million of Protestants, who were among the most industrious population of France. When Tellier, the chancellor, who had been the confessor of the king, had signed the decree of revocation, he exclaimed with rapture, in the language used by Simeon as he took the infant Jesus into his arms, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Doubtless the chancellor was sincere, but it is a sad commentary on the age that such a blessing should have been invoked by the chief officer of the kingdom for such an act.

The absolute power and authority exercised by the king, arose from the fact that there was no constitution which defined and limited his power; there was no restraint upon his use of the revenue of the government; there was neither freedom of the press nor liberty of speech, nor guaranty of personal liberty. The king imprisoned offenders against the state without trial, and kept them in confinement at his pleasure. *The lettre de cachet*, the order for imprisonment, and the Bastile, an old fortress in Paris, the common place of confinement, have become famous in history as symbols of despotism of the most merciless character.

The wars which were carried on, the expensive palaces which were built and furnished, the large gifts to his favorites, the extensive establishments maintained for the benefit of his numerous children and their children, the gay and luxurious life led by him and his numerous court, required a heavy outlay of money which could only be raised by taxation. The taxes which it was necessary to impose were an addition to the feudal burdens which have been already enumerated. They were collected as heretofore, solely from the property of the Third Estate. For there is this astounding fact, that since the period in which society was saved from utter disorder by the man of arms, who spent his days in fighting and his nights in watching, the political rights of the Third Estate had not been in the slightest degree enlarged, save in the barren gift of a limited representation at the meeting of Estates General, which had been called together for the last time in 1614.

The distress produced among the lower classes of the rural population, and the corresponding classes in the cities, by the heavy taxation, much aggravated by an oppressive mode of collection, was increased by an edict, which Voltaire has said was in force for a hundred years. For fear that in seasons of a total or partial failure of the harvest, the country might be forced

to buy from foreign countries the means of subsistence, all exportation of grain was prohibited, and the accumulation of it in large quantities was also prohibited. In addition to this restriction there was a duty on commerce between province and province. The consequence of this condition of things was that the cultivator of the soil was discouraged from producing what he was not permitted to sell in the most favorable markets; the land was not worked in a manner to be most productive, and when the season was unfavorable, bread was dear and there was widespread suffering among the poor. In reading the history of this period, one is astonished to see how often in this country, with a fertile soil, lying in a genial climate, there was extreme suffering and a near approach to famine from the scarcity and dearness of provisions. In the latter part of the king's reign the finances of the government fell into an embarrassed condition. Various expedients were used to relieve the condition, some of which were injurious to the dignity of the government, some impaired its credit, while others, after a temporary relief, only increased the embarrassment. On the death of the king, the debt of the government amounted to four thousand five hundred millions of livres, equal to nine hundred millions of dollars.

Louis XIV was succeeded by his grandson Louis XV, a child of less than five years. The Duke of Orleans was regent during the minority of the king. His administration of the government proved that statesmanship was not taught at the court of Louis XIV. There was no relief when Louis XV reached his majority, except for a short time during the ministry of De Fleury. The habits of the court of both regent and king were not worse than at the court of Louis XIV, but there was less decorum and less consideration of public interests. The taxes increased and were collected in a more oppressive manner, while the basis of taxation was not enlarged. The rural population was in a deplorable condition. The capital had for a long time become the centre of attraction to the nobles, and to the higher clergy who thought more of political preferment than of the true interests of the church. The nobles gave no longer any personal attention to their estates; these were left to the management of agents, who oppressed the tenants and robbed their employers. The lower order of the clergy, the priests who lived in more immediate connection with the people, derived no benefit from the immense wealth of the church; they had but meager means of support, and were treated by their superiors as if they were members only of the Third Estate.

During this reign the use of the arbitrary *lettres de cachet* was increased in frequency, and they were often issued merely to punish trivial offences against the person of the royal favorites. Reckless extravagance increased, and the limit of the toleration of taxation was reached during the reign of Louis XVI, which began in 1774. This king had able ministers, who saw clearly that the financial difficulties of the government could only be removed by subjecting to taxation the property of the clergy and nobles which hitherto had been exempt, and they proposed the measures which were necessary to this end. The nobles, however, after much discussion and negotiation, refused to accept them, and were sustained by the Parliament of Paris. The king, who favored the proposed reforms, used some arbitrary measures to secure their adoption. The parties who opposed them, managed to secure public opinion on their side, and the people, in their disapproval of the use of

arbitrary power, blindly opposed the king, without taking into consideration the character of the beneficial changes he wished to effect.

In the situation in which the king was thus placed, so embarrassing in every respect, he concluded to appeal to the people, and to enlist on his side the public sentiment which had been invoked against him. A decree was accordingly issued for the convocation of the Estates General. The assembly was to be composed of at least one thousand members, of whom the deputies of the Third Estate should be equal to the combined representation of the other two estates. The first of May, 1789, was fixed for the time of meeting. The parties to the contest which was about to follow were in all respects unequally matched. The clergy and nobles possessed two-thirds of the real estate of the country. From the superior classes of the two orders were filled all offices, civil, military, and ecclesiastical. Nevertheless, with all these advantages, the clergy and nobles had declined in character and in the power of maintaining their ascendancy. Moreover, they utterly failed to appreciate the changes which the last hundred years had worked in the minds, the feelings, the purposes, and the powers of men. The clergy who, for a period which may be measured by centuries, were the most learned and most intellectual members of society, no longer held that position; they had become corrupt, and thought more of political preferment than of improving the religious character of the people. The nobles, under the influence of the court of Louis XIV, had ceased to be feudal chiefs and had become mere courtiers, more concerned about precedence at court than about the true interest of the people. They no longer bore the grim-visaged front of war, but learned

“To caper nimbly in a lady’s chamber
To the soft, lascivious pleasing of a lute.”

On the other hand, the formation of the language and literature of the country, the cultivation of arts and of sciences, and the promotion of commercial enterprises, gave a stimulus to the mind of the nation, which soon busied itself with subjects beyond the range of those which interested Louis XIV and his successors. There appeared a class of writings which treated of the Rights of Man, of Political Equality, of The Social Contract, and of the derivation of political powers from the will of the governed. These topics were all freely discussed throughout the country, and gave to the public mind a tendency towards free principles, which at a later day was much encouraged by the connection with the English colonies of America, during the war of independence. The aspirations which in this manner were aroused, were not without substantial support, since the intellectual power of the country was to be found mainly within the circle of the Third Estate. The writers of eminence in every department, the scholars, the men of science, the inventors and workers in various branches of decorative art, the men whose commercial enterprise while enriching themselves added to the wealth of the nation, the producers whose skill and taste embellished the life of the king and of the courtiers, all were members of the Third Estate; and behind them there stood glowering in sullen anger and ready to carry the sword and the torch wherever they might be directed by bolder and more intelligent men, the lower

classes of town and country, to whom centuries of oppression and of neglect had left nothing but their brute force and their strong passions.

As soon as the decree for the assembling of the Estates General was issued, the whole country, in great excitement, entered upon the discussion of the reforms which it was necessary to accomplish. The object of convening the States was to extricate the government from its financial embarrassments, but the people determined to extend their labors still further. The Third Estate comprised ninety-six hundredths of the population of the country, and its members were governed by mixed motives. Some sought mainly for the security of person and property, and an equality of taxation, while others were determined that the Third Estate should henceforth be something in the government, and that equality of rights and duties and privileges of every sort should ensue. On a few points of importance the instructions to the deputies were unanimous. There was a general demand for the establishment of a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with succession in the male line, the separation of the legislative and executive powers, the latter to be vested in the king, who was also to possess the power of veto; the making of loans and the imposition of taxes required the action of the legislative power; agents of authority were to be responsible, and there was to be a guaranty of individual liberty and of the right of property. Many other propositions were embraced in the instructions issued by particular districts, but there was a general concurrence only on those specified.

The States General assembled on the 5th of May, 1789, in a large hall at Versailles, which had been prepared for the purpose. The king and queen and members of the court were present. After a discourse by the king and by two of his ministers, one of whom, Necker, made an exposition of the financial condition of the government, the meeting ended. The deputies of the Third Estate, or the Commons as they are henceforth called, remained; the other two orders repaired to their respective halls which had been designated for them. The first thing to be done was the verification of the powers or the examination of the credentials of the deputies. The Commons insisted that this should be done at a general meeting, and that the votes should be given by each member and not by the orders, it being evident that if the latter mode were adopted, the Commons would on every important question be defeated by the union of the Clergy and Nobles.

The Clergy and Nobles decided to vote by order. The Commons declined to take any step until they were joined by the other orders. They said they were merely citizens summoned by competent authority to meet other citizens with reference to matters of public importance, and insisted that their designated fellow citizens should now join them. Every effort was made to lure them from this position but they maintained it calmly and firmly. There was constant negotiation and many propositions made by the king and by his ministers looking to a union, but all were rejected by the Nobles. The most violent opposition proceeded from the Nobles whose titles were of recent date. A month elapsed. On the 6th of June the Commons concluded to take a decisive step and invite the other orders to join them in an hour. The following day, Thursday, being a day devoted to religious solemnities, the summons was postponed until Friday. On Friday the final invitation was given; the Clergy and Nobles replied that they wished to deliberate. The

Commons proceeded without delay to the preliminary verification of powers. During the first four days they were joined by nineteen priests. On the 17th of June the Commons constituted themselves the legislative power of the country, and adopted the name of THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly immediately passed several acts for the purpose of asserting its legislative character, and published a declaration relative to its late action, which concludes in terms full of the independent and self-asserting spirit shown by the step it had taken. The conclusion is as follows: "The Assembly will never lose the hope of seeing in its midst all the deputies now absent; it will never cease to call upon them to fulfill the obligation imposed upon them to join in the holding of the Estates General. Whenever the absent deputies shall present themselves, it will gladly receive them, and join with them in the grand labor which ought to establish the regeneration of France."

Two days after the action of the Assembly, the Clergy voted to join the Commons. The decision had been determined by the vote of the curates, that subordinate class of the order which had enjoyed none of the benefits of the great accumulations of wealth made by the church. Great excitement was produced among the Nobles and at the court. The Nobles and the Parliament, who had hitherto opposed the king, now became reconciled to him, and implored his intervention. A plan of action was proposed by Necker, and the 22d of June was fixed for a general meeting of the three orders in the presence of the king. On the 20th an order was issued by the king, suspending the session of the Assembly until the 22d, under the pretence of properly arranging the halls in which the meetings were held, but in reality to prevent the union of the Clergy with the Commons. As the Assembly had formally adjourned on the 19th to meet again on the following day, the President, who preferred rather to obey its order than that of the king, repaired with the deputies to the hall, but found it closed. The meeting was however held in a building known as the Tennis Court. There was taken the oath famous as the oath of the "*Jeu de Paume*," by which the deputies solemnly bound themselves "never to separate, but to meet whenever circumstances might require, until the constitution should be established on a solid basis."

The day after this event, the Commons found that in order to prevent their meeting, the hall had been engaged by the princes for a game of tennis. The attempt to arrest the great popular movement by means of so frivolous a character, shows how little the nature of the movement was understood by those against whom it was directed. The account of the effort reads very much like Sydney Smith's description of Dame Partington's effort to stop the rising tide of the ocean with her mop. The Commons, in nowise discouraged, assembled in the church of St. Louis, where they were joined by a large majority of the Clergy, headed by an archbishop of one of the provinces.

The royal session was not held until the 23d. On this occasion the king made an irritating address, after the manner adopted by Louis XIV in dealing with an insubordinate Parliament, and ended by commanding the meeting to separate. On his departure he was followed by the Nobles and a small minority of the Clergy. The plan proposed by Necker had been practically discarded, and he had refused to attend the royal session. After its adjourn-

ment the court party were congratulating themselves upon the course which had been pursued by the king, but the tumultuous applause bestowed upon Necker for his absence, made it evident that the final effort of the king had failed. The firmness of the Assembly carried the day. There were constantly new accessions to their numbers, but there were many who held back, and the king was obliged to write a letter requiring all the members of the two orders to join the Assembly. Finally, a definite union of the three orders took place on the 27th of June. Henceforth the legislative power was in the hands of the deputies of the Third Estate, the members of the other orders, with the exception of the curates, having by their tardy yielding, thrown away every chance of influencing legislative action.

[To be continued.]

TWO AMERICAN MEDALS.

THE Trustees of the British Museum have lately caused to be printed a beautiful and important work in two volumes, called "Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the death of George II." In it are the following descriptions of two medals, probably unknown to all American collectors.

LORD BALTIMORE. 1632.

Bust of Lord Baltimore, *l.*, hair long, in plain falling collar, armour, and scarf across the breast. *Leg.* + CÆCILIVS : BALTEMOREVS. + *m.m.* Rose.

Rcv. Map of TERRAMARIE (Maryland); sun shining upon it: on the map the shield of Calvert, crowned. *Leg.* + VT : SOL : LVCEBIS : AMERICÆ. (As the sun thou shalt enlighten America.) 1·45 by 1·3. MB. AR. Sir W. Eden, AR. Very rare. This piece is cast and chased.

SPANISH WRECK RECOVERED. 1687.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of James II. and Mary. He, laureate, hair long, descending in several ringlets in front, wears scale armour and mantle: she, with pearls in her hair and one lovelock, is in mantle. *Leg.* IACOBVS. II. ET. MARIA. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA. Below, G.B. (George Bower.)

Rcv. A ship, the boats of which are engaged in fishing up treasure from a wreck. *Leg.* SEMPER TIBI PENDEAT HAMUS. (Always let your hook be hanging.—*Ovid, Art. Am.* iii. 425.) *Ex.* NAVFRAGA REPERTA. 1687. (Wreck recovered.) 2·15. Med. Hist. xxxviii. 1. Evelyn, 151. Gent. Mag. 1792, p. 17. MB. AV.AR. Vienna, AV. Not uncommon.

. In the reign of Charles II., Captain William Phipps, under the auspices of the King, attempted to recover the treasure which had, forty-four years before, been lost with a Spanish ship in the West Indies, off Hispaniola. His efforts were unsuccessful, and James II. refused to assist in his renewed attempts; but Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, and some friends advanced the necessary funds; when these were almost exhausted he became successful, and returned to England with silver to the amount of £300,000. These medals, struck by Bower, were presented to the officers of the ship and to the promoters of the undertaking; and the King himself appears to have given them occasionally to his friends and favourites. (See Gent. Mag. 1792, p. 19.) The legend recommends perseverance. Let your hook always hang. It occurs also on a Dutch jeton of the year 1686. (See Van Loon, III. 317.)

ORIENTAL COINS.

[From the *London Antiquary*, with Plate.]

THE art of coinage was, as Mr. Head has already pointed out in a former article, of Oriental invention. The first coins seem to have been issued at about the same time, the seventh century B. C., by the Lydians in the west of Asia, and by the Chinese in the extreme east; for M. de la Couperie, who has made a special study of Chinese coins, is of opinion that no Chinese coins can be given to a remoter age than this. When the Persians conquered Lydia they adopted the very useful art of coinage. If we exclude money issued by Greek cities under Persian rule and by Persian satraps on the occasion of some military expeditions, there were in the length and breadth of the Persian Empire but two classes of coins—the gold darics and the silver sigli, or shekels. The daric had on one side a figure of the king shooting with the bow; on the other side a mere punch-mark or incuse; it weighed rather more than a sovereign, and was of almost pure gold. The shekel was of nearly the same size, and bore the same types, but was only of two-thirds of the weight—almost exactly of the weight of a shilling. Twenty shekels were equivalent to a daric. It is interesting to find the equivalents of pounds and shillings circulating throughout Western Asia at a period so early.

Until the Persian Empire fell, darics and sigli were the only recognized currency between the Halys in Asia Minor and the borders of China. The Greek cities of the coast were not allowed to issue gold coin, but the government did not interfere with their autonomous issues of silver and copper money, which bore types appropriate to the striking cities. And some of the satraps of the Persian king were allowed, more especially on the occasion of military expeditions, to issue silver coins, the types of which curiously combine Persian and Greek mythology.

During the life of Alexander the Great the coins bearing his name and his types circulated throughout Asia, and after his death the same range of currency was attained by the money of the early Seleucid kings of Syria—Seleucus I, Antiochus I, and Antiochus II, who virtually succeeded to the dominions of the Persian kings, and tried in many respects to carry on their policy.

In the reign of Antiochus II, however, the Syro-Greek kingdom began to fall to pieces, and with its decay Oriental coinage, as opposed to Greek, may properly be said to commence. About B. C. 250 the Greek satraps of the wealthy provinces of Bactria and India became independent, and the Parthian Arsaces raised the standard of a successful revolt on the southern shores of the Caspian. In the next century smaller kingdoms arose in Arabia, Armenia, and Mesopotamia, and the Jewish people wrested their independence from the hands of Antiochus Epiphanes. In the far East, rude tribes of Sacae and Huns from the borders of China swept down on the eastern provinces of the Persian Empire, and founded dynasties, which seem, however, to have soon passed away.

I shall not speak of Asia Minor on the west, for that district was dominated by Greek and Roman influences, nor of China on the east. The vast space between these two extremes may be divided into three regions—(1) Armenia, Syria, and the country to the west of the Tigris and the Caspian; (2) Central Asia; (3) India and Afghanistan. We will speak successively of the coins of each of these regions during the whole period which elapsed between the break-up of the Syro-Greek kingdom and the conquering spread of Islam—that is to say, from the third century before until the eighth century after the Christian era.

CENTRAL ASIA.

In the course of the second century the Parthians, under their great king Mithridates, occupied all this region, or rather gained a sort of supremacy or lordship over it, and defended it for centuries from the attacks of the Greeks and Romans on the one side and of the Huns on the other. The Parthian silver coins consist of two distinct classes—regal and civic. The regal coins are of silver of the weight of an Attic drachm, 60–65 grains, and bear during the whole of Parthian history uniform types—the head

of the ruling king on one side, and on the other the first king Arsaces seated, holding a bow. [Figure 1.] The civic coins were issued by the semi-Greek cities of Persia and Mesopotamia. They are four times as heavy, and present a greater variety of type; subsidiary copper pieces accompany each series.

As the Parthians were constantly at war with the Syro-Greek kingdom so long as it lasted, it may at first surprise us to find that the legends of the Parthian coins, except of a few of the latest, are in Greek. The date is indicated by the increasing complexity of these legends as time goes on. All the successors of the first Arsaces keep his name as their dynastic title, just as all the kings of Egypt are styled Ptolemy, and the Roman emperors Augustus; but they add to this dynastic name a constantly increasing number of epithets. In fact, the number of these epithets which occur on a coin is usually the readiest means of assigning its date. The earliest pieces bear only the legend Ἀρσάκου or βασιλέως Ἀρσάκου; but already the second king Tiridates assumes the title βασιλεὺς μέγας; his successors add a variety of epithets, θεοπατώρ, ἐπιφάνης, εὐεργέτης, and the like, until, under Orodes the Great, we reach the formula βασιλέως μιγάλου Ἀρσάκου εὐεργέτους δικαιού ἐπιφάνους φιλέλληνος, which remains usual until the end of the dynasty. The last-mentioned title Philhellen is interesting, and refers to the fact that, at all events after the fall of the Syro-Greek kingdom, the Parthian kings were anxious to secure to themselves the goodwill of the semi-Greek population which dwelt in many of the large towns under their rule, such as Seleucia on the Tigris, Charax, and Artamita.

At these great cities was struck most of the heavier money above mentioned. The type of these larger coins is more varied. Before the time of Orodes it is like that of the regal money, but after that time it is usually the Parthian king seated, receiving a wreath either from Victory or from Pallas, or more often from a city personified in a female deity who holds a cornucopia. The head of a personified city appears on the copper pieces which go with the civic coins. And both silver and copper bear a date, the year in which the coin was struck according to the Seleucid era, which begins in B. C. 312; sometimes even the month of that year. We thus gain a most valuable means of checking the dates of the events of Parthian history, at all events of the accession and deposition of the kings.

Once in the series we have a portrait of a woman, Musa, an Italian girl presented by Augustus to Phraates IV, who made so good use of her talents that she persuaded the king to declare her son Phraataces his heir, and reigned in conjunction with that son until he lost his life in a revolt.

The district of Persia proper seems to have enjoyed partial independence in Parthian times; and we may feel justified in assigning to this district a long series of coins which are usually called sub-Parthian,—bearing on one side the head of a king, on the other usually a fire-altar and an illegible inscription in Pehlvi characters.

About A. D. 220 the princes of Persia revolted against their Parthian masters, and succeeded in wresting from them the supremacy of Asia. A great Persian dynasty then arose, beginning with Artaxerxes or Ardesir the Sassanian, and ruled the East until the rise of Mohammedanism. The coins of the Sassanian kings present a great contrast to those of the Parthians. Their execution is far neater and more masterly, and they show in all respects a reaction of the more manly tribes of Southern Asia alike against the debased Hellenism which had invaded the cities of Western Persia and against the barbarous Parthian hordes, who seem to have left scarcely a trace on the art, the religion, or the customs of Asia.

The great bulk of the Sassanian issues is in silver, flat, well-wrought pieces of the weight of an Attic drachm, 67 grains. There are also gold coins weighing 110-115 grains, rather heavier than the contemporary solidi of Rome, and a few copper pieces. Gold and silver are of similar legends and devices, and throughout the whole of Persian rule preserve an almost unchanged character. On the obverse is universally the head of the king. The various monarchs have different styles of crown and coiffure, sometimes of a very extravagant character, the hair being rolled into huge balls and tufts. On his earliest coins Artaxerxes's head is closely copied from that of Mithridates I, the greatest of the Parthian monarchs, whom the Persian king seems thus to claim as pro-

totype and model. Around the king's head on Persian coins is his name and titles in Pehlvi letters. Artaxerxes is termed the worshipper of Ormazd, the divine king of kings of Iran. Later monarchs vary the formula; on the money of some of the last, the mint where the coin was issued and the year of the reign are written in similar characters in the field of the reverse. The reverse type of all Sassanian coins is the same, the fire-altar, the symbol of worship of Ormazd, guarded by soldiers, or approached by the king in humble adoration. [Figure 2.]

The title king of kings, assumed alike by Parthian and Persian monarchs, is no vain boast, but an accurate description of their positions as supreme over the satraps or viceroys of provinces, who were almost independent rulers each in his own district.

WESTERN ASIA.

Between Armenia on the north and Arabia on the south, coins were issued during Parthian times by a number of small states which maintained a precarious autonomy against the Romans on the one hand and the Parthians on the other. Most of them disappear before the revived force of the empire of the Sassanians. Armenia was until the time of the Parthian Mithridates (B. C. 160) the seat of several small dynasties. We hear of Arsames, a king of Arsamosata, who received the Syrian Prince Antiochus Hierax when he fled from his brother Seleucus, and of one Xerxes who ruled in the same district and resisted the arms of Antiochus IV. Both of these rulers have left us coins of Greek fashion, but bearing on the obverse a head of the king in peaked Armenian tiara. But Mithridates, if we may trust the history of Moses of Khoren, overran Armenia, and set on the throne his brother Vagharsag or Valarsaces, who was the first of a line of Arsacid kings of Armenia, under whom the country reached a higher pitch of prosperity than ever before or since. We possess coins of several of these kings,—of Tigranes, who became king of Syria and son-in-law of Mithridates of Pontus, and whose numerous silver coins struck at Antioch bear as type the Genius or Fortune of that city seated on a rock; of Artaxias, who was crowned by Germanicus, and of Artavasdes, who was for a brief period maintained by the arms of Augustus. We also have a long series of coins in copper issued by the kings of Osroene or Edessa, whose dynastic names were Abgarus and Mannus, and who flourished during the first three centuries of the Christian era, living in independence by no means complete, for the one side of their coin is generally occupied by the effigy of a Roman emperor.

The Arab tribes to the east of Palestine at some periods enjoyed independence under kings of their own. We have a series of coins of the first century B. C. struck by the Nabathaeans kings Malchus and Aretas, partly at Antioch, partly at Petra. The inscriptions and types of these coins are in earlier times Greek, and one Aretas calls himself Philhellen, but later the legends are written in local alphabet and dialect, and the portraits assume more of a native aspect. The short-lived Palmyrene empire founded by Odenathus and Zenobia, and put down by Aurelian, has also left numismatic traces of its existence in money quite identical in fabric, weight, and types, with the contemporary coins issued by Roman emperors at Alexandria. Some of the effigies of Zenobia on these coins may, however, be considered fairly good portraits for the time.

Further south, in Arabia, we find at least two tribes who issued abundance of coin before the birth of Mohammed. The Himyarites circulated great quantities of imitations of the Athenian coins of various periods, and at a later age of the money of Augustus. Types of their own they seem not to have used, but they impress on their imitations of civilized coins a legend which identifies them as Himyarite. The people of Characene, a small district on the Persian Gulf, begin in the second century B. C. a series of tetradrachms of Greek style, the general appearance and types of which are copied from the coins of contemporary Greek kings of Syria and Bactria. The names of a series of these monarchs, Tiraeus, Attambelus, and so forth, together with their order of succession, are preserved to us by coins.

A series which commands more general interest is that of the Jewish coins. It is now generally allowed that the earliest Jewish shekels, which bear on one side a chalice and on the other a triple lily with Hebrew inscriptions, were issued by Simon

Maccabaeus when the right to issue coin was conceded to him by Antiochus VII of Syria. From the time of the Maccabees to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus we have an almost continuous series of small copper coins, mean-looking, and only interesting for their connection with Jewish history, and for the fact that they scrupulously avoid in their types any object of decidedly pagan meaning. The caduceus is one of the most pagan of these types in appearance, and that is probably intended merely as the symbol of peace or of victory, and not connected as in Greece with the god Hermes. The issue of shekels, after an interruption of some centuries, was resumed in the time of the revolt headed by Simon bar Cochab. But Jewish coins have been so often treated of, and in books so accessible, that I need not longer dwell on them. [Figure 3.]

INDIA AND BACTRIA.

One of the most important and interesting of all numismatic series is that of the coins issued on the borders of the Oxus and the Indus, in the ages succeeding the revolt of the eastern provinces of the Syro-Greek empire in the reign of Antiochus II, about B. C. 250. The earliest rulers of the revolted regions were Diodotus and Euthydemus, followed in the second century by a bewildering crowd of kings with Greek names, whose coins have reached us to testify, in the absence of all historical record, to their wealth and splendor, their Greek language and religion, their skill in art and the wide extension of their conquests. The number of these rulers is so great that we must give up the hypothesis that they succeeded one another in a single royal line; rather it would appear that they belong to a number of different, probably rival, dynasties, who reigned in different parts of Afghanistan, the Punjab, and the Indus valley. Of all these powerful monarchs there is scarcely a trace in history; their cities, their palaces, their civilization, have entirely perished; their coins alone survive. Hence, while in the case of Greece and Rome coins are aids to history, in India they contain all the history we can hope to recover. And by degrees, as the number of our coins increases, so that we can form wide generalizations, and as the spots where the pieces of different sorts are found are more scrupulously recorded, we may hope to be able to form an idea of the history of Greek India. At present we are far from being in so fortunate a condition; all that I shall now attempt is to gather from the coins a few general indications.

The coins prove that Greek rule in India went on spreading east and south during the second century. Greek kings ruled even at the mouth of the Indus, and as far as the Ganges. And their civilization, or at least that of their courts and armies, was thoroughly Greek; the legends of their coins are at first purely Hellenic, and well-executed figures of Zeus, Pallas, Poseidon, Herakles, the Dioscuri, and other Greek deities, prove that they brought with them the religion of their ancestors. [Figure 4] Probably there was a constantly setting stream of Greek mercenaries towards these remote lands who formed military colonies in them, and peopled dominant cities which occupied in India the same position which the Greek cities of Ptolemais and Alexandria held in Egypt, and the Greek cities of Seleucia, Ragae, etc., in Parthia.

In the middle of the second century the Parthian empire was driven like a wedge between Greek-speaking countries and the Graecised cities of the Cabul valley, cutting off intercourse between the two, and the Indo-Greek cities began at once to languish, and their inhabitants to become more and more barbarized. We can trace the whole process on coins. Eucratides and his successor Heliocles introduce the custom of adding on the reverse of the coin a translation in Indian of the Greek legend of the obverse. And under some of the kings we find traces of the barbarization of Greek divinities, as when on a coin of Telephus we find strange outlandish figures of Helios and Sclene, or when on coins of Amyntas we find a divinity wearing a Phrygian cap from which flames or rays issue. [Figure 5.]

Hermaeus, who may have reigned early in the first century B. C., was the last of the Greek kings of Cabul. Then came the deluge. Swarms of Sacae, Yu-chi, and other nomad tribes from the borders of China swarmed down upon the devoted Greek kingdoms of the East and completely overwhelmed them. [Figure 6.] But these

barbarians adopted, like the Parthians, something of the civilization of those they conquered. The coins of Maucs Azes and others of their kings bear Greek inscriptions and the figures of Greek divinities, and conform in all respects to Greek usage, so that but for the barbarous character of the names of these kings we might have supposed them to be of Greek descent.

The powerful and wealthy Scythian kings who ruled in North-western India in the second century of our era—Kadphises, Kanerkes, and Ooerkes—have left us a wonderful abundance of remarkable coins, which are not seldom found in India together with the aurei of contemporary Roman emperors. These kings did not use issues of silver like their Greek and Scythian predecessors, but of gold. On one side of their coins is an effigy of the reigning monarch, and an inscription in barbarized Greek, giving his name and titles. On the other side is the figure of some deity, accompanied by his name in Greek letters; and the number and variety of these types is enormous. We have figures of Serapis and Heracles, of the Persian Mithras and Nanaia, of the Indian Siva and Parvati, and even of Buddha. The Pantheon of these barbarians must have been of the most eclectic character.

Almost contemporary with the Graccizing dynasty of Kanerkes was the purely Indian line of the Gupta kings of Kanouj. These princes also issued large quantities of gold coins, which are of the greatest interest, as they are among the earliest dated monuments of Hindoo art. The inscriptions of these coins are in Sanskrit, and their types taken from the cycle of Indian mythology, especially from the cultus of Siva and his consort. These types are in character half-way between productions of Greek art and those of the more modern art of India, and show how great has been the influence of the former on the development of the latter. Besides the coins of the Guptas we have several interesting series of coins from India before the Mohammedan conquest, such as those of the Rajput kings of Cabul, which bear on one side a horseman and on the other a bull, and those of the Sah kings of Saurastron, which are more closely copied from the money of Greek rulers.

THE GOLD WULFRIC.

LIPPINCOTT's Monthly Magazine for February, 1886, contains a clever and interesting story, written by Grant Allen, and called "The Gold Wulfric." The plot is familiar; an innocent man is arrested and imprisoned for stealing from the British Museum a coin, which just misses of being an exact duplicate of one belonging to him. Of course all comes right in the end. The story is mentioned here only because it happens to be another illustration of the folly of any but a professional writing on Numismatics. The following strange sentences are taken from the pages of the Magazine:—"On comparing the two examples, however, I observed that, though both struck from the same die and apparently at the same mint (to judge by the letter), they differed slightly from one another in two minute accidental particulars. * * * In all other respects the two examples were of necessity absolutely identical." "The two coins were struck at just the same mint, from the same die, and I examined them closely together, and saw absolutely no difference between them, except the dent and the amount of the clipping." "Now, here again is the duplicate Wulfric,—permit me to call it *your* Wulfric; and if you will compare the two you'll find, I think, that though your Wulfric is a great deal smaller than the original one, taken as a whole, yet on one diameter, the diameter from the letter U in Wulfric to the letter R in Rex, it is nearly an eighth of an inch broader than the specimen I have there figured. Well, sir, you may cut as much as you like off a coin, and make it smaller, but hang me if by cutting away at it for all your lifetime, you can make it an eighth of an inch broader anyhow, in any direction." How the author would explain away the inconsistency in these sentences is a puzzle, to which there seems to be no answer.

A FRENCH TRADE DOLLAR.

THE French Government has coined a new dollar for circulation in Tonquin in the East. Specimens of the coin are to be seen in London, and it appears to be exactly the same as the Mexican dollar in weight, size, and fineness. The superscription, however, is different, and this it is which inspires the criticism, by those who know the Chinese, that the latter will reject it, and will say, "No wantee China side." It will be remembered that the United States formerly coined a trade dollar for circulation in the East; but its deficiency in fineness (371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains instead of 377 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains) soon became apparent to the astute natives, and they reverted to the Mexican dollar, large quantities of which are still sent to China. It remains to be seen whether the dollar provided by the French Government will be more successful.

PATTERNS *vs.* FALSITIES.

In the *Coin Collector's Journal* for July, 1885, Mr. Robert C. Davis of Philadelphia began a description of the "Pattern and Experimental Issues of the United States Mint," which has now reached the year 1873. It will, of course, be very useful, and probably more complete than if written by any other person. It is to be greatly regretted, however, that Mr. Davis did not tie himself down by much stricter rules than he has adopted; and particularly that he did not make separate classes of real pattern pieces, of trial pieces of dies, of doubtful pieces, of mules, and of whim-pieces, that is to say, impressions in false metals taken for no good reason from dies in actual use, or from old dies at the time of their general destruction at the mint. It is also to be regretted that in most cases the size is not mentioned. His list invites criticism; it will, we hope, appear in pamphlet form; and in that shape it would be very pleasant to greet the work with nothing but words of approval.

No. 9 has no right to a place in the list; its own inscription condemns it as a work of later date, even if its obverse die be of 1792.

Nos. 10 and 11 Mr. Davis himself says "were probably not intended as patterns for coinage, but for seals;" why then he includes them does not appear.

No. 12 deserves far longer notice than Mr. Davis gives it, and above all it deserves an illustration. If Mr. Davis has really a pattern mill or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cent of 1794, it is a treasure which should be duly emphasized. Can it be possible, however, that it is only the half-dime struck in copper? Or was the die rejected because of a wrong number of stars? Or is there a typographical error?

No. 15 is a curiosity. Shall we call it a mule? Certainly it is not a pattern, for no one in 1795 could have seriously suggested the use of the "half-disme" rev. of 1792, or have repeated the blunder of a die with 14 stars.

No. 16 is called a trial piece, but seems to be a mule, 1799.

No. 17 is at best only a trial piece of one die, 1800.

Nos. 18, 19 and 20 are only half-eagles in false metals, the third being also a mule, 1803, '04, '08.

No. 21 Mr. Davis calls a counterfeit, 1813.

No. 24 Mr. Davis calls a mule, 1818.

No. 25 has no right to a place, if Mr. Davis believes the statement he quotes, 1822.

Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, are all impressions in false metals, that is, of less value than is named on the dies, which were all of regular issues, 1824, '25, '27, '30, '31.

Thus it seems that of the first thirty numbers only thirteen at most can possibly be called patterns. This brings us to 1836, when patterns really begin again.

No. 32 was certainly issued for circulation, 1836.

Nos. 34 and 36 are somewhat puzzling. It is often, if not generally, believed that the starless flying eagle reverse was prepared in 1838, and in the opinion of the writer these are simply mules.

No. 38 Mr. Davis says "was adopted as the regular coinage of the year" 1838.
Why then does it appear in this list?

Nos. 39, 40, 43, 46, seem to be mules, 1838.

No. 48 is a mule of the worst kind, struck at least twenty years after the date on obverse die, 1838.

Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, are all in false metals from regular dies, 1843, '44, '46.

No. 61 is a very ugly mule, 1849.

Nos. 67a and 68 are at best trial pieces of one die, 1850.

Nos. 71 and 72 are in false metal from regular dies, 1851.

No. 79 is only of one die, 1853.

Nos. 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, are all false metal, 1854, '56.

Nos. 90, 91 and 95 are absurdities, 1856, '57.

Nos. 92 and 96 are false metal, 1856, '57.

Nos. 97 is placed three years too early, 1857.

No. 106 is only of one die, 1858.

No. 111 is a "mule," says Mr. Davis, 1858.

Nos. 113, 115 and 116 are false metal, 1858.

No. 119 certainly seems to be the regular issue of the year, 1859.

Nos. 121 and 122 mean nothing, 1859.

Nos. 123 and 124 are called mules, but may easily pass for patterns, 1859.

Nos. 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, are very ugly mules, 1859.

Nos. 136 and 137 are only of one die, 1859.

No. 138 is false metal, 1859.

Nos. 142 and 143 are called mules, but may be patterns, 1859.

Nos. 144, 147, 150, 170, are false metal, 1860, '61, '63.

No. 175 is an obvious mule, 1864.

Nos. 178, 180 and 181 are false metal, 1864.

No. 190 is an absurdity, 1865.

No. 193 is false metal, 1865.

Nos. 195, 200 and 206 must be the regular issue of the year, 1865.

Nos. 195, 197, 199, 200, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 209, 211, are false metal, 1865.

Nos. 232, 233, 234, 235, 239, 240, 241, 242, are false metal, 1866.

Nos. 236, 237 and 238 are mules, 1866.

No. 249 is only one die, 1867.

Nos. 253, 255, 256, 257, 258, are false metal, 1867.

No. 254 is a mule, 1867.

Nos. 259, 263, 264, 265, 268, 273, 274, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 286, 288, 291, are false metal, 1868, '69.

No. 325 seems to be a mule, 1870.

No. 341 and 342 are false metal, 1870.

This brings us to the end of 1870, and more than one-third of the numbers have been struck out as not being really patterns. It is indeed an ungracious task to be so severely critical, but certainly the eccentricities of the authorities of the United States Mint ought not to be treated with such consideration as Mr. Davis has shown them.

W. S. A.

CURIOS TREASURE TROVE.

SOME workmen were recently pulling down an old building in the town of Svendborg, on the Danish island of Funen, when they came upon a valuable treasure, which included ten bars of silver, and three thousand seven hundred and seventy-four silver and gold coins, all dating from the reign of the Danish King Eric of Pomerania, A. D. 1396-1412. The whole lay together buried in the basement, close to the foundation. It is singular that tradition for centuries has pointed to this house as a place where treasure had been buried, and the owner, when selling it a short time since, expressly reserved the right to any treasure which might be found on the premises.

THE VARIED ATTRACTIONS OF NUMISMATICS.

"O my Ducats!" — Merchant of Venice.

EVER since the days of my boyhood I have been a devoted student of numismatics, and the only drop of gall in the cup of my pleasure has been this, that on account of the great expense attendant upon the accumulation of anything like a Cabinet of Coins, either generally representative in character, or taking in one class only, I have never been able to dub myself a collector. Possessing, however, natural powers of draughtsmanship, plus certain facilities for describing and explaining such peculiarities as give character and style to any pieces which come before me, I have, by these means, made up in some degree for my want of proprietorship in actual examples.

Now, for purposes of study, it may be convenient to note that the principal relation which numismatics bears towards man and the world at large, is in connection with history, and this, too, in such an infinitude of ways leading to and from events, personages, places and religions, as to constitute a mass of most curious, interesting and instructive matter; while, apart from this principal or historic aspect, there are a number of intellectual points of view, from any one of which a fair prospect lies opened out before either student or collector. Take, for instance, the geographical standpoint. One man's taste or fancy leading him to inspect and gather medals and money relating to France and Frenchmen, he luxuriates in "écus" and "royaux d'or," in "testons" and "grand blancs," in "sols" and "five franc" pieces of both Republican and Regal days. Another man, by hazard or from sympathy, is drawn towards the examination of the "pistoles," "onças" and "cruzados," the pillar dollars and "reales" of Spain and her dependencies. A third, say an American, feels most interested in, studies and collects with avidity early Provincial pieces, "Rosa Americana" examples, Somers Islands coins, early and late dollars, eagles, and other coinage of the United States; while votaries are found who take either to cash and sycee silver from China, to itzebus and cobangs from Japan, to rupees and mohurs of all times and dynasties from India, or seek for the skeattas and Anglo-Saxon pieces, the groats, angels, nobles and sovereigns of England.

From another point of view, the mythological and religious coins offer infinite information. The cultus of Jupiter, Ceres, Pallas, and their companions on Olympus; the religion of Mohammedans, of fire-worshipers, in various places and in varied way, are recorded on old pieces of money; while Christian emblems, in the early days of the faith, appeared in the place of honor on the coinage of Constantine and succeeding rulers of the Lower Empire. Then, as Christianity extended abroad and around, the cross, designed in numberless styles and fashions, was impressed on the monetary issue of English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, and other potentates who had embraced the tenets of the religion of the Saviour; while further sacred examples, out of a host, are furnished by the images of St. Stephen on testoons of Metz, of St. Peter on coins of Avignon, of St. Mark on pieces of Venetian origin, of St. John the Baptist on ducatons of Florence, of St. Michael on angels issued in England, and of the Holy Mother and Child on certain silver currency of Hungary.

Again, a third point may be described as that from which coins and medals are regarded in a personal light. As illustrative of this aspect, I may mention those magnificent specimens of idealized portraiture which are found on the following tetradrachms. (a) That of Alexander the Great, where the royal hero is represented in the character of Hercules; (b) the Mithridates head, where his locks, as if stirred by air, are floating backwards, and are thus considered typical of his rush for victory in many a chariot race. Next I refer to naturalistic portraits of Persian satraps, Syrian kings, Egyptian rulers, including the Cleopatra; then I may note the unsurpassed series of the Caesars, their families and connections, all immortalized by the most vigorous of sculptured effigies. Further to be considered is the splendid array of Papal medals, in which each wearer of the triple tiara seems bent on keeping the medallic history of his acts as complete as possible; and, besides all the above, must be mentioned the army

of likenesses of warriors, statesmen, men of letters, and beauties, struck in bronze, lead and silver, which were called forth by the renaissance, chiefly in Italy and Germany; while the Louis the XIVth series, the Napoleon series, and miscellaneous medals of distinguished men all over the world, are full in number, still more full in interest, and bring personal medallic history down to the present day. The reverses of most of the pieces spoken of, relate to some deed, some event, some device or badge, personally connected with the individual whose portrait is on the obverse.

Further on again, lies that point which to me and to many others is of the utmost importance; viz. the art displayed. Greek art, proceeding upwards from archaism to the highest pitch of plastic excellence, as displayed on the well known and magnificent Syracusan medallions, and on certain types from Magna Graecia and Macedonia; Roman pieces, more realistic than those of Greece, a shade less noble in aim and execution, and, with the empire itself, becoming decayed and debased; Gothic art, rude and formless at first, but arriving in time at much that is quaint, picturesque, and original; renaissance work, by slow steps elevating art coin-work to a height not unworthy of comparison with, though beneath, the attitude attained in classic ages; modern style, mechanically much the most perfect, but lacking the fire, the individuality, the earnestness of each and all of the above mentioned schools and periods; these are divisions of design and execution in matters numismatic which claim attentive consideration from the art point of view, and which form so many mines of wealth from which an intelligent craftsman can raise piles of ore.

Numismatics may also be studied in their relation to heraldry, a really interesting theme to those who, like myself, are disciples of that curious antique science, and are cognizant of gules, or, and sinople, of bends and barrulets; of lions and eagles impossibly defiant and impossibly constructed; and of all that jargon, which to pursuivant and king at arms is

"Familiar in their mouths as household words."

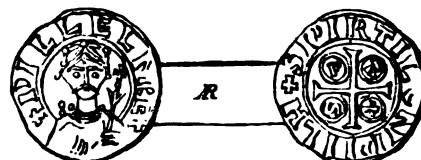
As examples in this section, I may cite (*a*) the golden ritter of Flanders, displaying the crowned lion rampant of the Confederate Dutch Provinces, charged, in dexter claw, with a sword, and in sinister claw with a sheaf of arrows; (*b*) the gold half florin of our Edward the Third, where the lilies of France are first quartered with the lions of Albion; (*c*) the sovereign of Albat and Isabella, blazoning their coat-armor, surrounded by the Collar of the Golden Fleece; while there are hundreds of other pieces whereon the heraldic insignia are quite as interesting and even more elaborate.

Again, imitating Dr. Burton's Classification of Bookworms, I would call attention to the pattern-piece man; to the mint-mark man; to the proof-sets man; and to the obsidional or siege-piece man; who, being varieties of the collector or student, take up, each of them, a position upon particular and separate numismatic vantage-ground.

And finally, the conclusion I long ago arrived at, (which I venture to assert is borne out by the remarks antecedent to this paragraph) is, that so simple a little object as a coin or a medal may be approached from many sides, in so far as respects its art, its historical bearing, its geographical, personal, or heraldic condition; and that, no matter what the peculiar bent of the examiner may be, each piece taken in hand is capable of yielding a full measure of pleasure and information to any analytical mind.

In order to illustrate my observations, I annex three separate drawings. Outline No. 1 (which, by the way, I executed when I was but thirteen years old) contains both obverse and reverse of a silver penny of William the Conqueror, and has reference to the purely "historical" section mentioned, the art design being quasi-barbaric, and the execution thereof coarse and rude. The points of interest are the variety in the legend, which has P(W)ILLELM for the more usual PILLEM; the Moneyer's name SWIRTEL (?) on the reverse and the heraldic form of the cross.

Outline No. 2 is intended as an illustration of what I have termed the "personal" qualities of coins. The drawing represents the reverse of a half testoon of Henry the



Second of France, in date about 1550, the obverse being a laureated head of the monarch. It is, however, only with the reverse that I have to do here; indeed, were the effigy and title of the king entirely effaced or worn away, still the crowned crescent

would at once enable any skilled numismatist to place the coin correctly, and why? Because this crowned crescent, with its accompanying motto, forms the best known of the "devices" of Henry the Second. Now, a "device" is composed of two parts, viz.: a figure and words; and, to quote Father Bonhours, a seventeenth century authority on this subject, "they have given to the figure the appellation of *Body*, and to the words that of *Soul*; because, as a body and soul joined together form one natural compound, so certain figures and certain words, being united, form a 'device.'" Here I permit myself to insert two or three interpretations of the "device" now under consideration. Bonhours gives the motto as "*Donec totum implet orbem*," a variety from that on the coin, and which may be roughly translated thus: "Until the whole sphere is filled"; and the Reverend Father continues, "Thus, as you see, this motto signifies, with respect to the moon, 'wait till she has filled her entire sphere with light'; and with regard to Henry, 'wait till he has filled the whole world with his glory.'" In a book of devices, by Paolo Giovio, Bishop of Nocera, published at Lyons in 1559, there is a clever oval woodcut of this very device (and motto) and the explanatory text states that it was adopted by Henry the Second while still the Dauphin, and signified that he, until he arrived at the throne of his kingdom, could not show his greatest valor, as the moon could not shine in completeness before arriving at its maturity. Yet another interpretation,—this one extracted from a French book on Heraldry, published in 1631, and entitled "Armoiries à la Gauloise," wherein I find the following passage (in English thus): "Henry the Second, King of France, continued the use of that device which he had borne while still the Duc d'Angoulême, which was a crescent of silver, ensigned by a crown, and accompanied by this motto above the crown, '*Donec totum implet orbem*', by which he vowed to consecrate both himself and his crown to the protection and increase of the Catholic Church, then in trouble both within and outside of France."

Outline No. 3 is that of a "pattern" obverse, (struck on a thin plate of silver, adherent to, and strengthened by, a solid disc of copper,) and is brought forward to illustrate the "art" section of numismatics. It is a pattern which was designed for the use of, but not accepted by the French Republic of 1848; a different head, also by the same artist, Barré, having been adopted. The original of the representation under examination is delicious in its modelling, but the point open to objection is the circle of amorini, typical, I have understood, of the Departments of France. These children, in various attitudes playing amongst a woman's hair, are out of place and keeping, especially as their vivacity points to life, while their relative size points to doll-hood; the wreath of corn, etc., which was ultimately chosen, is however far better, because more natural, appropriate, and dignified. To those who know coins sufficiently well to remember the large medallions of Syracuse, I would say that this ideal head of the Republic of France is an evident study from, and inspired by, one of those most grandiose types of antique work, and is very perfect in its adaptation of feature and symmetry of throat; the low relief adopted is, of course, on account of the wear and tear to which modern coinage is subjected, this design having been intended for a five franc piece. In my sketch I have omitted the legend, "Republique Française," my idea being to give only a good general view of the type of head, in its "art" aspect, and not to present a fac-simile.



WILLIAM TASKER-NUGENT,

formerly H. B. M. Consul, Savannah, Ga.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

THE Corwin family of New Windsor, N. Y., have in their possession a curious relic in the shape of an egg-shaped, brown earthen jar, evidently of ancient Mexican manufacture. It was unearthed some years ago by Silas Corwin on the grounds of the old Ellison mansion, which was once the headquarters of General Washington. The strange-looking jar was found four feet beneath the surface. Its open end was downward, and rested on a flat stone. It contained six hundred and fifty Spanish dollars, nearly all of them bright and showing little use, although some bore date as early as 1621. There was one English crown among the lot of the date of 1768. The latest date on any coin was 1773. A French coin of 1734 was also among the contents of the jar, and a gold medal which had been struck in honor of some Spaniard, and bore date 1654. It is supposed that the treasure had belonged to some one who fled from the locality on the approach of the American troops, and had been buried to keep it from them. Most of the coins were sold for large prices, the family retaining some as curiosities.

THE COPPER COINAGE OF SARAWAK.

THE little district of Sarawak is situated on the west coast of the island of Borneo, and has a population of about 250,000 inhabitants, of various races. Its Rajah is an Englishman, Charles Johnson Brooke, nephew of the late Rajah, Sir James Brooke, to whom the government was ceded by the Sultan of Borneo.

Having become possessed of some of the coins of Sarawak, and finding that any information regarding them was vague, I wrote to his Highness the Rajah, requesting that he would inform me where the coins were struck, and that he would be so good as to supply me with any further details respecting them. I have received a reply from the Treasurer of the Government, containing the required information, and enclosing specimens of several of the pieces.

The coins may be briefly described as follows: —

COINS OF SIR JAMES BROOKE, RAJAH.

- I. CENT. A finely-executed bust of the Rajah to the left. J. BROOKE RAJAH.
Rev. SARAWAK. Within a wreath the value, ONE CENT. Beneath, the date, 1863.
- II. HALF CENT. Similar to the foregoing, but within the wreath, HALF CENT.
- III. QUARTER CENT. Similar to preceding, but within the wreath, $\frac{1}{4}$ CENT.

This, according to information, was the only issue during the Rajahship of Sir James Brooke. The coins were struck by Buchanan, Hamilton, and Co., of Glasgow.

COINS OF CHARLES JOHNSON BROOKE, RAJAH.

Born, 1839; succeeded, 1868.

IV. CENT. Bust of the Rajah to the left, very similar in style to the coins of his uncle.

Rev. As before, but dated 1870 and 1879.

V. HALF CENT. Similar to the half cent of 1863, but dated 1870 and 1879.

VI. QUARTER CENT. Also similar, but dated 1870 only.

These coins were struck by Messrs. Smith and Wright, of Birmingham.

The cents of both issues are comparatively common, while the smaller pieces are all rare, and especially the quarter-cent of 1870.

RICHARD A. HOBLYN.

Numismatic Magazine,

Bury S. Edmunds, England.

AVALONIA AGAIN.

THE very punctual issuing of the *Magazine of American History* for April gives an opportunity to say a few words in reply to Mr. H. W. Richardson, though the gentleman has so completely lost all control of his temper that one feels little pleasure in again referring to him. He has written for a third time on the subject of the "Avalonia" copper, a piece of the most trifling importance, except for Mr. Richardson's use. Now, while it may be matter of regret that Mr. McLachlan and I do not know all about every coin, medal and token ever struck, it is, at least as regards myself, by no means matter of shame. Before Mr. Richardson's first essay appeared, my two specimens were lying in a drawer of such pieces as bore no evidence of their origin, but of which I hoped to learn something. I have several of them, for of course no collector wishes any piece to remain unknown or uncertain, though some such are of so little importance that he cannot possibly be seeking every day to identify them; but at the same time no collector or student of numismatics could have made the original ridiculous blunder of Mr. Richardson in supposing these coppers to be nearly or quite two hundred years older than they really are. Their appearance tells every numismatist their age to a few years. Mr. Richardson asks for further information concerning the piece, especially the meaning of the Greek motto. I would suggest that it means that *air*, that is, *harmony*, is the best thing, an appropriate motto to accompany the harp of Orpheus. I will only add a repetition of my former statement, that I do not think the piece was struck as a token for money, though some have very possibly been offered and taken as such, sharing in this the fate of more important pieces issued only as medals.

W. S. APPLETON.

"COMETAL" COINS.

THE *Chicago Tribune* puts forth the following sapient proposition:—

"The plan of 'cometal' coins, which involves the idea of combining the two metals in one piece by having a gold centre to a silver dollar, half dollar, or quarter, would seem open to the objection that the gold centre might be punched out and a baser metal substituted. As it is proposed, though, to have the gold much thinner than the silver, the indentation at the centre of the piece would protect the softer metal from almost all wear, and the design upon it might be made so clear and delicate that it would be extremely difficult for counterfeiters to imitate the work of the die successfully. Possibly, if the gold centre were found impracticable, the problem of mingling the metals in a coin might be solved by the importation of a few Japanese experts who could introduce the gold in cloisonné. That would make an artistic piece."

The idea that by importing Japanese to decorate our coins "in cloisonné" we might produce an "*artistic (!)* piece," is truly original, and deserves to be embalmed along with the memory of the inventor and patentee of the goloid issues. We beg leave to suggest that the first experiments be made on the cheek of the maiden on the obverse, and the arrow points on the reverse of our 79 cent dollar. This might possibly have the double effect of bringing the value up to par, if they use gold enough, and, at the same time, elevate its artistic beauty!

By "*cometal*," we are startled. Does the proposer of this brilliant plan contemplate a sort of wandering visitor into the pockets of the dear public, a sister to the *Stella*, suggested a few years ago, coming like a comet, only to leave us perhaps forever? If that would get rid of the stove-lid dollar, we should welcome the stranger, whatever its artistic merit:—or is it co-metal, a sort of wedded happiness in coins that he has in mind, a high moral lesson and a daily warning against that easy method of divorce that is destroying the sanctity of so many homes? Whichever way one looks at it, he sees much to admire, and we wait with anxiety for the action of the Mint authorities.

M.

AN officer of the Secret Service at Washington reports that John Hodge has discovered a number of counterfeit Mexican coins in the side of a hill near Arlington, Mass. The coins are dated 1812 and appear to have been buried thirty or forty years.

GOVERNMENT SEIZURES.

At a number of the recent Coin Sales we have noticed that electrotypes of the early Cents, as well as some others of the rarer Government issues, have been summarily confiscated by officers of the U. S. Secret Service. These copies were never made for circulation, and can hardly be regarded as counterfeits, it being clearly evident to every coin dealer and collector what they are. Some of the earliest attempts at reproduction of this kind were perhaps intended to deceive, but this is not the case with most of those seized by the Government who confiscated them under a different clause from that which applies to counterfeits. While for those whose only specimens of such pieces are limited to copies, this may be inconvenient, by preventing them from adding to their collections representatives of these early issues at a low price, or from publicly disposing of those they have already acquired, we think on the whole that both dealers and collectors will be glad at the stand taken, and thankful that no more of these copies are to be permitted.

In connection with this, we notice that with the coöperation of the United States district attorney at Philadelphia, the chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department recently broke up a company of counterfeiters in Philadelphia, who have made a business of manufacturing fac similes of rare old coins of various nationalities, ancient and modern. They are said to have got good prices for them from amateur numismatists, through their agents all over the country. They had some 4000 designs. Inasmuch as it was their first offence, and they did not debauch the currency, they were only punished by the confiscation of their designs, materials, etc., and a threat of prosecution should they repeat the offence.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 13. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President presented a pamphlet, the *Vade Mecum du Collectionneur*, by Jos. Leroux, M. D., of Montreal. * * * Adjourned at about 4 P. M.

Dec. 11. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President appointed Dr. Green to nominate, at the annual meeting in January, officers for the year 1886, and Mr. Davenport to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the year 1885. Mr. Woodward showed an English war medal for Afghanistan 1878-79-80, and a badge of the Boston R. N. A., on which is the launch of a ship, &c.; it was thought doubtful whether the piece belongs to Boston, England, or Boston, Massachusetts, but the initials very possibly stand for Royal Naval Association. Adjourned at 4:15 P. M.

Wm. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

ABOUT one year ago this Society resolved to open its rooms twice in each month, on the evening of the second and fourth Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of holding informal meetings and for the general convenience of the members: no formal business or routine work was to be transacted at these meetings, but they were intended solely for intercommunication and the advancement of numismatic knowledge and interest in the Society, by the reading of papers, exhibitions of coins, but particularly by unrestrained interchanges of views and general conversation among the members. They afforded opportunities for those wishing to take advantage of the library and cabinets of the Society, which were open for inspection at these meetings. Messrs. David L. Walter (Chairman), Lyman H. Low, and Gaston L. Feuardent were appointed as a "Room Committee" to supervise and arrange programmes.

At the first of these informal meetings, January 14, 1885, at the Society's Room, Mr. F. W. Doughty read a paper entitled *A Neglected Series*, which was followed by general informal conversation. At subsequent meetings, which were continued through the season, papers were read by G. L. Feuardent, on Roman Coins relating to Judaea; by David L. Walter, on Medallic Amulets and Talismans; by Henry R. Drowne, on The United States Fractional Currency; by Andrew C. Zabriskie, on By-ways of the United States Gold Coinage; by Henry De Morgan, On Certain Funerary Vases from Alexandria; by Charles H. Wright, on A Contribution to our Knowledge of Tokens; by Benjamin Betts, On the Medals of John Law and the Mississippi System; by Daniel Parish, Jr., on Medals of the Siege of Gibraltar; by David L. Walter, on Medals Commemorative of Comets; by N. P. Pehrson, on The Polletten of the City of Stockholm; by F. W. Doughty, on Some Historical Tokens of New York City; and by Daniel Parish, Jr., on Some Dutch Jetons of the Sixteenth Century.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WASHINGTON MEDAL.

IN the *Journal of Congress*, for November 29, 1776, it was reported that there was due "To P. E. Simitiere, for designing, making and drawing a medal for General Washington, 32 dollars." What medal was this?

S. A. G.

GOLD NOBLE.

WHAT is the rarity of the gold noble of Henry V [1418]. "Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France."

C.

FIND OF ANCIENT BRITISH GOLD.

A COLLECTION of ancient British gold coins has lately been found near Freckenham, Suffolk, England, consisting of about ninety specimens of four well-defined types. They are attributed to about the time of Boadicea, queen of Iceni.

NUMISMATIC—ONE DECADE OR FIFTY?

A SENATOR was lately showing a coin in our capitol as a remarkable antique. It bore a date answering to our figures 1290. It was natural for him to be proud of a companion who seemed to have rambled about the world for six centuries. When my opinion was asked about this relic, I was obliged to give a new illustration how widely fancy and fact differ. The very date, if it means Anno Domini 1290, is fatal to the genuineness of the coin. It is centuries earlier than the custom of dating from the birth of Christ began. The earliest dated French coin is of the year 1532, and scarcely any English money was dated before 1547. Yet the coin is probably not spurious. It is an oriental piece, and Mohammedan money shows the number of years, not since Christ was born, but since Mohammed's hegira, or flight, from Mecca to Medina in the year 622. But if the senatorial treasure-trove was minted 1290 years after this first starting point of Moslem reckoning, its true date is thirty years hence, or in the year 1912 of Christians! The curiosity there betrays marks of fraud on its very face, as palpably as the old Roman denarius did, which was marked 63 B. C.—as if the old pagan moneyers knew beforehand when Christ should be born. After all, the stamp 1290 is no proof of a spurious coin in the view of any one acquainted with the variety in national calenders. How can this be? The Mohammedan years are lunar, that is, each contains about eleven days less than ours, or $354\frac{1}{3}$ days. This annual shortage, 1290 times repeated, amounts to thirty-nine years, which, subtracted from 1912, shows the true age of the coin to be nine years, and that its birth year was 1873. How happy would old men be, if those of them who are thought to lag superfluous on the stage like a rusty nail in monumental mockery, could prove themselves—like the Moslem coin—not in their second childhood, but in their first.

J. D. BUTLER.

COIN SALES.

THE Coin Sales for the last quarter have not been as frequent as usual, and of those that have taken place, our notice is necessarily very brief, from the fact that several of those from whom we have received priced Catalogues in the past have failed to forward them in season, and also from the fact that we have devoted so much space in this number to other matters, that little room remains for any extensive notices. The coming quarter, especially the last of this month and the month of May, promise to be very full of attractions to coin-buyers. Mr. Woodward has at least four Catalogues now in preparation, Mr. Sampson one, Mr. Low one, the Messrs. Chapman one, and Mr. Frossard two, beside others that we hear of, not so far advanced.

LOW'S ELEVENTH SALE.

MR. LYMAN H. LOW sold a fine collection of Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins, with a large variety of U. S. Coins and Medals, at the rooms of Bangs & Co., in New York, on the 30th of January. The Catalogue, 23 pages, contained 500 lots, and was prepared in the condensed and yet well digested manner which characterizes his descriptions. We notice that he had the luck to be a sufferer by the seizure of some of the electrotypes of early cents. A Half Cent of 1841, proof, an original from the cracked die, and very rare, brought \$5.00, and an original proof of 1852, 5.00, but many of the pieces suffered in the general depression of values that is affecting all classes of business.

ENGLISH SALE OF MEDALLIONS.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY lately concluded the sale of old and rare medallions collected by the late Mr. John Ingram, of Durham, England. Among the very high prices realized were the following:—Marquis Leonello d'Este (1441–1450), medallion to commemorate his marriage, bust to left in embroidered tunic, reverse Cupid holding scroll of music before a lion, by Vittore Pisano, £125; Malatesta Novello, Lord of Cesena (1429–1465), bust to left in tunic and coat with fur, reverse, man in armor kneeling, by Vittore Pisano, £130; Federigo del Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino (1422–1482), bust to left, reverse, the Duke on horseback, by Sperandio, fine and rare, and another, not so well cast, £95; Emilia Pia, wife of Antonio del Montefeltro (1499–1509), bust to right, pyramid on reverse, £59; Leon Battista Alberti, architect (1405–1472), bust to left, in close-fitting coat, by Matteo de Pasti, rare, £75; Filippo Vadi, physician (1457), bust to left in coat with plaits, reverse, warrior between gun and fortress, by Giovanni Boldu, fine and rare, £125.

EDITORIAL.

WE regret to learn by the last issue of *Numisma* that Mr. Frossard has decided to discontinue the issue of his bright little paper, in the form in which it has so long been a welcome visitor on our table. He was determined that it should expire, if expire it must, in a blaze of glory, like the phoenix, for the concluding number is certainly the handsomest in mechanical appearance he has ever issued, and it was well filled with interesting reading and a very full list of Spanish coins, that he offers for sale at reasonable prices. He intimates that he may publish it "semi-occasionally," with similar lists of coins and medals from his stock, but we shall be surprised to see another so complete in certain lines as the last, or else he must have a sort of purse of Fortunatus, from which he can drop coins new and old to tempt buyers of all tastes.

WITH this number we conclude another volume of the *Journal*. Looking back over the issues of the year that has closed, we think our readers will agree that we have given them a full equivalent for their subscription. Some plans that we hoped to carry out when we began the year we have not been able to accomplish, but we have endeavored to maintain the position that the *Journal* has so long occupied, and shall use our best efforts in the year to come, to make it more attractive than ever. Mr. Parsons's valuable article will run through two more numbers, and in the next will be illustrated by a fine heliotype plate from rare originals. Other correspondents have promised us contributions, and we trust that all interested in our favorite science will remember that our pages are open to them.

IN the *Journal* for last October was quoted an editor's remark that, "A hand bag marked C. Columbus will be found next." The "funny man" who wrote it could hardly have imagined how soon his prophecy would be nearly realized, as it has been "at an art-loan exhibition in Castleton," Vt., where "among the old and rare articles exhibited" was "a pitcher brought to America by Christopher Columbus in 1492!"

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Coins and Medals Illustrating the French Revolution of 1789.
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VOL. XXI.

BOSTON, JULY, 1886.

No. 1.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789 ILLUSTRATED BY COINS AND MEDALS OF THE PERIOD.

BY GEORGE M. PARSONS.

[Continued from Vol. 21, Page 81.]

THERE was no sincerity in the friendly demonstration of the court and the nobles. There was a constant movement of troops, and it is well understood that a plot was devised to disperse the Assembly by the use of military force. This suspicion and several conflicts in the streets between the people and the troops aroused the people of Paris to a high pitch of excitement. In the height of the commotion, the cry was raised, "*To the Bastille.*" The crowd, which was already well supplied with arms from the stores and magazines which had been plundered, at once attacked the Bastille and forced a surrender. This occurred on the 14th of July and completely frustrated the projects of the court, which were to have been executed during the night of that day.

The disorders, which during this period existed in Paris, were so violent, that the dangers to person and property were as great from the brigands of the streets as those which were feared from the royal troops. This state of things gave rise to the immediate creation of the municipality of Paris and the organization of a military force, which adopted the red and blue cockade.

The chief officer of the new civil organization was Flesselles, at the time Prevot of Paris under the former system. He was killed by the mob during the commotions which attended the attack on the Bastille. Subsequently Bailly, the President of the Assembly, was appointed to succeed him with the new title of Mayor. At the same time Lafayette was chosen commandant of the militia. He in a short time incorporated with this body some of the regular troops and a number of the Swiss Guards. This new force took the name of the NATIONAL GUARD, and assumed a new distinctive uniform. To the red and blue of the Parisian cockade, white, the king's color, was added, and there was in this manner formed the tricolor cockade, so famous during the wars which succeeded. Thus, in the organization of the National Assembly, in the creation of the municipality of Paris,—the capital of the kingdom,—and in the establishment of the National Guard, the Revolution had taken three steps of a decisive character, and each step was an advance.

VOL. XXI.

I

The next and most important step was taken in the Assembly on the night of the 4th of August. A report from a committee on the troubles existing in the country, and on the means of removing them, was under discussion, when two members of the nobility represented that the only remedy was to remove the causes, and they proposed the renunciation of all the existing feudal privileges. A fervor of disinterestedness arose on a sudden, and there was a universal renunciation on the part of the nobles, clergy, pensionaries, and representatives of towns, of all the rights and privileges which had so long oppressed the people and made them poor. In order to connect the king with the Revolution, he was proclaimed the restorer of the liberty of the French. The action of the Assembly was, after much discussion, adopted in regular form and was presented on the 13th of August to the king, who accepted the title bestowed upon him and assisted at a Te Deum in company with all the deputies. The acts of abolition were transmitted to the king for proclamation on the 20th of September.

It is said by Thiers, in his History of the Revolution, that the aristocracy finding it could not prevent the popular movement, was willing that it might be accompanied by excesses of violence, in the hope that a reaction would soon be established. If they were governed by any consideration of this kind in the renunciation of their privileges, they overshot the mark. Of all that they gave up on this occasion, not a single privilege was ever restored to them.

Subsequently to this event the Assembly adopted other measures which completely changed the organization of the government. The old political divisions of provinces were abolished, and the country was divided into departments and districts, the latter comprising a certain number of the former. The internal administration of the government was distributed among the districts and departments. The judicial system was changed to conform to this new arrangement, and the selection of the judges was by popular local elections. A law was also passed for a similar change in the organization of the religious service. All titles of nobility were abolished. The entire property of the clergy, who possessed one-fifth of the real estate of the country, was placed at the disposition of the State, and the members of that order were allowed a salary which amounted to a liberal allowance to the poor curates, who heretofore had fared badly.

The two laws relating to the new organization of the church, and to the church property, met with all possible resistance from the greater part of the clergy. Many prominent members were active in plots against the new government, and in creating a feeling hostile to it wherever their influence extended. In order to put an end to this disaffection, the Assembly required from the clergy an oath to support the new constitution, which had been previously required from all public functionaries except the clergy. The penalty of refusal was loss of office and salary. Many took the oath, but a larger number refused and the places of the non-juring bishops and curates were promptly filled by the Assembly. The new constitution went into effect upon its acceptance by the king on the 13th of September, 1791. By its terms the sum allotted to the civil list was twenty-five millions of livres. The Assembly adjourned finally on the 30th of September.

The great change which was made in the form of government was at once indicated upon coins of a new issue. The character of the change will be

seen at a glance by comparison with the coins of the old regime. Figures 1 and 2 represent broad crowns of Louis XVI of 1789 and 1790. The obverse shows the head of the king with his title, "By the grace of God king of France and Navarre." On the reverse is the crowned shield emblazoned with the Bourbon lily. The legend, "Blessed be the name of the Lord," may be read in connection with the title, which is on the obverse, as an expression of thanks for the great dignity vouchsafed to the king. On the edge is the inscription, DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM (God save the king).

Figures 3 and 4 represent the two faces of a piece of brass of twelve deniers. On the obverse is the head of Louis XVI, no longer king of France but king of the French; on the reverse the bundle of Roman fasces surmounted by the Liberty cap and the legend "The Nation, the Law, the King," show that old things have passed away. The Nation now is supreme, and to it and to the law the king is subordinate. The date is 1791, which is further described as the third year of Liberty. The new computation of time did not begin until the following year; the designation on the coin seems to have been added as descriptive of the relation of the year 1791 to the year 1789, when the new order of things began.

There was also issued in 1791 a silver piece of twelve sous, the devices and inscriptions of which are repeated in a crown of the following year, which is chosen for illustration, as the device is better shown on the larger piece. The crown is much smaller than the crown of 1789, and is probably a piece of only five livres. On the obverse is the head of the king with the inscription, "Louis XIV King of the French," and the date 1792. On the edge is the inscription so expressive of the prevailing idea, LA NATION, LA LOI ET LE ROI. (The Nation, the Law and the King).

On the reverse which is shown in Figure 5, there is seen the figure of an angel standing before a pedestal which supports a large tablet. On the tablet is written the word CONSTITUTION and the angel continues the inscription. This symbol, in the idea it conveys, is full of interest. The feudal system with all its odious privileges had been abolished, the abuses of the church and state were both at an end, there was to be no more arbitrary imprisonment; for when the Bastille was demolished all that it represented was buried in its ruins; the government was now to exist under the benign rule of a written constitution, which bore alike on the king and the citizen; the nation was first, and its laws were to be supreme over all in the establishment of equal rights and the imposition of equal obligation. The country had never before lived under a constitution, never before had it enjoyed the right which this secured to it. It is not to be wondered that now when that constitution had been completed and definitely established as the supreme law of the country,—it is not to be wondered that there should arise an elation of feeling, under the influence of which the nation should invoke the spirit of the sacred writings, and consider the instrument as a gift from heaven sent down by its messenger to be inscribed upon the tables of the law.

The new constitution did not go into effect under favorable circumstances. The revolutionary movement had stirred society to its lowest depths and it was difficult to keep its more turbulent elements within orderly bounds. There were risings among the rural populations when chateaux were pillaged and burnt and other acts of violence were committed. After the renunciation

of feudal privileges in August, 1789, the whole population rushed to enjoy those liberties of hunting and of the chase which hitherto had been the right of only a few, and it can well be imagined that there was more than the mere absence of moderation in their enjoyment.

The demonstration on the 6th of October, which resulted in the king leaving Versailles and taking up his residence in Paris, whither he was followed by the Assembly, and the manifestation of feeling which occurred when the king was brought from Varennes, when he attempted to escape from the danger of a residence at Paris, showed very plainly what must be expected in order to secure the maintenance of social order. On the latter occasion it was deemed necessary to post in the main street where the crowd had collected, the notices, "Whoever applauds the king will be whipped, whoever insults him will be shot." In fact it seems as if all power and authority had departed from the government. The safety of society depended upon the constancy and fidelity of the National Guard with Lafayette as its commander. There was also to be encountered the hostility of the two clubs, the Jacobin and Cordelier, which survived the constitutional Assembly without any change of membership except in increase of numbers. These clubs had always favored a republic. After the king's return they made a demonstration looking to the establishment of a republic, on the ground that flight was a practical abdication. The movement was however put down by the National Guard.

Finally, that which added to the embarrassments of the position, the members of the Assembly were made ineligible to election to the new Assembly. This was an act of imprudence; as the wisest and best men of the country had composed the Assembly, and had had two years and a half of experience, it was of course to be expected that any change would be for the worse. Besides this change, Lafayette retired from the command of the army, which henceforth was exercised alternately by six chiefs of legions, and Bailly was succeeded in the mayoralty by Petion. The choice lay between Lafayette and Petion; the court was hostile to the former, although their best friend, and favored Petion, who in the end proved to be a formidable enemy.

The king and the queen expressed themselves as content with the constitution, and as determined to abide by it, and Thiers in his History seems to be satisfied that they were sincere. Soon, however, disagreements sprung up between the king and the Assembly. The nobles who had left the country, and their number was now very large, were plotting, and the non-juring priests were busy in fomenting dissatisfaction with the constitution. The Assembly passed some laws against the emigrant nobles and non-juring priests, and added a third law for the establishment of a large camp in the neighborhood of Paris. All these laws were vetoed by the king, and although he immediately approved a law against his brother, the Count d'Artois, who had been the first to leave the country, and issued a proclamation in which he commanded the return of the nobles, he lost forever the confidence of the Assembly and of the people.

In view of the intrigues of the nobles who had fled from France, and of the countenance which was extended to them by the foreign courts in which they had found refuge, a message was sent in January, 1792, by the king to the court of Vienna, demanding an explicit declaration of its purposes,

and the 1st of March was fixed as the latest date for a reply. An unexpected answer was received in April. It required of the nation the re-establishment of the three orders as they existed before the Revolution, and the restoration of the property of the clergy. The consequence of this demand was an immediate declaration of war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia, and an army was forthwith sent into the field. While its operations were not important, it yet served as a rallying point for the forces which were subsequently organized.

Under the influence of the distrust of the court and of fear of foreign invasion, a popular demonstration was prepared for the 20th of June, the anniversary of the *Jeu de Paume*. Its object was the intimidation of the king. The plan was opposed by the authorities of the Department of the Seine, but Petion, the Mayor of the city, took no steps to prevent its being executed. The subject was discussed in the Assembly, but it was favored by one of the leaders of the Girondins, who were then the dominant constitutional party in the Assembly. While the discussion was going on, the mob appeared and entered the hall. The crowd was composed of men and women of the lowest class from the faubourgs; the men were armed, and paraded coarse and insulting devices of every kind; a large number of the National Guard marched among them. There were thirty thousand people of all sorts in the procession, which occupied three hours in passing through the hall. The palace of the Tuilleries, occupied by the king, was next visited. After some delay its doors were opened and the crowd inundated the building; menacing addresses were made to the king, and he was invited to put on the red cap of liberty, but neither violence nor robbery was committed. This demonstration settled nothing. It only showed how easy it was to excite the mob of Paris, and what might be expected from future risings.

It was soon known that the foreign powers of Austria and Prussia were about to enforce by invasion the demand made in the letter of January. An army of sixty thousand veteran troops under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, who was supported by officers of experience, was already at the frontier. The whole country was in a state of excitement, but nothing of a practical character was proposed. France was declared in danger by the Legislative Assembly. This still further aroused the populace, and crowds marched to Paris, whose only occupation seemed to be the preparation for another insurrection that should accomplish another Revolution. The people feared not only the arrival of a foreign army, but suffered under vague apprehensions of danger from the royalists at home. They became impatient under the inactivity of the authorities and wearied under the useless eloquence exhibited in the Assembly. A committee of insurrection was formed in the Jacobin Club, which deliberately and carefully planned a demonstration at the Tuilleries that would force the king to abdicate. Some five hundred *patriots* —as they were called—were brought from Marseilles to take part in the movement. While the passions of the public were roused in this manner, they were still further excited by a proclamation issued on the 26th of July by the Duke of Brunswick, expressed in the most threatening and insulting terms. The only mode by which the people could save their lives, and preserve their property, their towns and cities from destruction, was by sitting still and calmly awaiting the approach of the army of deliverance.

It is strange that any one should for a moment have thought that a proclamation of this character would intimidate a nation which had already achieved and sustained such a revolution as was indicated by the new constitution. The only effect of this manifesto was to stimulate preparations for the coming insurrections. At the same time the mayor, Petion, presented to the Assembly a petition from all the sections of Paris, demanding the deposition of the king. The discussion of the proposition was postponed until the 10th of August. It was now definitely arranged that the insurrection, which had several times been postponed, should take place on the night of the 9th of August. The crowd assembled at the appointed time. The mayor appeared at the palace but soon left, and by arrangement was kept a willing prisoner at the Hotel de Ville. A new municipal council was established by the mob. Mandal, the general at that time in command of the National Guard, who was supervising the defence of the palace, was summoned to the Hotel de Ville and was murdered. Thiers says, that if the king had been resolute and aggressive in his conduct, the crowd could easily have been dispersed. Although the king was courageous he was irresolute, and there was no one to head and direct the defence. The mob was admitted to the palace, and the friends of the king advised him that the only means of saving himself and his family was to take refuge with the Assembly, which held its sessions but a short distance from the Tuilleries. This advice was followed, and the royal family left the palace never to return.

The king was protected by the Assembly, but in his presence a decree of suspension was passed and a National Convention was convoked. The king and his family were, as a matter of precaution in favor of their safety, kept for several days in the building occupied by the Assembly, and were finally sent on the 30th of August to the Temple, to be kept in close confinement in the charge of the Commune of Paris. After the departure of the king from the Tuilleries, a murderous combat ensued and a large number was killed on both sides; the mob finally conquered, and then all who were found in the palace or fleeing from it, with few exceptions, were instantly slain. It is stated in some accounts that at least four thousand persons were killed.

After the passage of the act suspending the king, events marched rapidly. The Assembly made the necessary provisions for carrying on the government, but it was no longer supreme. The Commune of Paris was now the ruling power. An attempt was made by the Assembly to control it by a reorganization of the council of the department, but on the demand of the Commune the powers of the new council were limited to the supervision of the finances of the department. There soon arose a clamor for the punishment of those who had resisted the insurrection, and on the 13th of August the Commune demanded the creation of a tribunal for the "trial of the conspirators of the 10th of August." The Assembly at first rejected the proposition; a second demand was made, which was also rejected. Finally, a member of the municipality appeared before the Assembly, and announced in plain terms that if the court was not organized as demanded, the tocsin would be sounded that night, and the faubourgs would be again summoned to action. The Assembly yielded, and passed a law which established a court to "*judge the crimes of the 10th of August and all circumstances relating to it.*" The court was divided into two sections and their judgment was final. This law was passed

on the 17th of August. The new court, however formidable in the scope of its jurisdiction, was soon superseded by measures still more revolutionary in their character.

On the 22d of August, Longwy, a small and untenable post on the frontier, was surrendered to the invading army. The fact was known in Paris four days later, and produced the utmost consternation. In the imagination of the excited Parisians, the enemy was at the gates of the city. Measures of defence were at once adopted by the government, but the greater degree of energy was exhibited by the Commune of Paris against those whom they considered the enemies at home. Danton, who was the master spirit of the insurrection of the 10th of August, repaired to the Commune, and at his suggestion a decree was passed that all "suspected persons" should be disarmed and arrested. This decree was executed in the most efficient manner. On the morning of the 27th the gates of the city were closed and no one was permitted to pass out on any pretence whatever. The river was patrolled and all issue by that route was prevented. For forty-eight hours all business was suspended and the entire population was required to confine itself to its place of residence. The committee of surveillance of the Commune, at whose head was Marat, the meanest and most detestable of all the prominent men of the Revolution, was charged with the examination of the population thus shut up, and with the arrest of "suspected persons." The result was the arrest of some twelve to fifteen thousand persons of every grade of society, of every shade of opinion, of men whose only crime was a preference of order to disorder, and of many who were denounced by their personal enemies.

The persons arrested were brought before the Commune and questioned as to their conduct and opinions, and then distributed among the prisons of the city. This large number of citizens was arrested in order to be murdered, and after news was received of the capture of Verdun, a post less tenable than Longwy, the signal was given and the massacre began. On the 2d of September self-constituted tribunals, composed of the lowest class, organized at the different prisons, and after a hasty trial delivered the prisoners, with but few exceptions, to executioners, who murdered them on the spot. The massacre continued for four days and nights and only ceased when all the prisons were emptied not only of the "suspected persons," who had been confined there, but of petty malefactors who had been imprisoned by judicial authority. As might be easily imagined there were revolting scenes of brutality, that was more than mere cruelty, even to read a description of which makes one blush. The actors in these scenes demanded and received from the committee of the Commune pay for their services. The demand was made with a threat of death to the committee in case of refusal. The members emptied their pockets and finally succeeded in securing the necessary amount. The records of the Commune show that on the 14th of September the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-three livres had been disbursed in payment of the executioners.

Many robberies were committed in connection with murders, but in many instances the personal effects of value taken from the victims were left at the office of the prison. All such property, together with the plunder gathered from the churches and from the houses of those who had fled from the country, were appropriated by the Commune, which refused to render any

account of them. The disorganization of society in the capital did not cease when no more prisoners were found for execution. Over fifty political prisoners, who had sometime before been sent to Orleans for trial, were ordered to be brought to Paris. When it was known in the city that they were on the way, a large number of the bandits of the streets went to Versailles, over-powered the guard, and in spite of all the efforts of the mayor of the town, took possession of the prisoners and murdered every one of them. But a few days elapsed before the storehouses, in which the large collection of valuable objects of every kind belonging to the crown was stored, were broken open and pillaged and not an article was ever recovered.

While the city was in this condition of disorder, Petion, the mayor, was powerless, but it is not known that he was very strenuous in his efforts to put an end to the acts of violence, and all that the Assembly thought of doing was to pass decree after decree, demanding from the Commune an account of the condition of the city, and this, too, while every prison of the city was running night and day with blood like the shambles of a butcher. The excuse for this premeditated slaughter of some twelve thousand helpless prisoners, was that it was not safe to send an army to the field while the royalists remained at home to plot and attack in the rear. Said the instigators of the massacre, "It is either they or we who must perish."

After the slaughters of the earlier days of September, the city and country was in a most deplorable state of disorder, but it was expected that a better condition of things would be brought about by the Convention, which was ordered at the time of the suspension of the king on the 10th of August. This Convention assembled on the 20th of September. It was composed for the most part of the same men who were members of the Legislative Assembly. There were some who had been in the Constituent Assembly, and among them was Robespierre; Petion was chosen President. The Girondists were as before in the ascendant, and so far as facility of speech was concerned they constituted the most formidable party in the Convention, but not otherwise were they powerful. They had control of the new administration, but the Jacobin Club was the real power of the country. It supervised and corrected the conduct of administrative offices, and was looked to as the arbiter of all questions, from those of state to those of the domestic relations.

On the 22d of September royalty was abolished by an unanimous vote. This date was by law established as the beginning of a new era. As if time had just begun, the 22d of September was the first day of the YEAR ONE. A medal by Duvivier was struck to commemorate the promulgation of this fantastic notion. On the obverse is a seated female figure of majestic and graceful form; on her head is the helmet of Minerva, her right hand rests on the Roman fasces, and in her left hand is a staff surmounted by the cap of Liberty. The inscriptions are, REPUBLIQUE UNE ET INDIVISIBLE, and below is NATION FRANCAISE. The reverse is a segment of the zodiacal circle, showing the Scales, the Crab, and the Archer; below is the inscription, ERE FRANCAISE COMMENCÉE A L'EQUINOX D'AUTOMNE 22 SEPT 1792 9 HEURS 18 MIN 30 S DU MATIN A PARIS, which announces that the French Era began at the time of the autumnal equinox on the 22d of September, 1792, at eighteen minutes and thirty seconds past nine o'clock in the morning.

[To be continued.]

ROMA REDIVIVA IN WISCONSIN.

NOT long since a votive medal, stamped by some emperor of ancient Rome, was picked up by a boy in one of the streets of Milton, Wis., and sold there for a stick of candy. It was sent to me by the new owner, who, not being a classical scholar, could not understand the inscription. What chiefly surprised me was that it had turned up in the spot where it did. "Who in Milton," I said to myself, "has ever had any Roman coins to lose? or, if any Miltonian had lost such an antique, would he not have claimed his property when the discovery of the votive treasure-trove was noised about the village?" A description of this ancient relic appeared in the *State Journal*, and brought me many letters concerning other strange finds in the strangest places, and sometimes the finds themselves, for deposit in the Historical Society, as the place where they are most sure to be preserved, admired, studied, and appreciated.

One windfall of this sort has come to me by the favor of John Hicks, Esq., one of the editors of the *Oshkosh Northwestern*. It is a copper coin minted in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, who died in the year 138 of our era. It is therefore at least seventeen hundred and forty-five years old. The coin is in good preservation. The imperial head is in higher relief than any ever stamped on any American coin, and will outlast them all. It is perfectly preserved. The beard which, according to Spartianus, no emperor wore before Hadrian,—and he in order to hide a scar,—is clearly visible. You can plainly read on one side of the bust the word "Hadrianus" and on the other side the letters "gustus," the first two letters in the name Augustus having been defaced.

On the reverse of this piece the emperor is portrayed at full length with a long sceptre or spear in his right hand, and a trophy in his left. But what I call a trophy is perhaps a figure of the goddess Victory and is a good deal defaced. The lettering is more distinct. The syllable "Cos." the abbreviation for Consul, and the initials S. C. indicating that the coin was minted and the consul created by the order of the senate are altogether legible.

This bit of copper, picked from the worm holes of long vanished days, and from the dust of old oblivion raked, would be of some interest if I had picked it up amid the ruins of Caesar's palace. But it is of a thousand-fold more interest from the circumstances under which it came to light. What were they? It was found in Oshkosh, Wis., in the Fourth Ward, near Miller's Point, on the shore of Lake Winnebago, by Mr. A. M. Brainerd, while at work in his field there; that is, while plowing or hoeing. Two stone axes of the usual aboriginal stamp and some other trifles, presumably of the same origin, have turned up on the same plat of ground. "How came this Roman money into the soil of Wisconsin," is a question everyone asks and which no one can answer.

It strikes me as very improbable that this copper was brought to Oshkosh by any Anglo-Saxon. I would rather think it to have been brought to America, say two centuries ago, by some French missionary, and either stolen from him by some native who lost it where it was found, or dropped there by the Frenchman while camping there on some missionary tour. But antiques, like that I speak of, are rare now-a-days. Two centuries ago they were ten times more rare, the chief European hoards of them not having been as yet unearthed. How then should the French priests, who were very poor, have such rarities? Why should they bring them into the wilderness? Why should they care for such mementoes of pagan persecutors of their faith? Every new find of the sort increases our wonder that it should come from French ecclesiastics.

Let me add another possible solution of the mystery, which I shall rejoice to give up as soon as a better is suggested. Hadrian's money circulated among one hundred and twenty millions of his subjects. It passed beyond the imperial boundaries to India and China, for the Romans had then pushed their commerce thither. Why may not some straggling bits of Hadrianic money have wandered still further, and even crossed that streak of silver sea which separates Asia and America? If so, the passage of coins from Alaska to Oskosh would be easily accounted for. Prehistoric commerce between the Pacific and Wisconsin is demonstrated by the arrows of obsidian

picked up along Lake Winnebago,—and the raw material for which cannot be detected *in situ* nearer than the Pacific slope, or at least the Yellowstone National Park,—which according to aboriginal ideas was harder of access.

Every find like those in Milton and Oshkosh adds some infinitesimal to other proofs which do demonstrate thinly that the mintage of the old world may have made its way into the new from the west, and that, perhaps, ages before the Columbian or even Norwegian voyages. As many relics of this nature have been sent me for inspection, I have no doubt others will, and the more, as I return every curiosity on request, and spare no pains to show its significance.

Madison, Wis.

J. D. BUTLER.

A BRITISH ARMY MEDAL.

AN extremely rare and curious military medal, says the *Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier*, was recently found on the premises of E. B. Chapman. On one side it has the words: "For courage, good conduct and faithful service. Hindostan. 71st Highland Light Infantry. Ten years' service." On the other side are the words: "Peninsula, Roleia, Vimiera, Vittoria, Almaraz, Nive, Pyrenees, Orthes, Waterloo, Fuentes D'Onor." The medal is made of composition metal, and is about one and a half inches in diameter. Above and below the words "71st Highland Light Infantry" are a crown and a hunting-horn respectively, and on the other side is an oval-shaped figure enclosing the cross of St. Andrew, beside which is standing a barefooted pilgrim, the beauty of whose visage has been destroyed by the abrasion of the metal and the lapse of time. As may be inferred from the names Vittoria, Vimiera, and Waterloo, the original possessor of the medal was one who followed the English flag through the Spanish Peninsula in the war which ended at Waterloo in 1815. The other legend of the medal indicates that the battle-scarred Highlander won new honors and laurels in a later service in East India. How the medal got to Charleston would be hard to divine, but it is evidently a genuine military relic. It tells a very eloquent tale, and is the mute historian of an old soldier's proud record in peace and in war. It resembles many good things of fiction and romance only in the respect that it is anonymous. The kilted warrior left everything but his name to tell the story.

A PROVINCIAL NOTE RAISER.

LAST Friday a Man who calls himself Shebuel Hubbard, and says he belongs to Groton, was apprehended and sent to Gaol; he having in a different Dress, and by different Names, viz. Parker, Parks and Fairbanks, four Times receiv'd Warrants or Orders from the Committee appointed by the General Court for receiving and burning the Bills of Credit of this Province, to the Treasurer, for Nineteen Pounds and some odd Shillings, old Tenor, each, which he wickedly alter'd into Ninety Pounds, letting the odd Sum stand; three of which being paid in Silver, a Discovery of the Fraud was made; and notwithstanding Enquiry was made after him, having got a fourth Order just before by a different Name and in a different Habit, he had the Confidence to go to the Treasury to get it exchang'd, where he was immediately siez'd. Upon his Examination he made many trifling Excuses; but the Cheat appearing so very plain, he at last confess'd the whole, and that the Money was at his Lodgings, to which he directed the Sheriff, where was found Ninety Dollars, besides Coppers, and sundry other Things.

The Boston Weekly News-Letter, September 13, 1750.

This Day Shebuel Hubbard of Groton is to stand two Hours in the Pillory, pursuant to a Sentence of the Superiour Court, for altering and forgeing several Warrants from the Committee, to the Treasurer, for exchanging Bills of this Province for Dollars, as mention'd in the public Prints some Time since: He is likewise to suffer three months Imprisonment.

The Boston Weekly News-Letter, December 13, 1750.

SPARKS FROM THE MINT FIRE.

It has been queried, of late, whether the Mint did not, in its early days, suffer a partial destruction by fire. A few of us yet in the service have some traditional knowledge of such an event, but, in addition to that, it is in my power to furnish a copy of the official correspondence of my great grandfather, Robert Patterson, who was at that time Director of the Mint.

Perhaps this would be a good time, too, to show how the father of the Democracy made some of his appointments. Dr. Patterson was occupying the chair of mathematics at the University when he received from President Jefferson the following letter:—

“WASHINGTON, APRIL 27, '05.

“DEAR SIR,—I have learned *indirectly* that Mr. Boudinot will shortly resign the office of Director of the Mint. In that event, I should feel very happy in confiding the public interests in that place to you. Will you give me leave to send you the commission in the event of Mr. B.'s resignation. I pray you to consider this as confidential, as what you write me shall be. Accept my friendly salutations.

TH. JEFFERSON.

“P.S.—I should be sorry to withdraw you from the College, nor do I conceive that this office need do it. Its duties will easily admit of your devoting the ordinary college hours to that institution; indeed it is so possible that the Mint may sometime or other be discontinued that I could not advise a permanent living to be given up for it.”

Endorsed, “Mr. Robert Patterson, College, Philadelphia.”

Mr. Patterson accordingly accepted, and continued to hold both positions for several years afterward, but ultimately let go of the College and held on to the Mint until failure in health compelled his resignation in 1824.

But to return to the conflagration, some account of which ought to be a legitimate part of the proceedings of a Numismatic and Archaeological Society.* The correspondence following will tell the whole story.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 11, 1816.

SIR,—I have the mortification to inform you that this morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the mill house, a wooden building belonging to the Mint, which is consumed together with an adjoining building containing the rolling and drawing machines, and also the melting house. The front part of the building, containing the coining presses, the office and the Assayer's Department, is uninjured. “The manner in which the fire originated is perfectly unaccountable. No fire is even kept in the part of the building where it was first discovered; nor had any of the workmen been there for some days.

“No loss of gold or silver will be sustained of any consequence, nor will the copper coinage be in the least impeded.

“I shall not fail to give you further necessary information on this unpleasant subject as soon as an examination can be made, and the damages ascertained.

“I am, Sir, with the greatest esteem,

“Your most obedient servant,

“ROBERT PATTERSON.”

“James Madison, Esq., President of the United States, Washington City.”

The next letter is dated Jan. 15th, and continues the subject as follows:—

“On the morning of the 11th I had the painful task of acquainting you with the destruction of a part of the Mint by fire. At the time its origin was entirely unknown and unsuspected by any of the officers or workmen belonging to the establishment; but on examining a barrel in a neighbouring yard partly filled with wood ashes, taken from the hearths of an adjoining dwelling-house, and which had been set in actual contact with the weather boarding of our mill-house, a wooden building, where the fire was first discovered, no doubt remains that here the fire originated. Several distressing fires in this city and elsewhere, particularly that by which the Lutheran Church in Fourth Street was some years ago consumed, have been ascertained to have proceeded from a similar cause.

“As there are not at present, nor are there likely to be for some time, any deposits of bullion in the Mint of any consequence, the publick, therefore, will not probably experience any

* This paper was prepared for and read before a Archaeological Society of New York by Mr. Dubois. recent meeting of the American Numismatic and

inconvenience from the above disaster until the damages can be repaired; and I am happy to be able to assure you that this can be done, and that on a much improved plan, without any special appropriation for that purpose, merely from the balance of former appropriations not yet carried to the surplus fund. But, Sir, I would not presume to make these repairs without your approbation."

The next letter touching the subject is dated March 6th, 1816, and is also addressed to the President. After alluding to the ordinary repairs, the Director says:—

"But the repairs which the late fire has now rendered necessary being so considerable, I would not venture to undertake without your approbation, which is therefore, sir, most respectfully solicited.

"No estimate of the expenses or time necessary for these repairs can at present be made with any degree of accuracy; but it is believed that the balances of the two last years' appropriations, not yet carried to the surplus fund, together with that for the present year, will be more than sufficient; and that the whole may be accomplished in eight or ten months from the time of commencement.

"In truth, except the mere building, which was ill-contrived and of little value, no great loss has been sustained by the fire. The principal parts of the machinery were, in fact, nearly worn out, and must have been replaced in a short time tho' no such accident had occurred.

"The only difficulty at present foreseen will be in procuring rollers; two or three pair of which would be wanted. These can, I believe, be best obtained through the agency of Mr. Boulton of Soho, the gentleman who has for many years supplied the Mint with copper; but in answer to a letter which I addressed to him some years ago on the subject of rollers, he informed me that they were among the articles which could not be exported without obtaining permission from Government. This, however, might probably be effected thro' the application of our Minister at London."

Then follows a letter addressed to Alexander J. Dallas, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury, expressing his pleasure that the President has approved his plan, and "Drafts, sir, will therefore be made from time to time on this balance, etc., etc."

Next follows a letter, ordering "three pair of hard cast rollers, etc., etc."

On the first of Jan., 1817, Director Patterson wrote as follows:—

"The repairs of the Mint, which you were pleased to authorize, are now nearly completed. A substantial brick building has been erected on the site formerly occupied by an old wooden building; and in the apparatus and arrangement of machinery which have been adopted, many important improvements have been introduced. Among these is the substitution of a steam engine for the horse power heretofore employed; a change which it is believed will not only diminish the expense of the establishment, but greatly facilitate all its principal operations."

The last spark of the fire dies out of the correspondence in the following paragraph from the letter accompanying the Annual Report, dated Jan. 1st, 1818, and addressed to President James Monroe, by Director Patterson.

"About the beginning of May, the repairs of the Mint having been nearly completed, and a considerable quantity of silver bullion then in our vaults, the coinage was recommenced; and, since that time, as will appear from the statement of the Treasurer, herewith transmitted, there have been struck, in silver coins, 1,215,567 pieces, etc., etc."

It is not necessary to enter into any statistical tables here, as these are to be found elsewhere in published reports.

But the correspondence quoted may throw a not unwelcome gleam of light into some dusky numismatic corners. We have, at least, the real history of the change from horse-power to steam-power in the Mint. Better than that, we are furnished with the reason why our cabinets are wanting in gold and silver issues for 1816. If the foregoing letters only tell by *implication*, that there was no such coinage, the following letter settles the matter directly.

It is dated at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, February 6, 1817, and is addressed to Richard Peters, Judge of the U. S. District Court, Charles Jared Ingersoll, Attorney General, and William White, Commissioner of Loans.

SIRS.—“As there has been no coinage of the precious metals at the Mint since the last annual assay, it may, perhaps, be unnecessary for the Commissioners to attend on Monday next, the time appointed by law for that purpose.

Yours most respectfully,

ROBERT PATTERSON.

As a side reflection from the fire, nothing more truly portrays the growth of the nation than the relative interest shown in minor events like this. One can scarcely imagine President Cleveland sitting in patient perusal of these stately steppings over a barrel of ashes “from the hearths of an adjoining dwelling-house”!

PATTERSON DUBOIS.

THE NEWPORT MEDAL.

BY HORATIO R. STORER, M. D., NEWPORT, R. I.*

To students of the visible memorials of history nothing is more fascinating or ordinarily more satisfactory and convincing than the medals which have been struck to commemorate contemporaneous important events. That evidence of this kind sometimes proves unreliable, as in instances that I have on another occasion brought to the attention of the Society, the giving 1872 for example upon the first issue of the Swiss medal by Landry†, instead of 1873, as the date of the death of Agassiz, invalidates the importance of numismatics far less than do the errors of contemporaneous historical-writers the ultimate conclusions that are reached by history, so very rare are they in comparison.

The numismatic history of Rhode Island seems yet to have been unwritten, and yet there are several medals of Perry, three of which at least were struck at the U. S. Mint, one of Nathaniel Greene, and Gilbert Charles Stuart, and quite a number of tokens issued by the business men of the State during the panic of 1834-7, and again in the course of the Great Rebellion. The Society already possesses several of these, namely, the Providence W. A. Handy, and varieties of the Frank L. Gay, H. Dobson, Charnley, and Phillips tokens, and it is to be hoped may soon be able to complete the series. I shall be glad to receive from collectors descriptions or rubbings of any piece thought to belong to Rhode Island, and will give due credit in the paper that I have now in preparation.

There exists an old satirical piece, struck long ago in Holland, representing the inhabitants of Newport fleeing across the island to their boats in the East River, R. I., to escape the victorious ships of Admiral Howe, which lie in the central mouth of the Bay, ranging from Coddington's Cove to Bristol Ferry. This has long been known to numismatists as the Rhode Island Medal, most unfortunately for the reputation of the valiant forefathers of the town. Authentic copies of it are scarce, but since the great awakening of interest that now obtains in everything of the kind that relates to the United States of America, whether medals, coins, tokens or store cards, reproductions have been made that are at times difficult to distinguish from the original medal, or medals, for there are two or three varieties, but slightly distinct from each other, though struck from different dies. It is described in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, II, 53, 80. Of this medal I have myself but a single specimen, and the Society as yet possesses but a composition cast, which is now exhibited. Its features are the following :

Obv. The island of Rhode Island ; to the west three frigates at anchor ; to the east thirteen boats, four of which are empty, in two lines ; upon the island, in four rows, nineteen Americans in double quick movement towards the east. Inscription, D'vlugtende AMERICAANE^N van ROHDE YLAND Aug^t 1778 (the fleeing Americans of Rhode Island). *Exergue*, Two crossed palm branches.

* This paper was read before the Newport (R. I.) Historical Society, 19 April, 1886, and has been kindly furnished the *Journal* by Dr. Storer.

† Rüppell, Beitrag zur Kenntniss der numismatischen Erinnerungen an Aerzte und Naturforscher. Wien, 1876, p. 55.

Rev. The British flagship, headed towards the east. Inscription, DE ADMIRAALS FLAG van ADMRAAL HOWE 1779

The present paper describes what much more worthily illustrates our city's record. I find that many Newporters have forgotten, there are many indeed who apparently were not aware of, the very existence of this beautiful memorial, as yet unknown to numismatists, who will hereafter always speak of it as The Newport Medal. You will be quite sure to be interested in its history.

Upon 8 June, 1875, Mr. Benjamin Baker Howland, an original member of this Society, long its librarian and keeper of its cabinet, and who to these tastes added that of a skillful amateur in painting, completed his fiftieth year of continuous service as an official of the city of Newport. When it was proposed again to re-elect him, he declined, upon the ground that it was hardly worth while for him to commence another half a hundred years of labor, which he would be sure not to live to finish.

Five months later, upon 2 Nov., 1875, the following petition was presented to the City Council. It is copied from the original paper at the City Hall, in the handwriting of the late Dr. King, then President of this Society. Its signers were representative of the intelligence, influence and wealth of Newport, most of them at the time also your members. Of these, our venerable President, Mr. Francis Brinley, and Messrs. Sheffield, Mason, Hammett, Lawton and Cozzens still retain connection with the Society.

"To the Honourable, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Newport:

"The subscribers feel that the valuable services during the long period of fifty years, of your late Town Clerk, richly entitle him to some public testimonial. Such a testimonial, besides being a mark of the general esteem, would be a fresh public recognition of the proper performance of his official duty, and a fair acknowledgment of the faithful fulfillment of the important trusts committed, in past time, to his care.

"Wherefore, they humbly pray, that such a public testimonial as the City Government shall judge best, be presented to Benjamin B. Howland, Esq.

"All of which is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

David King	John T. Bush	Julius Sayer	W. C. Cozzens
Benj. Finch	Geo. C. Mason	E. W. Lawton	Oliver Read
Chas. C. Van Zandt	John S. Coggeshall	Francis Brinley	Francis Stanhope
W. P. Sheffield	Chas. E. Hammett, Jr.	Wm. Sherman	John F. Tennant

"Newport, Rhode Island,
November 2, 1875."

The petition is endorsed as follows:

"In Bd. Aldm., Nov. 2, 1875. Read, rec'd & ref'd to a Special Committee, Aldm. Weaver appointed on the part of this Board. Benjamin Marsh, 2d, City Clerk."

"In Common Council, Nov. 2, 1875. Concurred in and Councilmen Case and Greene appointed on the part of this Board. Alex. N. Barker, Clerk."

There occurs the following entry, the same day, upon the Records of the Board of Aldermen:

"2 Nov. 1875. Petition for testimonial to B. B. Howland read, received and referred to Special Committee consisting of Alderman Weaver and Councilmen Case and Greene."

Mr. Weaver is now, as then, an Alderman of the city, and still a member of this Society. As will subsequently appear, by implication, this Committee deputed Dr. David King, the first of the signers of the petition, to act in its behalf. Upon 2 May, 1876, in Joint Convention, the Committee was "authorized to expend not exceeding \$200."

5 June, 1876. In Convention. "Alderman Weaver called the Convention to order, and the medal was presented to Mr. Howland by Dr. King."

In the *Newport Mercury* of 10 June, 1876, under the title of "A Fitting Memorial," there is found a brief sketch of the simple ceremony, which does not seem however to have attracted the attention of the *Daily News*.

Dr. King thus prefaced the presentation of the medal:

"Mr. Mayor and Members of the City Council:

"Allow me to arrest your proceedings, while I perform a duty entrusted to my care. In recognition of the great truth of the absolute necessity of integrity in our public offices and in our official transactions, you have caused this medal, which I hold in my hand, to be struck, and ordered it presented to your late City Clerk, Benjamin B. Howland; a transaction highly honorable to those who give and to him who receives. The medal is of gold: on one side are inscribed the City Arms; on the other side is the following inscription, 'The City of Newport (Rhode Island) to Benjamin B. Howland. A Testimonial for faithful public services to Newport, during a period of fifty years.' This medal was struck at the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, and was kindly superintended by Gov. James Pollock, the Superintendent of that institution, to whose care and interest in this matter the city of Newport is greatly indebted.

"The medal, I have said, is of gold, comparatively worthless and perishable in itself, but may be considered priceless in regard to the public virtue it acknowledges, it recognizes, it commemorates. I present this medal to this faithful officer, knowing that, in his case, virtue is its own reward; but knowing, too, that the medal will be priceless to his posterity, as the evidence of the public commendation of their worthy ancestor."

Mr. Howland replied, it is said, "briefly and feelingly," but his remarks do not seem to have been preserved. He subsequently lived some sixteen months, dying upon 21 Oct., 1877, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years and ten months,—having been born on 11 Dec., 1787.

The record is closed by the following entry:—

Board of Aldermen, 6 June, 1876. "The Committee appointed to procure the medal to be presented to B. B. Howland, our late City Clerk, having entrusted the whole business to David King, M. D., and the medal having arrived on the anniversary of our City organization, and being presented just previously to that organization, the City Government are now prepared to pass the resolutions appropriate to the case.

"*1st. Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be presented to David King, for his interest and care in this matter.

"*2d. Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Gov. James Pollock, the Superintendent of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, for his careful supervision in the execution of the medal in that institution.

"*3d. Resolved*, That the copy of the gold medal, in silver, be presented to the Newport Historical Society, and the dies for the time being deposited in that institution."

Careful inquiry of the officers of the Society, as well as of City Clerk Stevens, since that time Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, Probate Clerk Barker, then as now Clerk to the Common Council, City Treasurer Coggeshall, and Alderman Weaver, to whom the matter had been first entrusted as Chairman of the original Joint Committee, failed to give me any clue as to the present whereabouts of the silver medal above referred to, or the dies. I wrote to Mr. W. Howland of New York, the engraver of the City Seal, thinking that possibly it might have been he who cut the dies of the medal, though this bears no signature or other clue; and I also addressed my inquiries to Hon. James P. Kimball, the present Director of the U. S. Mint. Though no record has been found empowering it to do so, the general impression of the city officials, past and present, has been that the Committee caused to be struck and delivered to each of the aldermen and councilmen, and probably also to the mayor then in service (the veteran City Treasurer was *not* remembered), in all fifteen or sixteen in number, a bronze copy of the gold medal, one of which is undoubtedly the specimen in the Society's cabinet, now exhibited, recently received from a donor as yet unknown. In the resolution of the Aldermen, above given, it seems plainly stated that there was but one copy of the medal intended to be taken in silver. "*The* copy in silver" should be therefore unique, and wherever or in whose possession it may eventually be found, it is clearly the property of the Society. I therefore recommend that the President be requested and authorized to enter into such correspondence as may eventually recover the missing treasure. It is to be regretted that the bronze copies were not inscribed upon their face, or still better upon their rim, which would not have marred the appearance of the medal, with the name of the recipient, as this would have added value to them for historical purposes, and pecuniarily to their eventual worth as cabinet specimens, since it would have been a check upon any possible unauthorized issue of other copies of the medal in this metal. The description of the medal is as follows:

Obv. Within a corded circle, a facsimile of the City Seal, namely, a view of Newport from Narragansett Bay, outside the Breakwater. Below, upon the waves, SETTLED | 1639. Inscription, CITY OF NEWPORT R. I. INCORPORATED 1784 | RECHARTERED | 1853.

Rev. Within a corded circle, A TESTIMONIAL | FOR | FAITHFUL | PUBLIC SERVICES | TO | NEWPORT | DURING A PERIOD | OF | FIFTY YEARS | — + — | 1876 Upon the margin, THE CITY OF NEWPORT RHODE ISLAND. | TO BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND. Edges lined. Bronze. Size, 32 of American scale, in sixteenths of an inch. 50 millimetres, by foreign scale.

My thanks are due to Messrs. Wm. G. Stevens, City Clerk, Alexander N. Barker, Probate Clerk, and Benjamin Marsh, 2d, formerly City Clerk, for their valuable aid in searching the City Records, and attempting to discover the present place of deposit of the missing silver medal and dies.

Since writing the above, I have received the following reply from the U. S. Mint.

“March 15th, 1886.

“SIR:—In reply to your inquiry of the 11th inst., I have to state, that in the month of June, 1876, 1 gold, 2 silver, and 50 bronze ‘B. B. Howland’ medals were struck at this Mint, and forwarded to Dr. King at Newport. The dies were made by Wm. Barber, Engraver (now deceased), and were forwarded to Dr. King after the medals were struck. We have none of the medals on hand.

“Very respectfully,

“D. M. Fox, *Superintendent.*

“H. R. STORER, M. D.,

“Treas. Newport Historical Society,
“Newport, R. I.”

From the preceding letter, not merely is the missing link discovered, regarding the identity of the engraver of the dies, but it appears that there are in existence, in addition to the silver medal which is the property of this Society, a second copy in silver, and a surplus of no less than thirty-four, possibly thirty-five, copies in bronze, over and above those which were given to the fifteen or sixteen members of the City Government in 1876,—and the locality to which the dies were sent from the Mint has now been ascertained. The vote of the City which committed them to the custody of the Historical Society remains in force, and it virtually includes that also of all copies of the medal itself, save those whose destination was provided for by the City Council in Joint Convention in 1876.

After the above paper was read, David King, Esq., of Washington, executor of the estate of the late Dr. King of Newport, wrote me that the dies of the medal were in his custody, and would be delivered to the Newport City Government on their order, and also any medal or medals that might be found, if it should appear that the city had property in them. In any case, Mr. King added, if a copy was discovered in silver, it would be sent to the Newport Historical Society. At the regular monthly meeting of the Society on 21 June, Mr. Brinley announced that his correspondence with Mayor Powel and Mr. King had resulted in the receipt by the Society of the dies and the silver medal which had been voted to it by the City. This was exhibited, and also, through the courtesy of Mr. B. B. H. Sherman, the gold medal itself which had been presented to Mr. Howland.

A GOLD MEDAL FOR PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY.

TWELVE students of Princeton College, formerly students of Phillips Exeter Academy, and still retaining an affection for their first love, have offered a gold medal to be given for the best declamation,—the speaking open to representatives of the literary societies of the academy. The contest was to take place the last week in May.

We trust the above will be a true *Medal*, and not an engraved disk of metal, which is unfortunately the fashion in many places, but which has no title to the name of “Medal,” to our thinking.

COINAGE OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY GENERAL MORELOS.

This paper, based upon an important find, was read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, June 2, by MR. LYMAN HAYNES Low, its Librarian, and is published by the kind permission of the Society's Room Committee.

JOSE MARIA MORELOS, whose full name was Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon, according to his baptismal registry in Valladolid (where the record is still preserved) was christened Jose Maria Teclo. He was born at the rancho Tahuejo el Chico, near Apatzingan, on the 30th of September, 1765. In October, 1810, when a curate in Nucupetaro, in Valladolid, he joined the insurgent General Hidalgo, against the Spaniards, and received commission to act as Captain General of the Provinces on the southwest coast. After the death of Hidalgo, who was shot on the 30th of July, 1810, at Chihuahua, each provisional leader acted independently, and, although Rayon, who was commissioned Commander-in-chief, was not generally acknowledged, he later became President, and was followed by Liceaga. At the Apatzingan Congress, October 22, 1814, Morelos was deputy for Nuevo Leon, and, with Liceaga and Cos, formed the executive, when the former attained to the Presidency.

Morelos was captured at Tezmalaca, Nov. 5, 1815, and shot at San Cristobal Ecatepec, a suburb of the City of Mexico, December 22, forty-seven days after his capture. Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft, in his *History of the Pacific States*, makes mention of him as follows: "His countrymen have placed him next to Hidalgo in the rank of patriot liberators, and justly so, for, if the latter started the revolution, Morelos nobly carried on the great work, and more ably, it must be admitted. While possessing little book learning, he had what far outweighed it—genius: which, when the summons came, transformed the benign cura into the greatest and most successful military leader among the insurgents,—at least till Iturbide joined them. He revived an almost extinct cause, found for it a new cradle in the mountains of Mizteca, laying at its feet the whole rich south: he raised it to the greatest height attained, ere came the end, crowning his work with the declaration of absolute independence from Spain, and the formation of a true republican government. His task was done. From that moment his star declined, to set within a year."

In August, 1885, a young American archaeologist, while excavating a small tumulus near Tlacobahuaya, in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, found a straw pouch or bag, containing four hundred and twenty-eight copper coins, all of the type issued by Morelos. The denominations of the coins, the number of each, with the year in which they were struck, were as follows:—1811, 2-Reales, 4; 1812, 8-Reales, 31; 2-Reales, 258; 1-Real, 2; 1813, 8-Reales, 59; 2-Reales, 74; total, 428 pieces. These include all of the types known in this metal, and among them are varieties which the most careful researches on the subject warrant us in concluding are unpublished, if not altogether unknown. Such a hoard of these pieces has never before been found, and its discovery is therefore thought to be of sufficient interest and importance to form the subject of a paper. The issues in silver being few, it has been deemed better to include them also, and thus afford a general review of the coinage. For the purpose of description, a selection is made of twenty-nine specimens, which represent all the types and marked varieties, and will serve as a basis for further and more extended observation.

1811.

I. 8-REALES, *Silver*. Obverse, Monogram of Morelos | 8-R. | 1811 within a rude wreath of leaves and roses; reverse, a bow with arrow resting perpendicularly on the bowstring: beneath, SUD (the Spanish for South) with a wreath similar to that on the obverse, but without flowers. With a single exception, hereafter noted, this is the only piece in the series, in this metal, struck from dies.

II. 2-REALES, *Copper*. Both obverse and reverse similar in design to I, but without wreath; milled border. From dies, as are all in copper which are genuine.

This variety prevails throughout the three years' coinage, and may be designated as the common or general one. The find produced four of these, all from different dies, and the first that I have met with.

1812.

III. 8-REALES, *Silver*. Same variety as II, but the border has a circle around it, formed by a dot and dash alternating. This peculiar variety of border was not in the find. Description is taken from Fonrobert Catalogue. *Not* among my exhibits.

IV. 8-REALES, *Silver*. Design copied from I. The wreath on the reverse is here broken, a branch from each end of the bow meets above the arrow-point. Below SUD (which has a small Roman u instead of the capital letter) is an ornament and two branches. This piece and the preceding one are unlike other casts which are described below, in not having been finished by tooling.

V. 8-REALES, *Silver*. The obverse has a more perfect wreath, in which there are tulips and roses; the date is punctuated, which is not the case in other denominations, with the exception of a single specimen of Two-Reales, 1812 (copper). The reverse shows equal improvement. Two long leaves nearly encircle the bow and arrow, their stems meeting above u in SUD. The borders have a broad milling (as is the case with all Eight and Two-Real casts hereafter noted), and they appear to have received a finish after having been taken from the moulds.

VI. 2-REALES, *Silver*. Same type as V.

VII. 8-REALES, *Copper*. A similar piece to I. The only specimen of the variety bearing this date in the find, and the only one known to me.

VIII. 8-REALES, *Copper*. Variety copied from IV, and closely resembling it, with such differences only as would be likely to result from having been struck from dies instead of cast. There were two specimens in the find.

IX. 8-REALES, *Copper*. Same variety as II, with broad pointed milling around the border.

X. 8-REALES, *Copper*. Variety copied from III its prototype, (the same as IV is to VIII,) not in the find. A small circular counterstamp on the obverse, contains the monogram of Morelos, with a star above and below it. This impress obliterates the original monogram, and is in the same position on all that have received it. It is a fact worthy of notice that this denomination and type (already designated as the common one) occurring with the dates of 1812 and 1813, have alone been counterstamped. Of this date, so marked, there were five in the find.

XI. 8-REALES, *Copper*. Another marked difference in the border, which has a circle of dots, and a line formed of the same, beneath the bow. From the find, and nowhere duplicated.

XII. 8-REALES, *Copper*. A change in the form of the bow, the centre of which is straight, and the arrow feathered, extending below the bow-string, passing between the uprights of u in SUD. But two of this variety in *Eight-Reales*, were in the find, each from a different die, and both new to me.

XIII. 2-REALES, *Copper*. Variety same as VII. Four only of these were in the find, three of them clearly showing that they were struck upon planchets which had previously received an impression from dies. The specimen here exhibited has A | HO on the reverse, plainly distinguishable, in the centre of the field: whether a coin or hacienda piece, is unknown to me.

XIV. 2-REALES, *Copper*. Another of the four last referred to, but differing in the obverse. The monogram, value and date, are in the usual order, but a long inward curve, at either side, extends from the former to the latter, while from the curve to the edge are parallel lines resembling milling.

XV. 2-REALES, *Copper*. Same variety as IX.

XVI. 2-REALES, *Copper*. Same variety as XI, and like that without a duplicate, if four others which I believe to be counterfeit are excluded.

XVII. 2-REALES, *Copper*. The arrow is the same as on XII, the bow of the usual type. Four of these were in the find, all of a low order of art and imperfectly struck.

XVIII. 1-REAL, *Copper*. Similar to II. Two of these were in the find, and another is known, much superior in workmanship to either of them.

1813.

XIX. 8-REALES, *Silver*. Same as V, but with 2 in date altered (in the mould) to 3, with a period following.

XX. 8-REALES, *Silver*. Here a second and more successful attempt to change the figure 2 to a 3 has been made, and the punctuation and period after the date have been removed. Otherwise as the last.

XXI. 1-REAL, *Silver*. The general design as the preceding, but the obverse has a fairly executed wreath of small leaves of uniform shape around the border.

XXII. 1-REAL, *Silver*. Here the letter M takes the place of the monogram, with a wreath similar to the last. Reverse, design the same as V.

XXIII. MEDIO-REAL. As the last; M | M. R. | 1813. The reverse has a wreath the same as that on the obverse; the other leaves and ornaments are omitted.

XXIV. MEDIO-REAL, *Silver*. Obverse, AMERICA MORELOS; a lion rampant to the left. Ex. 1813. Reverse, PROVISIONAL DE OAXACA; in the field a bow and arrow. Struck from dies. No varieties known, and the only appearance of this type.

XXV. 8-REALES, *Copper*. Same variety as VII, and there appears to have been a plentiful issue of this date, as demonstrated by the find. Only four of them, however, had the figure 3 with a round top.

XXVI. 8-REALES, *Copper*. Same design as IX, differing only in date.

XXVII. 8-REALES, *Copper*. Same variety as IX. Counterstamped same as X. Six in the find.

XXVIII. 8-REALES, *Copper*. We now come to the most perfect work, both in die cutting and striking, found in the copper pieces, if not in the whole coinage. The reverse has a straight-top bow (not unlike XII) beneath * T * C * | * SUD *. The borders have a circle composed of eight-pointed stars and nopal leaves in line of circle, alternating ** * ** *. Stars are also used for punctuations. There were four of these in the find, a variety before unknown to me. I find in *Biographie Générale*, Vol. 36, p. 543, the statement that "Morelos received the command of a corps of 7,000 men, destined to propagate the insurrection in the 'Tierra Caliente' (warm land), which extends along the coast of the Pacific in the western part of Mexico. From the letters, I think it possible this type may have been issued for *Tierra Caliente*.

The superiority of workmanship indicates an organized force and proper appliances for coining. It seems fair to consider this as the last coinage.

XXIX. 2-REALES, *Copper*. As the last; five in the find.

XXX. 2-REALES, *Copper*. Same variety as IX.

XXXI. MEDIO REAL, *Copper*. From the same mould as XXIII, but not in the find, and not believed to be a piece of the period. The edge shows a perfection of finish found in none of the preceding. This is a cast, all of which in this metal, as I have already stated, I regard as counterfeits. A place is given to it here, merely as an example of a modern imposition.

An attempt to note, in this paper, various differences of the dies, etc., would, I fear, be trespassing upon time and patience, and I shall content myself with brief remarks upon the principal features of the coinage.

The monogram of Morelos is certainly original and most peculiar in construction. It appears to be a combination of the letters MOS, or, if mentioned in the order they are used, SMO. It is not difficult, however, on a well executed piece, to find all of the letters in the name of Morelos, and the word is completed by repeating the letter o.

The value and date have many variations, in the position, size and formation of the figures and letters, and in punctuation, whether preceding, intervening, or following. Again in some instances, all or part are omitted. On one of the Two-Real pieces of 1812, there is a colon (:) between 2 and R., and the same mark in one other instance follows SUD.

The bow has many changes from the narrow and long to the short and almost oval or semi-circular form, while at times it simulates a pair of slender wings.

The bow-string is found both plain and feathered, sometimes to the right, again to the left; it is usually straight, but on a few pieces, where the ends of the bow turn up, the centre is slack.

The arrow being short and plain in construction, offers less opportunity for difference: in fact there is no portion of the device so uniform. The exceptions noted in XII and XVII are increased by two of the Two-Real pieces of 1812, where the arrow, although not feathered, extends below the bow-string. It may be proper here to note that on a few of the Eight and Two-Reales of 1812 only, the arrow has a dot at either side of it, above the bow-string.

The oddities selected for special mention are from the Two-Real pieces, which with two exceptions are dated 1812. This appears to be the eventful period in the history of the coinage, as will be seen by the find, two-thirds of the pieces being of that date. One has a star preceding, intervening and following the value, and two have arrow points between the value, with a period before and after the date: o in the monogram joining and forming a part of a well-defined ro, one : SUD in retrograde *i.e.* letters are reversed from the usual form and the word reading from right to left, two : the letter s on one, and the figure 2 on another are reversed. SUD is once found terminating beneath the centre of the bow, under the arrow. Two have the monogram low down in the field, dividing the value (and there are two of the Eight-Real pieces belonging to the same category). Three others have the bow separated in the middle, the ends curving in, with the arrow passing between them free from contact. I will mention two only of 1813, and conclude my references to the freaks of the engravers. One of these has an inverted figure 3, and the other has the date lengthened to 18813.

Some of these peculiarities may perhaps belong to a large class which have been branded as counterfeits. The issue of such pieces appears to have grown to alarming proportions, and I believe it to be the reason for the introduction of the counterstamp on the Eight-Real pieces, which probably began in 1813. The smaller values being so numerous, a check on the larger ones was in all likelihood thought sufficient to have a general effect, as few of the latter were imitated.

One of the Two-Reales, undoubtedly counterfeit, has also a fraudulent counterstamp, — the only instance where this denomination has received such an impression, and unlike the genuine it is placed on the reverse instead of the obverse.

It is plain that there were several mints in operation, and as to the number of workmen who practiced die-sinking, there are indications that the followers of Morelos were constantly levied upon for skill or aptitude in this line of art. The number of dies appears to have been countless. Sixty-five Two-Real pieces revealed forty-seven different dies. The unevenness of the striking, by reason of inexperience and crude appliances, renders comparison difficult. I judge that nothing harder than copper was used to engrave upon, and to this must be attributed the almost total absence of broken dies, for in such metal a break means destruction.

A custom prevailed of punching over, with a hand stamp, the letters or figures which had been imperfectly brought out. This occurs only on the Two-Real pieces, (and in each year of the coinage,) notwithstanding the larger values had similar and as frequent defects. To the softness of the dies may also be attributed the abandonment of striking silver, and the substitution of the method of casting, after the first attempt in 1811, as described under I, where the impression is weak and unsuccessful in the harder silver metal.

I can offer no satisfactory explanation for the issue of the same denominations in the same year in both copper and silver, although the fact indicates method. No die, however, is found to have been used on more than one metal.

Muling was practiced, but to no great extent. Size and weight demonstrate but little in this rude coinage, issued in times of dire necessity, for it is not plain that either was considered. This is most noticeable in the Eight and Two-Real pieces in copper where some specimens of the same nominal value are fully double others in every measurement.

The following notes taken from Bancroft, Vol. VII, may prove to be of interest and value, and possibly lead to identification in some instances. They refer to coins, medals or tokens struck in the different parts of Mexico between the years 1810 and '15.

1. To inspire the fainting hearts of the people with some confidence, Venegas caused the sacred image of Los Remedios . . . to be conveyed from its shrine to the cathedral. The presence of this protecting image greatly allayed the panic, while the soldiery, confident of victory with the Queen of Heaven on their side, begged for medals stamped with her likeness. A private individual distributed 5,930 of such medals among the officers and soldiers of the line regiments of New Spain, the provincial regiments of Mexico, Toluca, Quauitlan, Tres Villas and Tulancingo, and the city squadron (Mexico) 1810. (p. 187.)

2. Hidalgo is said to have worn, suspended from his neck, a large gold medal, bearing the image of the Virgin of Guadeloupe.

3. The establishment of a Mint was found necessary, and, on the 5th of October, 1810, the work of constructing the machinery and dies was commenced at Guanajuato, Jose Mariano de Robles being made Superintendent. The establishment was almost completed by the 25th of November, when the Spanish army, under Calleja, entered the city and took possession of it. The artisans displayed great skill in the construction of the machinery and implements, and in the engraving of the dies; they were so perfect as to rival those in the Mint at Mexico, to which city all of the appliances were carried as trophies. (p. 166.)

4. Venegas, in a letter to Calleja, dated December 16, 1810, replies to request from the Brigadier that a medal be presented to his soldiers. (p. 237.)

5. A medal was struck in commemoration of Trujillo's asserted victories in defending Hidalgo's attack on the capital, and the success of the royal arms. This medal was presented February 3d, 1811. (p. 184.)

6. Villagran held sway at Zimapán in semi-independence of other revolutionary chiefs, under the pompous title of Julian I, Emperor of the Huasteca (Calleja declared). Alaman had heard that he even coined money with this inscription. 1813, (p. 508, 526.)

7. Liceaga established a mint at Yuriria 1812. (p. 393.)

8. The troops of Calleja were rewarded with medals and promotion. The medal bore the name of Fernando VII, supported by a dog and a lion, symbolical of faithfulness and courage, and, on the borders, the words "VENCIO EN ACULCO GUANAJUATO Y CALDERON," 1812. (p. 359.)

9. Coins were made by Osorno under Beristain's direction at Zacaatlán, April, 1812. (p. 406.)

10. Ignacio Lopez Rayon caused silver to be coined at Zacatecas during his stay of less than a month; although the coins were of inferior workmanship they were preferred at Vera Cruz, their value being at the rate of 9 reales to the peso fuerte; they bore the initial L. V. O., which, according to Bustamante meant *Labor Vincit Omnia*. Negrete suggests *Levantao Vivientes Oprimidos*. One-third of the metal mined went to the laborers,—it is said thousands toiled night and day. April, 1811. (p. 309.)

11. Vargas figured as Comandante-General of the Province of Nueva Galicia, for Rayon, 1813. (p. 538.)

12. The 10,000 and more pesos in copper, held by the treasurer Berazaluce, had to be abandoned for lack of mules on the road to Tlacotepec, where Congress was re-opened January 29, 1814. (p. 576.)

13. Alvarez marched unmolested to Oaxaca, which opened its gates with ovations, March 29, 1814. Assuming the Government of the Province, he began at once a series of reforms, by reinstating former officials and appointing new incumbents, *withdrawing the copper coinage* introduced in the Constitution of 1812. (p. 581.)

14. A medal of the Apatzingan Congress (Liceaga, President) was struck to commemorate the installation of the Deputies at Ario, October 22, 1814, at an expense of \$8,000. Morelos was Deputy for Nuevo Leon. (p. 604, where there is an engraving of the medal.)

15. Calleja ordered a new copper coinage to replace the immense variety of copper tokens circulated from every large store under the name of *tlacos* and *pilones*, the former the term used for an eighth-real, and the latter, piles, evidently an ironic expression. Each store had its own stamp, which was also placed on pieces of wood and soap. The issue was also to remedy the growing scarcity of small silver money such as half and quarter-reales.

At first the coinage fell into discredit through the objections raised by merchants, but the issue being restricted to prudent limits, and its proportion in payments being regulated, a decided benefit was experienced. 1814. (p. 594.)

In conclusion it is hoped that some new light has been thrown upon numismatic science by this fresh store of coins. A more extended and detailed account might be proper and opportune to form a record; but, with the limited time at my disposal, only a cursory glance has been given. This simple array of facts may, however, suffice to lead to further investigation of this interesting coinage of the western world, and thus form a basis for a more exhaustive study, which, from its closely allied associations, cannot fail to attract the attention and excite the interest of all lovers of the science.

THE BOATS OF GOLD.

THE Museum of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen has just been enriched by a remarkable discovery made at a small place near Thisted, on the west coast of Jutland, Denmark. Two men digging in a gravel pit in the neighborhood of an old burial mound, called Thor's Mound, struck an earthen vessel with their picks, disclosing a number of gold pieces. On examination it was found that an earthen vessel of about seven inches diameter at the rim, and covered with a flat stone, had been buried about a foot and a half below the surface, and this had contained about one hundred little golden boats, curiously worked, varying in size from three to four and a half inches. A gunwale and frames of thin strips of bronze had first been formed, and these had been covered with thin gold plates, some of which were further ornamented with impressions of concentric rings. The boats, of which only a few are in a fair state of preservation, are tapered at both ends, and resemble the Danish fishing craft of the present day. This discovery, which may be regarded as a deposited treasure of votive offerings, and belongs, doubtless, to the close of the bronze age, proves that frame-built vessels were already known at that time, and that man was not satisfied with the hollowed-out trunks of trees. The gold of which these little fishing models are composed, was valued at £27, which amount, together with a gratuity, has been forwarded to the finders, who are both poor men.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WASHINGTON MEDAL.

IN answer to a query printed in the *Numismatic Journal* of April, 1886, page 95, in regard to the Washington Medal, I give the following copy of a newspaper account of it, printed August 12, 1776.

"The Congress have struck a number of silver and copper medals, which are distributed among the officers of the army, who wear them constantly. On one side are two vases swimming on the water, with the motto 'Frangimur si collidimus'; on the other is an emblematical device; four hands clinched together and a dove over them, beneath them is a serpent cut in pieces. These medals were designed or executed by P. E. Du Simitiere."

The Journals of Congress, November 29, 1776, page 485, state, "Paid P. E. Du Simitiere for designing, making and drawing a medal for General Washington, \$32."

P. E. Du Simitiere was a painter from Geneva. He practiced taking portraits, but not until he had been in Philadelphia over twenty years. He made a collection in natural history for an institution in that city, and was living there in 1782.

This medal in many respects seems to resemble one in my collection of considerable historical interest, which I obtained from England many years since. It is of pure silver, and is said to have belonged to the collection of Thomas Hollis. According to my copy of

Camden's "Remaines concerning Brittaine," London edition, 1629, page 191, "About that time (1594), when some dislikes grew between the English and the States of the United Provinces, they fearing that it might tend to the hurt of both, caused to bee imprinted two pitchers floating on the water upon a medallia, with 'Si collidimur, frangimur.'

"In the like sence there were coyned pieces with two oxen drawing the plough, the one marked with a rose for England, the other with a lyon on the shoulder for Holland, and written thereby, 'Trahite aequo iugo.'"

From "Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq., etc., London, 1780," page 283, I quote the following, in reply to a letter of Dr. Mayhew, November 18, 1765:—"I have been extremely concerned, afflicted at the present sad, melancholy state of affairs between England and her colonies. The reverse of a Dutch medal, struck in their early troubles, two earthen vessels floating upon the waters, inscription, 'Frangimur si collidimur,' suits exactly to their case."

Salem, Mass., May 15, 1886.

MATTHEW A. STICKNEY.

COIN SALES.

S. H. & H. CHAPMAN sold the Collections of Dr. Carson and S. P. Nichols at S. V. Henkels & Co., Philadelphia, on the 27th and 28th of May. The catalogue contained 1023 lots, which embraced specimens of Fractional Currency, Confederate and Continental money and Numismatic works. Nothing of special value was in either collection; we note the prices of a few which were of some interest. Pine-tree Shilling, fair, \$4.85; Newby Halfpenny, fine, 2; French-American Medal, Lud. XV, rev., Indian, "Col. Franc de l'Am 1757." fine, 5.10; N. Y. Cent. Nova Eborac, rev. Liberty, 1787, f., 3; Half Eagle 1807, v. f., 5.30; do., 5.25; Silver Dollar, 1801, v. f., 4; do., 1851, ex. f., 46. *Half Dollars*.—1796, 15 stars, v. g., 68; 1802, v. g., 4.20; '15, f., 5.90; '36, Gobrecht head, unc., 4; '40, rev. '39, 2.10; '52, ex. f., 4; '52, f., 3. *Quarter Dollars*.—1805, v. f., 2; '07 and '15, v. f., 2 each; '52, unc., scarce, 1.05; '85, brilliant proof, 32 (!) *Twenty Cents*.—1877, p., 2.10; '78, 2.05. *Dimes*.—1807, g., 1; '09, f., 3; '24, f., 1.70. *Half Dimes*.—1803, g., 3.60; '46, v. g., 2.50; '60, with stars, 3.10. *Three Cents*, Silver.—1863, unc., 1; '64, un., 1.50; '65, p., 1.15; '66, p., 1.05. *Cents*.—1793, Liberty cap, f., 16; '99, v. g., 16; 1804, v. r., 15; '03, v. f., 2.60; '09, v. g., 2.05; '14, v. f., 2.05; '28, 1. date, unc., 2.60; '28, small date, 4; '35, unc., fine, 10.75; '36, unc., 4.50. *Half Eagle*, 1795, v. f., 10.25. *Quarter Dollar*, 1853, without arrows or rays, v. g., 5. *Cent of 1837*, v. f., 15. *Pattern Quarter Dollar*, 1859, 3 long arrows, p., 4. *Confederate Half Dollar*, restrike, 1861, 3.60. *One Cent*, nickel, 1856, flying eagle, p., 3.15. Amount of sale \$1,336.53.

THE HOWARD COLLECTION.

On the 3d June, a collection made by Mr. Winslow J. Howard, of Silver City, New Mexico, was sold in New York by Bangs & Co. It contained rare and choice specimens of coins and medals of Mexico and Spanish American Countries, a number of the gold pieces struck in Colorado, some of which were among the rarest of these private issues, and twenty-five lots of the Jackson or Hard Times Tokens, containing about sixty differing specimens, to which increased attention has lately been given in consequence of the publication by Mr. Low of his minutely descriptive and illustrated catalogue of these pieces. The Catalogue—36 pages and 449 lots—was prepared by Mr. Low, and was handsomely printed. We quote a few prices as follows:—Cent of 1799, v. g. date very plain, \$14.75; 8-Reale piece of Morelos, 1813, 225; Mexican Provisional Dollar, 1811, (*Suprema Junta*), cast, v. f. and r. 24; Pattern Dollar of Pres. Victoria 1824, unc. and v. r., proof surface, 31; Zacatecas Dollar of Ferdinand VII, 1811, v. g., 21; War medal on expulsion of French, of iridescent bronze, radiant cross with original ribbon, v. r. 3.90; Gold Proclamation Doubloon of Ferdinand VII, struck in 1808, unc. size 24, v. r. and doubtful if a duplicate exists in this country, 25.50; another Peruvian piece, in gold, 25 pesos, with bust of Bolivar, only two struck in this metal, 40; a crown of Charles II, Naples 1684, *unus non sufficit*, which sold for 19 in the Bushnell sale, brought only 3.75. The Pike's Peak gold brought excellent prices, from 50 to 100 per cent above their intrinsic value, and the whole sale was quite a successful one.

BOOK NOTICES.

AN ACCOUNT OF VARIOUS SILVER AND COPPER MEDALS PRESENTED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS BY THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND SPAIN FROM 1600 TO 1800, AND ESPECIALLY OF FIVE SUCH MEDALS OF GEORGE I. OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND ITS MEMBERS. READ BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885, BY REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS. *Reprinted from part 2, vol. II. of the Proceedings of the Society.* WILKESBARRE, PA., 1885. 8vo., pp. 26.

Mr. Hayden, in preparing this valuable paper, has searched through two hundred coin catalogues running over a period of thirty years for sales of Indian medals, and from these and

other sources he has gathered up many interesting historic facts relating to the medals which have been presented to Indian Chieftains. He has given descriptions of several of these decorations preserved in private cabinets, some of which we do not remember to have seen so fully or clearly described before. He mentions a fact that will probably be new to our readers : "The Indian thought his allegiance was limited simply to the time during which he permitted that silver disc to be on his breast, and that when he parted with it or lost it his allegiance was ended." And he says further, "When the United States purchased the Northwest Territory from France, Lieutenant Pike, of the United States Army, was at once sent up the Great River to proclaim the authority of the United States, which he did, partly in demanding the surrender of all foreign medals in possession of the Indian tribes, and by exacting from the British and French agents a promise that they would henceforth make no more such presentations. A similar precautionary movement was made during the late war between the States. Fearing the interposition of the English Government, in recognizing and aiding the Confederate States of America, the United States Indian agents were ordered to search among the Indian tribes for foreign medals, demand their surrender, and give American medals in their stead."

"December 20, 1756, at a conference between M. de Vaudeville, Governor General of Canada, and the Indian deputies of the Eight Nations, two English medals were surrendered. At which time Kouee, an Oneida Chief, said : — 'Father, we cannot retain two medals which we have formerly had the folly to accept from our brethren, the English, as a mark of distinction. We acknowledge that these medals have been the true cause of our error, and that they have plunged us into bad business. We strip ourselves of them. We cast them from us in order not to think any more of the English.'"

EDITORIAL.

THE *Journal* "comes of age" with the present, its twenty-first volume, but it still hopes for the *support* of all its old friends, and desires to welcome hosts of new contributors, both to its subscription list, and to its pages. No effort will be spared on the part of those to whom its publication has been entrusted, to make it worthy of its past reputation, and to increase its value as a fair representative of American Numismatics.

THE very carefully prepared paper in this number by Mr. Low, on the coins of necessity issued by the Revolutionary General Morelos, in Mexico, early in the present century, describes all the different issues that are known. Several of these pieces sold well in a recent sale conducted by Mr. Low. We observe that the rarer Mexican coins are bringing much better prices than formerly, and it is evident that some of our collectors have quietly turned their attention to these pieces, and are enriching their cabinets with coins that, before long, we believe will be far more eagerly sought for and highly valued than they are at present. It is strange that they should have been so long neglected, when we consider that here are found the earliest examples of American coinage; and the historic associations connected with these various mintages, Spanish, Revolutionary and National, invest them with peculiar interest. The researches of Numismatists like Mr. Brevoort, Mr. Betts and others in this direction are bearing fruit, and we trust this rich field will be assiduously cultivated.

WE are obliged to omit our usual reports of Proceedings of Numismatic Societies, in this number, but as we print two papers read at meetings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society in their stead, we doubt not our readers will be as well satisfied. Some other articles of interest are also necessarily omitted, among which we mention a description of an early and very rare paper issue, of Massachusetts, Book notices, Coin sales, etc., which will appear in our next, with abstracts of the various proceedings of Societies which have been sent us by Mr. Poillon and Mr. Drowne.

CURRENCY.

THE trouble with our silver dollar appears to lie between the lack of sense among those who persist in its coinage and the lack of cents in its value.

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No. 2.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789 ILLUSTRATED BY COINS
AND MEDALS OF THE PERIOD.

BY GEORGE M. PARSONS.

[Continued from Vol. 21, Page 8.]

A NUMBER of questions agitated and divided the Convention,—questions relating to the recent scenes of violence, to the difficulties which attended forwarding supplies to the armies, and particularly to the scarcity of the means of subsistence, which with the people had become a serious matter. All these questions begat charges of misconduct and recrimination, which showed the fast widening breach between the Girondists and the Jacobins. During the discussion there seemed to be a careful avoidance of any allusion to the king. At last silence on this subject was broken by Robespierre, who announced that there was one remedy for all the evils which then troubled their minds, and that was the immediate condemnation of the king. There were many who were ready to act upon this suggestion, but the subject was laid over until the 3d of December, when the Convention decided formally to proceed with the trial of the king. His arraignment took place on the 11th and the trial began and was finished on the 26th. On the following day a discussion began by the members of the Convention, which was closed on the 7th of January, 1793, when it was decided that a vote should be taken on the 14th. The discussion mainly related to the question, whether the judgment of the Convention should be final or referred to the people.

When the Convention met, the 14th was consumed in determining that the questions to be voted on were FIRST, Was the king guilty of conspiring against the liberty of the nation? SECOND, Shall the judgment be referred to the people? THIRD, What penalty shall be inflicted? On the 15th the first two questions were decided; the first in the affirmative, the second in the negative. The decision of the remaining question was postponed until the 16th. The entire day was consumed in settling some preliminary questions, and the call of the votes did not begin until seven o'clock in the evening. The Convention continued in session until the call was completed at seven o'clock in the evening of the 17th. There was a variety in

the form of the votes given; some were for confinement, some for banishment until the declaration of peace, and some for death, with a delay for the purpose of considering the question of postponing the execution of the sentence. There was, however, a bare majority in favor of the penalty of death. The Convention was frightened into passing this sentence by the crowd which filled the galleries and denounced, as the call approached its end, all who showed mercy.

During the discussion which followed the trial, they who opposed a reference to the people declared that it would produce civil war; and in the final vote, many alleged a fear of such a result as the reason for voting in favor of the penalty of death. This fear was continually increased by the violent demonstrations of the spectators. Verginaud, the most eloquent member of the Girondists, spoke longest in favor of an appeal to the people. He also in conversation declared that he would not vote for the execution of the king. When, however, his name was called, he voted "Death," with delay for the purpose just stated. He gave as reason for his change of opinion his fear of civil war! The king asked for an appeal to the people, and the counsel who defended him demanded delay. The appeal to the people was refused, and in consequence of the time that was consumed in verifying the enumeration of votes, the question of delay was not taken until the 19th. It was refused by a vote which was not finished until three o'clock in the morning of the 20th. The king was immediately informed of the sentence, and notwithstanding his request for three days' delay for preparation for death, his execution took place at ten o'clock on the morning of the 21st. When the king was arraigned on the 11th of December, he was separated from his family by the Commune of Paris, who had charge of him, and was not permitted to see or communicate in any manner with any member of his family until the evening before his execution!

The Convention was wholly republican, but its members were not united. The moderate party, composed of the Girondins, was known as The Right; the radical party, headed by Danton, Robespierre and Marat, constituted The Left, and was known as The Mountain. There was a third party called The Plain; its members at first followed the Girondists, but they were weak, timid, and uncertain. The Girondists were men of talents, of purity of character, and the leaders were eloquent in the Tribune; they composed the ministry, and had on their side almost the entire country outside of Paris. The population of the provinces was as distinguished for its love of order as for its patriotism. The excesses of the mob of Paris excited only indignation against those who prompted them or approved of them. So general was the feeling of this character, that some of the affiliated Jacobin Clubs sent to the parent club in Paris a prayer that it purge itself of such men as Marat and Robespierre. The Girondists, however, did not possess the art of directing public opinion; they had no disposition to conciliate their opponents, and lacked audacity and energy. Besides this, they were alone in the camp of their enemies. The sentiment of Paris was controlled by the two clubs, which had been in existence since the beginning of the Revolution, and which had at their command the same *sans-culottes* who had raised the insurrection of August 10th, and who had executed the massacres of September. The clubs were the allies of the party of The Mountain.

Animosity existed between the two parties at the time of the organization of the Convention, and was exhibited immediately upon the passage of the law abolishing the monarchy. The Girondists proposed to examine into the condition of Paris in relation to the recent massacres; they also proposed the passage of a law for the punishment of those who incited others to murder and assassination. Upon this a discussion arose which established the difference between the parties. The Girondists accused the leaders of The Mountain of aiming at a dictatorship and of elevating themselves upon the ruins of the monarchy just destroyed. The virulence of feeling which this charge excited was increased by the persistent efforts of the Girondists to inquire into the late disorders, and to punish others which were continually occurring. Inquiries of this character too nearly concerned the party of The Mountain, and they retorted by accusing their opponents of being in alliance with the royalists. In April, Dumouriez, the general who repulsed the first invasion of the allied forces at Valmy, on the 20th of September, 1792, and subsequently defeated them at Jemmapes on the 6th of November following, abandoned his army and went over to the camp of the enemy, whence he retired to Switzerland. This defection of the first great general of the war, excited not only indignation but alarm, and the Jacobins availed themselves of the occasion to excite increased distrust of the Girondins, who were directly charged with collusion with Dumouriez.

On one occasion a committee of twelve was ordered to investigate the conduct of one of the sections or wards of Paris, and the committee was filled by members of The Right. The committee probed the affair to the bottom, and ordered the arrest of one of the offenders. The scrutiny was too thorough, and a great outcry was raised in the city. Soon petitions began to come in from a number of the sections, demanding the arrest of the committee of twelve, and of twenty-two Girondins in addition, whose names were given. As long as the attacks upon the Girondists were confined within the limits of the Convention, they were able to maintain their position. Their enemies were obliged to resort to the common revolutionary remedy of an insurrection, which was easily excited in the city, and which no existing power could control. Sixty thousand men and women in arms besieged the Convention, took possession not only of the galleries, but of the floor of the hall, and wrung from the intimidated deputies on the 31st of May, a decree which dissolved the obnoxious committee of twelve. Finally, on the 2d of June, the last concession was made to the mob, and the arrest of the twenty-two Girondists was ordered.

The first order of the Convention directed not only that the twenty-two persons against whom the petition of the sections had been directed, but also that the members of the committee of twelve should be put under guard at their homes. Many of them made their escape from the city, and with a number of their associates of The Right, who had not been molested, went into the provinces to excite the people to action against the Convention. This was not a difficult task. Public sentiment had long since been roused to a high pitch of indignation by the violent acts of The Mountain and of the Jacobins, and when the action of May 31st and of June 2d became known, public excitement reached its culminating point. The Vendean insurrection, during which Louis XVII was proclaimed king, already existed, and before

the summer ended, one hundred thousand men were under arms against the Republic. The revolt of the republican population extended so far, that of the eighty-three departments only thirteen remained faithful to the Convention.

In addition to the troubles at home, the French armies met with reverses and checks at every point of the frontier. If there had been concert of action and energy on the part of the enemy, the cause of the Republic would have been lost. In this crisis the government at Paris did not lose heart nor abate its activity. The persons under guard at their homes, who had not escaped, were at once sent to prison. On the 20th of October a formal act of accusation against them was made by the Convention, and they were tried by a revolutionary tribunal, and on the 30th all—save one who committed suicide—perished upon the scaffold. One of the offences charged against them was their "*energetic protestations against the massacres!*"

All absent deputies were ordered to return to their posts under penalty of being displaced, and the disaffected departments were given three days in which to lay down their arms. Departments which did not yield were proceeded against at once. The revolt at Lyons was formidable in its character. An army was sent against it, and as the siege of the place made but slow progress, an order was made that it be taken by assault at any cost. The assault was successful, and the city was doomed to destruction. Finally, the armies of the Vendean insurrection were defeated before the end of October, although the pacification of the seditious district did not occur until a later day. The disaffected departments also returned to their allegiance. Many causes led to this result, but the chief one was doubtless a fear lest the cause of the Republic might be compromised. The people of these departments hated the methods adopted by the dominant party, but their attachment to the Republic was the stronger feeling.

In addition to the resolute front which the Convention presented against the enemies at home, there was exhibited in the preparation for the contest with the foreign foe, a degree of courage and energy that has never been anywhere surpassed. Acting on the supposition that a nation of twenty millions of population ought not and could not be conquered, the Convention decreed that the persons and the property of the country be placed at the disposition of the government. A levy *en masse* was ordered, and forced loans were made in the form of assessments upon every person in proportion to property and income. These decrees were enforced as the demands arose, and success in the field followed, in the close of the year, this bold and resolute action of the government.

One of the objects in calling the Convention, was the formation of a new constitution that should be adapted to the new condition of things which would follow the suspension of the king. While the Convention was in its greatest embarrassment, for the purpose of conciliating public sentiment, a new constitution was prepared in June. Its author was Hérault de Séchelles, a deputy of education, of wealth, and of humane feelings. He finished the work in eight days. It was presented to the Convention on the 10th of June and adopted on the 24th of the same month. It was submitted to the people, and at the same time the provinces in revolt were given three days in which to make their submission to the government. By the new constitution the government consisted of a legislative body, whose members were chosen

by universal suffrage. There was one deputy for every fifty thousand of population. The members were elected only for one year. There was an executive body of a novel character. The people chose an electoral college, which presented to the legislative body a certain number of candidates, from whom an executive council of twenty-five members was chosen. This body held office for two years, one-half of the members being chosen each year. It appointed all the generals and ministers and agents, whom it was bound to supervise and direct.

Upon the adoption of the constitution by the people, it was ordered that the event should be celebrated by a festival on the 10th of August. The necessary preparations for the festival were made by David, the celebrated painter, and they were of the most elaborate character. The ceremonies, in which members of the legislative body elected under the new constitution, representatives from all the departments, the Convention, and almost the entire population of Paris took part, began at four o'clock in the morning and did not close until night. A prominent feature of the arrangements was a large fountain in the place in which the Bastile had stood, called "THE FOUNTAIN OF REGENERATION," from which each member of the procession drank in passing.

This part of the ceremony is commemorated in a coin of Five Décimes struck in the latter part of the year, but after the beginning of the Year 2. On the obverse there is a wreath which surrounds the denomination 5 DÉCIMES and the date L'AN 2. The legend is RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE. On the edge there is the inscription ÉGALITÉ LIBERTÉ INDIVISIBILITÉ. The device of the reverse, shown in figure No. 6, is a public fountain, similar in general design to some which are now to be seen in Italy. A female of gigantic stature, in Egyptian costume, is seated on a large pedestal, and from her breasts strong jets of water are thrown into a basin at the foot of the pedestal. A young man, who holds a branch of the olive tree in one hand, is extending with the other a cup of water to a decrepit old man who has approached bearing a banner; he is feeble and just able to raise his mouth to the cup presented to him. The legend is RÉGÉNÉRATION FRANÇOISE, and below is the date 10 AOUT 1793.

It was generally believed that the contest was ended when the constitution of 1791 was adopted and accepted by both parties. The number of republicans in the Country was small, and they had not shown any regular party organization. The only change which the country seemed to desire was effected by the abolition of the feudal system and the establishment of a monarchy with powers prescribed and limited by constitutional provisions. It is very evident that the sentiment is fairly represented on the several coins of 1791 and 1792, which have been already described. The contest, however, was renewed and prolonged by the court and its numerous friends and allies at home and abroad. Their operations in the field were begun on a formidable scale, and threatened disaster to the patriots. Finally, the crisis arrived and victory fell to the lot of the people. Then occurred the great event of August 10, 1792, which led first to the suspension of the king and finally to the abolition of royalty.

If we put ourselves in the place of those whose recollections of the enormous abuses of the feudal system were in 1793 as fresh as of the events of yesterday, whose backs were still bent from the heavy weight of burdens

so lately thrown off, we may in a faint degree realize the feelings with which on the first anniversary of the day of assured freedom, they celebrated the adoption of a new and republican constitution; we would not see nor think of the combats which had gone before, of the murders committed, of the mean use of the sword of public vengeance to gratify private malice; we would look over and beyond all these repulsive scenes and see only the auspicious event of the day, and regard it as in fact a very fountain of living waters, on drinking which the bowed form of France arose and stood erect, free and regenerated.

In 1793 and in *l'an 2* a piece of six livres in silver was issued with republican devices. The obverse is the same as the device of No. 5. The reverse simply gives the denomination, which is surrounded by the new inscription REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE. The livre, which was the unit of the old coinage, is used to designate the value of the piece, the decimal system of currency not having yet been established. The inscription on the edge of the coin is LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ.

More expressive are the Sol and Half Sol, represented in figures 7 and 8. The two pieces have the same devices and inscriptions, the obverse of one and the reverse of the other being shown in the two figures. The devices are very significant; the scales evenly poised and surmounted by the Liberty cap are strong illustrations of the favorite words, Liberty, Equality, which constitute the legend; while it may be inferred from the date 1793 in the accustomed style, that the new computation of time had not yet become familiar to the public mind. The inscription on the tablet on the other side, LES HOMMES SONT ÉGAUX DEVANT LA LOI, "Men are equal in the presence of the law," shows that the main results of the Revolution were ever present to the public mind, notwithstanding the scenes of horror through which they were worked out.

After the adoption of the new constitution, it soon became evident that the safety of the country would be put in danger by entrusting its defence against foreign and domestic enemies to new and inexperienced men. The Convention therefore decided that it would maintain its existence as a REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT until the establishment of peace. This action was acceded to by the new deputies. In fact the constitution of 1793 never went fully into operation. The Convention henceforth exercised absolute power. With it there were practically associated the Commune of Paris and the Club of the Jacobins.

At the time of the defection of Dumouriez, a COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY, composed of nine members, had been appointed with supervisory powers over all civil and military affairs. The appointment was for one month, but it was continued from month to month until the new step taken by the Convention, when it was reorganized and made the supreme administrative power of the new government. Subordinate to it was the COMMITTEE OF GENERAL SECURITY, also of nine members, which was charged with the affairs of police. These two committees with an EXTRAORDINARY JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL practically composed the government. There was organized a REVOLUTIONARY ARMY of six thousand infantry and an artillery force of two hundred men. This army was to be employed in France at all points where its presence might be necessary. Carnot, distinguished for his administration of military affairs, and Robespierre, now became members of the Committee

of Public Safety. With a very material change of the law relating to suspected persons, which substantially placed the life of every one at the mercy of an enemy, and with the re-enacting of the law authorizing domiciliary visits at night, the government was prepared to enter upon the Reign of Terror which followed.

The new government being now firmly established, several measures of an administrative character were adopted. The first was the decimal system of weights and measures, under which natural and invariable quantities were adopted as units, and these multiplied and divided indefinitely, constitute the system which exists to this day. The new computation of time, under which the 22d of September, 1792, was adopted as the beginning of the Year ONE, was incomplete without further legislation of an extravagant character. It would have been desirable to conform the new legislation to the decimal system, but as the revolutions of the moon around the earth determined the number of months, and as these revolutions remained unchanged notwithstanding the changes in France, the year was divided into twelve months of thirty days. New names were given to the months, which were indicative of the seasons to which they belonged. The autumn months,—the first of the year, were Vendémiare, Brumaire and Frimaire; the winter months were Nivôse, Pluviôse and Ventôse; the spring months were Germinal, Floréal and Prairial; and Messidor, Thermidor and Fructidor were the months of summer. This arrangement left five, and in leap-year six intercalary days, which were called SANS-CULOTTIDES, and were reserved for national festivals. Each month had thirty days and was divided into three parts which were called *decades*; the last day of each decade took the place of the Sabbath, and was a day of rest. The day was divided into ten hours, and the division was continued to the minutest subdivision of time. This last change was postponed for one year, and never went into operation.

As there was a general remodelling of society, under which new things were taking the place of those which were old, the idea sprung up that the religion of the country should be supplanted by a new system, under which death was an eternal sleep, and reason the only deity to be worshiped while life lasted. The movement originated with the Commune of Paris and was generally adopted by the communal organizations in the Provinces. It was characterized by scenes which were in part ridiculous, in part vulgar and wholly blasphemous. The movement, although general, was never favored by the government, and was so unpopular that it was arrested by the Commune of Paris on the motion of Chaumette, its author. The final blow was given by the Convention which re-established religious liberty and put an end to the indecent exhibitions of the religion of Reason. The establishment of the worship of the goddess of Reason is generally spoken of as the principal event of the French Revolution. In fact its rise and downfall occurred in the month of November.

The decimal system of coinage was not adopted until the 7th of April, 1795, 18th Germinal, An 3.

At this point it is most convenient to notice one of the most remarkable episodes of the Revolution. One of the first acts of the Constituent Assembly was to place the property of the Church at the disposal of the government. As the government was in need of money, it ordered sales of this

property to the amount of four hundred millions of francs. To avoid the depreciation of property which would follow if so large an amount were thrown at once upon the market, it was resolved to defer the sale, but to anticipate its proceeds. This was done by the issue of notes, which were assigned to the lands for payment and receivable on the purchase of them. These were the Assignats so famous in French Revolutionary History.

The first issue was in April, 1790, to the amount of four hundred millions of francs. It was ultimately increased to forty-five thousand five hundred millions, and then reduced by loans and payment of arrears of taxes to twenty-four thousand millions. The property of the state had in the mean time, by the forfeiture of the estates of royalists who emigrated, increased to twelve thousand millions of francs. A law was passed authorizing the redemption of the assignats by the issue of eight hundred millions of a new paper called Mandats, which were made a more specific charge upon the national domain by the provision that the holder of them could have assigned to him any tract, of his own selection, at three times the price it bore in 1790. The hope that this new form of currency would be henceforth available was a vain one, and the era of the mandats ceased upon the passage of a law in 1796 for their receipt in purchase of the national domain, not at par, but at one-fourth their value.

The depreciation of the assignat at first was slight. It was a legal tender in the payment of debts, and this quality for awhile gave it a value which it did not derive from its being a charge upon the national domain; but very soon, although the only money in circulation, it became well nigh valueless. Every variety of severe legislation failed to secure for it the confidence of the public. Finally, the government ceased to call it money, and regulated its circulation according to its value. In March, 1796, the louis d'or, worth nine dollars and a quarter, commanded seven thousand two hundred francs in assignats. From the last twenty thousand millions issued, the government realized scarcely one hundred millions.

Distrust of the government was a cause of lack of confidence in its currency, but not the sole cause, for the depreciation increased in spite of the success of the Revolution. All fear of the return of the Bourbons had passed before the value of the currency had fallen to its lowest point. Neither was it the want of resources that caused the government to fail in credit. The resources were sufficient, for it was mainly by the use of them that France sustained herself during twenty-five years against the rest of Europe. The reason is found in the fact that the Third Estate was not possessed of sufficient knowledge and skill for the management of the finances of a nation. Having resolved upon the sale of the church domains, it failed to adopt prompt and effectual means to make the proceeds of sale available for the purpose for which it was ordered; having subjected to taxation, from which it had heretofore been exempted, a large amount of the property of the country, it adopted a plan of assessment and collection which permitted much property to escape assessment, and failed to secure payment from much that was assessed.

In the straits to which the government was brought by these causes, the new paper currency afforded such easy means of meeting the demands of the moment, that it was resorted to as the demands arose. It did not, however,

supply the defects of the financial system; it aggravated them, for as the receipts of legitimate revenue diminished, and paper currency increased, the latter fell in value. This led to higher prices for what the government bought—to receipt of smaller value for larger issue—and to still more assignats. This currency debt was based upon the *resources of the country*, but it never was discharged because those resources never were applied to its payment. A currency resting on such a basis is valueless from the beginning unless it is certain that honesty and intelligence will unite in measures for prompt conversion of the resources as rapidly as payment of the currency may be required.

[To be continued.]

EARLY BOOKS PUBLISHED ON NUMISMATICS.



ONE of the minor effects of the Renaissance, that flood which on its high tide carried with it the intellect and art-mind of Europe, was, that among other matters of greater moment, attention was given to the collection of the Coinage of Classical Ages. Such curiosities as antique gems (and probably medals) had already attracted the attention of even the warriors of the Crusades, as shown by the specimens of Greek and Roman engraved stones, mounted in medieval settings as seals, known to have been used by English personages of distinction between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, and now forming part of the collections in the British Museum.

It was, however, not until some lustres after the invention of printing, and consequent dissemination of all kinds of useful knowledge, that graphic art, both on wood and on copper, attained great technical power, success and popularity. Then, in the early portion of the sixteenth century, it was pressed into the service of numismatics, books being composed, illustrated, and issued, where both texts and designs were colleagues for the due treatment, explanation and history of coins and medals.

I cannot take upon myself to say that I have been an exhaustive seeker after the class of works to which I have just referred; but, from what I have observed, I incline towards the opinion that they ran rather in the direction of the Roman Empire series, than in the way of pieces issued by Greek States and Colonies. The earliest woodcuts of coins which I have as yet come across, are represented on the pages of a History of the first kings of Aragon, printed at Saragoza in A. D. 1509. These representations show the designs of various pieces, depicted in white on a black ground, a style, as I shall presently demonstrate, prevalent for some little time. In this memorandum, however, I propose to confine myself to the examination of two books on Roman Coinage, which issued from the press, the one at Venice in A. D. 1553, the other at Zurich in A. D. 1557. In respect of this latter, the text of which is written in Latin, the title, roughly put into English, describes it as *Treasures of Antiquity, i. e. Like-nesses of Imperial Roman personages, most faithfully delineated from ancient coins in the Museum of James de Strada, Antiquary of Mantua* (the author of the volume). The illustrations, four hundred and eighty-six in number, are circular in form, having heads, ornaments and inscriptions in white, relieved by a black background, a method of treatment perfectly adapted to wood engraving, for obvious reasons which need not appear here, and which obtained considerable practice during the sixteenth century. I am unable to agree with de Strada that these woodcuts have been rendered, as he observes, "fidelissime," from the original sources, the coins in his cabinet; as, although the illustrations possess a fair degree of interest, they are too idealized, and let me say,

romanced, to approach reality; while the mechanical precision employed, the diameter in every case being alike, militates against the fact that gold and silver and brass pieces, 1st, 2d, and smaller, have been levied upon.

I therefore give but one example, said to be the presentation of Cleopatra, Antony's queen-mistress; but I dissent from the likeness, albeit there is a something in feature akin to the well known effigies on her fully recognized coins, and merely observe that the real interest centres upon the point of the "style" of art employed in so early an attempt to disseminate information upon a numismatic subject; a few words on the life and death of the queen appear beneath the illustration. Finally, I may remark, that the series of quasi portraits commences with that of Julius Caesar, goes through the imperial families of the Western and the Eastern empires, touches on German descendants, on Cantacuzene, the Palaeologi, etc., and finishes up with a (blank) medallion of Charles V, Emperor of Austria, Spain and Sicily.

I shall hope to send you for the next issue of the *Journal* some observations upon the Venetian book of 1553. The initial letter to this article is from an Italian source, dating about the middle of the sixteenth century, and showing the head of Vespasian, evidently inspired by one of that emperor's medallions.

London, England.



WM. TASKER NUGENT.

THE CENT IN CALIFORNIA.

A CALIFORNIA dispatch states that an important change has been introduced by several San Francisco business firms, namely, the use of the Cent in making change. such a statement tends to show how considerable have been many of the differences of custom between the rest of the Union and California, for a number of years. When the flush times prevailed, no Californian would condescend to look at any coin smaller than a ten-cent piece. In making change, the seller usually reaped the advantage of this custom. Presently the times became harder, and then the five-cent piece was introduced, but was very slow in making its way. At first the public rejected it with scorn. Then they began to realize that it had its uses, and at last it was adopted cheerfully and has held its own ever since. But the advantage still rested with the seller when this change had been made. Whenever two or three cents was needed to make up a sum in retail trade, the dealer took it as legitimate profit. As to the one-cent piece, it was pooh-poohed, and California continued to plume herself upon her superiority to that petty kind of coinage.

But the times did not get any better. Poverty of a more pinching sort than ever before in the Golden State, compelled all except the most incorrigible to economize seriously. Even then it may be doubted whether any further change would have been effected, had not the idea occurred to certain business men that it would be a good advertisement to make exact change. They got it from the banks, which had been obliged to employ cents long before. At first, just as with the five-cent piece, the public laughed at the new idea, and thought nothing could be done with cents. But already it has been discovered that these humble coins are worth having, and as inquiry concerning Eastern customs shows the important role played by the cent in retail business and housekeeping on this side of the Rocky Mountains, there can be no doubt that the people of California will learn to appreciate the little stranger, and, having once adopted, will refuse to dispense with it. Perhaps if our free-handed Western fellow-citizens realized how much they have lost through their contempt for small change in the past, they would regret having hesitated so long before availing themselves of the minor subsidiary coinage.—*New York Tribune.*

SOME ANCIENT DEVICES.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL.D.

HAVING recently come into possession of a number of coins from the early mintages of the island of Rhodes, I have become much interested in their peculiar devices. None of the largest size (*maximae formae*) are in this collection, which contains only coins of the second and smallest sizes. They are all in *bronze*, although specimens in *silver* are not uncommon among dealers. The head upon the obverse is usually that of Apollo, god of the Sun, and tutelary genius of the island. The head is sometimes radiated and sometimes not. The reverse presents a *flower*, most commonly styled a rose, as if Rhodes (*Rhodos*) received its name from that flower; but the best writers have decided that it is that of the *wild pomegranate (balustrum)*. Spanheim devotes a considerable space to proving this, and I am convinced by his arguments. Other heads, however, besides that of Apollo, are exhibited on the coins of Rhodes, as for instance, those of Hercules, Mercury, Bacchus, Serapis, and perhaps others.

The inscriptions are always in Greek, and abbreviations of the name of the city (I substitute Roman letters), viz : RO. RHODION. RIODIO. etc. Other emblems besides that of the *balustrum* are seen upon the specimens, as the *bull* thrusting his horns; the *caduceus*; *Victory* marching; the *prow* of a ship; the *star*; the *horseman*; *thunderbolts*, and other devices. After the absorption of this island into the Roman empire, coins were struck at Rhodes under Marc Antony, Tiberius, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, and Caracalla. The most of these bear the radiated head of Apollo, sometimes with a star at the breast. Those of Trajan exhibit Neptune; those of Antoninus Pius, the heads of Apollo and his sister Diana jugata, that is, side by side on the coin.

In comparing the flower, so common to Rhodian coins, with other plants, the botanical student will find quite a herbarium upon his collection of ancient coins. On those of Cyrene the *silphium* is characteristic; the *lotus* was peculiar to the coins of Egypt; the *dittany (dictamnus)* to Crete; the *onion (cepa)* to Ascalon. Trees, plants and shrubs, with their flowers and fruits, are also symbols on coins, as the *white fir tree (abies)* upon those of Germany; the *celery*, of Selinus in Sicily; the *olive tree*, of the Athenians; the *palm*, of many cities and countries, as Tyre, Damascus, Judea, and the colonies of Phoenicia in Spain and Sicily; *heads of wheat*, of Italy, Sicily, Spain, Egypt, Africa; *vine twigs and grape clusters*, of many places famous for the culture of the grape; a branch of *frankincense (thurium)*, of Arabia; the *medical apple*, of Parthia; *pot of manna*, of the Hebrews. All these were placed upon the coins either as insignia or as true indices of the respective places. Sometimes, however, they simply indicate the places where the several plants are indigenous (Spanheim, I, 320, describes certain localities named from plants).

Pursuing this subject by the aid of numismatic authorities, we find a crown composed of the leaves of *myrrh* upon coins of Smyrna; of *hypoglossus* or *laurel* in coins of the Myrrhinas; of the herb *commagine* in coins of the place thus named. A slip of a branch is seen upon a very considerable variety of coins; sometimes in the field of the coin, sometimes at the knees of a horse

or in a quadriga. In figures representing rivers, as those of Philipopolis in Thrace, we see plants behind the recumbent giant. In the hand of the image of Victory upon coins of Perga in Sicily a plant is held. Coins of Autocrene in Phrygia have the figure of Marsyas hanging from a plane tree. But the numismatic botanist will find the entire "History of plants illustrated by coins" in Spanheim's great work *De Praestantia et Usu Nummorum Antiquorum*. Part I. Dissertation 6, pp. 292, etc., and 362, etc.

La Grange, Kentucky.

PROVINCIAL PAPER ISSUES.

WHILE the Continental Currency so-called—the paper money issued by the Continental Congress for carrying on the Revolutionary War—is very common, the earlier paper issues of the Colonies are less frequently found, and some dates are very scarce. Their origin is to be found in the issue of "Bills of Credit," first authorized by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1702. After the close of the campaign against Cape Breton and Louisburg, during which the amount of paper money had increased to an enormous extent, the attention of the British Government was called to the expenses borne by the Province of Massachusetts in carrying on that expedition, and after some delay Parliament granted the sum of £184,000 in round numbers, to reimburse this outlay. The old bills were called in,—£2,200,500 in nominal value; the rate of redemption fixed at eleven for one, and 653,900 ounces of silver in dollars, and parts of dollars, with ten tons of copper coin, shipped from England, having arrived in Boston, Sept. 18, 1749, by the "Mermaid," was applied to paying off these old bills, the balance being provided for by tax, and the paper money was destroyed. A few pieces escaped, some having been preserved as curiosities, others to illustrate the ballads which mourned over the fate of "Old Tenor," and others still by delay on the part of their owners to present them in season. Two pieces of this old currency were shown at a recent meeting of the *Boston Numismatic Society*, belonging to Mr. Denison R. Slade, who has furnished the *Journal* with the following descriptions. The bill of 1728 measures 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 4 inches, and reads as follows:

No.

One Pound.

2324.

This Bill of Twenty Shillings Indented Due in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England to the Possessor there shall be in Value equal to Money and shall be accordingly accepted by the Treasurer & Receivers subordinate to him in all Public payments & for any stock; at any time in the Treasury, Boston October

By order the Great and General Court or Assembly.

1728

Seal

1727
A. Winthrop
A. Davenport } Com^{tee}
A. Payne

In March, 1728, the paper money of Massachusetts, in circulation, amounted to three hundred and fourteen thousand pounds, in addition to the bills of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, then in circulation in the Colony. Large amounts of the currency from these Colonies were also

passed from hand to hand in Massachusetts, and strong efforts were made by the Boston merchants to prevent it. Silver went up from nineteen shillings to twenty-seven shillings the ounce, and continued about the same rate for several years.

The bill of 1742, which measures $5\frac{5}{8}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, reads as follows:

Five Shillings.

The Bill of Five Shillings due to ye Possessor thereof from ye Province of ye Massachusetts Bay, shall be equal to Thirteen Pennyw^t Eight gr. of coin Siluer Troy Weight of Sterling Alloy or Gold Coin at ye rate of Five Pounds ten Shillings and Three Pence pr Ounce and shall be so accepted in all payments to the Treasury Agreeable to Act of Assembly June 20th 1741. By order of ye General Court or Assembly.

(Seal)

N.	143	} Committee. J. Jeffries J. Heath T. Hutchinson
5s.	1742	

Reverse, Twenty Shillings, Old Tenor Five Shillings.

VALUABLE TREASURE-TROVE.

An extraordinary discovery was made early in June last, in Aberdeen, Scotland. A number of laborers were digging the foundation of a building in Ross's Court, Upper Kirkgate, an old thoroughfare, and when about three feet below the surface they discovered a bronze pot, containing several thousand silver coins. The discovery having been brought under the notice of the Crown authorities, the Queen's Remembrancer instructed the Procurator Fiscal of the City to claim the bronze urn and its contents on behalf of the Queen. The owner of the ground in which the find was made, refused to give it up, but the authorities insisted upon it, and also required the surrender to them of all coins removed by the parties who went to see and examine the treasure. The coins were cleared of the verdigris with which they were encrusted, and examined by local numismatists, who found that they were of various dates and belong to various countries. English coins of the reigns of Edward I and II predominate, but there are also Scotch coins of the reign of David and Alexander. In addition, there are a considerable number of French coins and ecclesiastical moneys, the latter stamped with mitres and pastoral staves. The pieces vary in size from that of a threepenny piece to that of a shilling. Twenty-two weighed an ounce, and it is calculated that the total number found was from twelve to fourteen thousand ; but a great many were removed before the finder realized their value. Several of the coins were assayed by the Professor of Chemistry in Aberdeen University, who, in his report, states that the tolerably clean coin yielded in 100 parts, 89.88 of silver and 10.12 of copper. The composition is, therefore, nearer to that of French coins than of English, the latter containing 92.5 per cent of silver to 7.5 per cent of copper ; the former 90 per cent of silver and 10 per cent of copper. The Edward coins have an inscription round the outer edge of the obverse, with a clear-cut head wearing an open crown. On the reverse there is also an inscription, and the coin is marked with the strong defined cross peculiar to the quarter money. In the angles formed by the cross, trefoils are placed. Another coin has a crowned head in profile, enclosed in a triangle on the obverse, and an inscription ; while on the reverse it is almost similar to that before described, with the exception that stars are substituted for the trefoils. Most of the money is of this description, but numismatists state that there are several rare coins amongst the number.

Those of Edward I. are of the following Mints: London, Canterbury, (Civitas Cantor), Bristol (Villa Bristollie), York, Newcastle (Villa Nov. Castri), and Durham (Villa Durene). The obverse bears the head of the Sovereign, with a surrounding inscription, "Edw. R. Angl. Dns. Hyb." (Edwardus Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hyberniæ). On the reverse is a long cross, dividing the coin into four partitions, each partition containing three points. There are a few specimens of the Irish of this reign, which are distinguished from the English money by having the head enclosed in a triangle instead of a circle. The coins of Edward II. belong to various Mints, including London, Dunedin, and St. Edmondsbury. These coins are distinguished from those of the First Edward by having on the obverse Edwar., instead of Edwr. The reverse is precisely the same. Many of the specimens are in beautiful preservation, having evidently been but a short time in circulation. Besides these English coins there are not a few Scotch scattered throughout. As far as has been discovered, these belong entirely to the reign of Alexander III. On the obverse the head is in profile, with the sceptre in front. The head is enclosed in a ring of points which, except in a few of the finest specimens, have run together into one continuous line. The inscription is, "Alexander Dei Gra." On the reverse is the long Maltese cross, running almost to the edge of the coin. In each of the four partitions is a star of a varying quantity of rays. The inscription on this side is "Rex Scotorum." Scattered throughout the collections are also a few coins of different Mints and nationalities.

The bronze vessel in which the coins were deposited is 18 in. high, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter across the top. About 4 in. from the lip, the vessel bulges out to a width of about 13 in. When discovered it was, with the exception of a small hole in one side, quite perfect; but, unfortunately, the workman's pick struck off one of the legs, which, in separating, carried with it a portion of the adjoining metal. In size and shape the pot is almost identical with one discovered some years ago in Loch Kinnord, now in the possession of the Marquess of Huntly. A little way under the ears of the jar two lines of heads, with deftly marked runlets, go round the vessel. There is a third and somewhat broader beading near the bottom of the vessel, a little above the junction of the legs. The army of Edward II was encamped for some time near the place where the treasure was found, which, though now in the centre of the city, was then waste land on the edge of a loch at the north end of the town. For at least two hundred years the place where the money was found has been used as a public thoroughfare, and the bronze pot, with its valuable contents, was surrounded with sewage, water, and gas pipes.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS AT MILFERTON.

An extraordinary discovery of Roman coins has been made near the railway station, at Milverton, England. It appears that on Friday, May 21, last, a waggoner, in the employ of Mr. G. F. Smith, of Milverton, was engaged in filling his cart with some gravel, from a pit near the Railway Station, when he came upon what he thought was a large stone, but which in reality was a Roman amphora. Not noticing the neck, or not knowing the value of what he had found, he smashed the amphora on the wheel of the cart, and then, to his astonishment, a quantity of small, dark-colored circular pieces of metal poured forth. The man did not for a moment imagine that these were coins, and he contented himself with putting a few in his pocket for distribution among his acquaintances, leaving the remainder where they had fallen among the gravel. One of his fellow workmen, later on, made a statement to Mr. Smith's son, who at once instituted a search among the gravel, and, fortunately, was able to recover many of the coins, but could not discover a vestige of the amphora. The coins were of different sizes, and were struck during

the later Roman empire. The man states that the urn contained a quart of these coins. The majority of those found are copper, but it is believed that there were some silver and gold ones among them. The find is additionally interesting, inasmuch as it is the first discovery, so far as can be learned, of Roman remains in that particular neighborhood.

Lamington Courier, May 29, 1886.

HALIFAX PENNY TOKENS.

IN demolishing the old Toll House of the Halifax Dartmouth Ferriage Co., a number of copper coins were discovered under a board below the till, used for small change by the ferry-master. Among these were twenty-five of the old ferry tokens of the company, and a few of the White's farthings, all in beautiful bright red condition. These must have fallen through a small crack in the bottom of the till, and laid undisturbed for many years.

We learn that the entire find was placed in the hands of Mr. Ed. Frossard, of New York, who has a few remaining specimens, which he offers to collectors at \$5.00 each.

The following is a description of the token: Steamboat to left; HALIFAX STEAMBOAT COMPANY. Rev. FERRY | TOKEN. Copper; size 13.

A NEW IDEA IN COINS.

THE "cometal" idea, mentioned in a recent issue of the *Journal*, and which is after all, only a new version of the goloid dream, turns up again in the following slip, which we find floating:—

A Pittsburgh, Pa., man, in making a study of the coinage question, has hit upon a plan that he has promulgated to the country through pamphlets, that is novel, and would seem to be worth attention and investigation on its merits. The plan is to coin dollars out of both gold and silver in equal value, making the centre of the coin gold and the outside silver, with the outside enough thicker to save the more precious metal in the centre from wearing away. The projector of this plan believes such a device would equalize gold and silver in coinage, and would put at rest the specific value of silver used in coinage through this association with gold, and at the same time make a dollar for the future that would not be unwieldy, and in that way would be generally acceptable to the public. The plan of this Pennsylvania man may yet be brought into actual use, and it is worth watching as it progresses in obtaining the opinions of financiers and of financial circles.

With silver "dollars" worth but seventy cents to-day, and nobody knows how much to-morrow, should Uncle Sam continue to pile them up, we think the plan well "worth watching." It would be necessary for the Government to employ a force of accountants to reckon how much silver and how much gold the dollar should contain, as well as the value of the deposits in the Treasury vaults, when this piece has been coined "out of both gold and silver in equal value;" these calculations would doubtless need daily revision, but "that's of no consequence" as the amiable Mr. Toots observed; everyone knows Government clerks have nothing to do. There would be an opportunity for some inventor to supply a variable and self-adjusting press, which should automatically adapt itself to the varying size and thickness of the daily service of differing planchets. The various styles of beauty which the broad face of the god-

dess might be made to display, under the necessary manipulations required by such constant changes to fit varying sizes of this contemplated coin, open a wide door for the study of aesthetics, and when we but glance at the rich field which would invite the collector of varieties, language fails. What other possibilities there are in this delightful suggestion, time alone will reveal. The lunatic who proposed the coin, as desirable from an *artistic* point of view, has a fit associate, since *mechanical* science has such a glorious opportunity. Perhaps the Mental Scientists, who deny the existence of matter,—whether silver, gold or what not,—are the best parties to undertake to carry out this sapient idea.

SYMBOLISM ON EASTERN COINS.

THE last report of the Asiatic Society of Bengal contains, as we learn from the "*American Antiquarian*," an interesting article on Symbols found on the gold coins of the Guptkas, by W. Theobold. The symbols referred to are the fillets, the cornucopia and the footstool.

The first named, according to the author, bear many points of resemblance to the wreaths in Greek art which are found either in the hands of Nike, or surrounding the king's head, or suspended to the staff of the priest, and sometimes seen in the Indo-Scythic coins; but they are pronounced to be not wreaths but rather a noose having a significance entirely different from the wreath. The noose, according to the East Indian symbolism, especially in the hand of Siva, had a significance which would delight the fancy of Inman and every other student of the phallic. In these coins the symbol had a modified significance, homologous with the "sistrum" of Isis, typical of the fruitfulness whereof Iakshmi was the fountain-head.

The cornucopia is also a symbol, which, though borrowed from the Romans, on the Indo-Scythian coins, has come to have an entirely different significance.

"A divergence of ideas" is also recognized by the author between the Indo-Scythian and the Guptka coins, as in the former the cornucopia is a receptacle stored with the kindly fruits of the earth, but the Guptka coins represent it as closed, with the upper or broad end convex in form. This the author connects with the symbol of the Naga, the curved body of a hooded snake being recognized in its form, etc.

The footstool is not so easily explained, but this is described as a circle at the foot of the figure of a goddess, and really represents a coil of the same symbolic snake Naga, whose head is seen lying in the lap of the goddess in the form of the cornucopia itself. Such is the interpretation of the symbolism in Guptka. The suggestions are certainly ingenious, and show much research and learning in the line of symbolism.

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL MEDAL OF HONOR.

THE French Government has instituted an "Industrial Medal of Honor," which is to be conferred on those deserving people who may have served over thirty years in the same manufactory or commercial establishment. The medals are to be struck in gold, silver and bronze, and will bear on the obverse a symbolic effigy of the Republic, and on the reverse the inscription, "Honor and Labor," together with the name of the recipient.

MEDALS OF THE ROMAN COLISEUM.

ONE of the most celebrated edifices at Rome was the Coliseum. Its magnificent ruins, though pillaged by medieval builders, still remain as a witness of its former glories. In its amphitheatre the early Christian martyrs died for the faith, and countless memories of revel and festival, of combat and slaughter cluster about its decaying walls. There are several medals which illustrate this building, a brief description of which may be interesting.

1. One represents on the obverse Titus, seated on the chair of state, with a palm-branch in his hand and surrounded by shields, spears, a cuirass, helmet, and other apparent prizes for distribution to the successful competitors in the eighth or last year of his consulate. The reverse gives the Coliseum with a perspective bird's-eye view of the amphitheatre, with the representation of the Meta Sudans on its right side, and on the left two ranges of columns one over the other. The apertures in the attic story are alternately square and circular, but have no festoons in the upper boxes.

2. Another presents Titus in the same attitude and with the same accompaniments, but the year of the consulate is not marked, and the reverse corresponds with the former one, with the exception that the detached colonnade has three columns on the face instead of two, and single festoons are suspended in the upper boxes.

3. A third has the head of Domitian in the seventh year of his consulate, with the reverse similar to that of his brother Titus.

4. This presents a head of Severus Alexander, the reverse of which differs materially from the preceding. The amphitheatre occupies a much less portion of the field, and instead of continuous rows of seats and spectators in the interior, the arena is represented with a combat between a man and wild beast, apparently a hippopotamus or rhinoceros. Instead of the Meta Sudans, there is a fragmental shaft of a column raised on a pedestal, and the emperor is represented entering the amphitheatre, followed by a soldier or attendant; on the other side is a species of low porch with a pediment. In the exergue are the letters s.c.

5. This has on the obverse a fine head of Gordianus, with a reverse materially varying from the preceding. The seats are continuous, with spectators, and there are no upper boxes. A bull is attacking an elephant or hippopotamus, which has a rider on his back. All the windows in the attic are round. There is a single figure and not a quadriga in the central arcade of the first story. Instead of the Meta Sudans there is a colossal figure of Hercules, and on the opposite side the porch of the last medal with a pediment and a figure or statue beneath, in the intercolumniation.

6. Another medal of Gordianus gives on the obverse a head of the emperor in full size with his spear and shield, on the latter of which is represented a man on horseback, probably the emperor, followed by a warrior and preceded by a female holding a crown. The reverse bears the legend MUNIFICENTIA GORDIANI AUG., and the amphitheatre is flanked on the one side by a colossal statue of Apollo instead of the Hercules already described, and on

the other by the porch. There are continuous rows of spectators, with the prefect of the games in centre, but there is no upper tier of boxes. In the arena is given, as in the preceding, the contest between the bull and elephant. A great difference exists in the arcades. There are no statues, but the pier of the inner corridor appears in each archway of the two upper storys, and in the lowermost one the inner archways also.

DONALDSON.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society was held *January* 8th last, when Mr. T. J. Coolidge of Boston was elected to membership. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows:—Jeremiah Colburn, *President*. Henry Davenport, *Vice President and Curator*. S. S. Crosby, *Treasurer*. Wm. S. Appleton, *Secretary*. The Treasurer's annual report showed the Society to be in a good financial condition. Dr. Woodward exhibited the smallest of the "Morris" patterns of 1783, for 100 units, the large "Gloriam Regni" for Canada, of 15 sols, 1670, and an Immune Columbia, with rev. Nova Constellatio. Dr. Green showed two of the rare historic North American Stamps.

February 12, at the regular monthly meeting, Mr. Crosby was appointed President *pro tem.*, Mr. Colburn being prevented by illness from being present. Mr. Denison R. Slade, of Chestnut Hill, was elected a Resident Member. The session was devoted to a discussion of matters of interest to members only.

From the record of the March meeting we take the following:—

March 12. The Regular meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Slade being present, his letter of acceptance was not read. The Secretary showed a Spanish Dollar of 1758, which was clipped down to about half the original size, and countermarked with the stamp of Central America. He also spoke of a work lately published by the authorities of the British Museum, called "Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain," in which are described some medals relating to America previously unknown to him. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

AT the January Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, Mr. Wright, the Curator of Numismatics, announced the gift of two hundred and forty coins and medals to the Cabinet of the Society, from Lea Ahlborn, and Messrs. Evans, Hall, Parish, and Reamer.

At the Annual Meeting in March, the proceedings were of unusual interest. Dr. Robert Morris of La Grange was elected an Honorary member, three Corresponding members were added to the roll, and eight Resident members were admitted, making a gain for the year in the active membership of seventeen, and the whole number in that class is now one hundred and forty-seven. The Cabinet now contains upwards of five thousand pieces, and the Library showed many valuable accessions during the year. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: *President*, Daniel Parish, Jr. *Vice-Presidents*, A. C. Zabriskie, D. L. Walter, and Wm. Poillon. *Secretary*, H. R. Drowne. *Treasurer*, Benjamin Betts. *Librarian*, Lyman H. Low. *Curators*, Charles H. Wright, of Numismatics, G. L. Feuardent, of Archaeology. *Historiographer*, Chas. Pryer. Mr. Poillon received the thanks of the Society

for his long and faithful services as Secretary, and his retirement was greatly regretted. The Society is to be congratulated on its choice of so capable and efficient a gentleman as his successor.

A Special Meeting of the Society was held on the 22d April, when three Life Members and thirteen new Resident members were admitted.

A Special Meeting of this Society was held at the New York University Building, July 7, 1886, at 8.15 P. M., President Parish presiding. The following named gentlemen were elected to membership:—*Life Members*, Stewart Hartshorn and E. Reuel Smith. *Resident Members*, R. L. Burtell, D. D., and Franklin Burdge. *Corresponding Members, for two years*, Charles T. Whitman of Albany, Thomas Cunningham of Mohawk, N. Y., and George R. Drowne of Little Compton, R. I.

The Society considered the appointment of a committee regarding action of the Society on the Celebration of the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration in 1889, but postponed action till the next regular meeting. It was voted that the Librarian be authorized to subscribe to missing back and current numbers of the *American Journal of Numismatics* and *Coin Collector's Journal*; and that he be directed to write to the Numismatic Society of London, that the Society would be willing to take a Life Membership, so that it may thereby secure their publications. After the transaction of other business, the Society adjourned.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary.*

NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society, held July 19th last, Mr. Geo. H. Calvert read an interesting paper on Goethe, subsequent to which, and as connected in a measure therewith, Dr. H. R. Storer read a paper upon the Medals of Goethe, giving a description of no less than twenty-three, some of which are in his own cabinet, and others in that of Dr. Wm. Lee, of Washington, which is now at the office of the U. S. Surgeon General. It is not generally known that just as Schiller was a surgeon in the German army and Dante studied medicine, so did Goethe also, and wrote valuable works upon comparative anatomy and natural history, besides being also a numismatist. Dr. Storer's present catalogue is a chapter from a work upon the history of medicine, from a numismatist's point of view, upon which he has been long engaged, and he will be glad to hear from the possessors of any Goethe medals, in order that he may make the list, if possible, still more perfect.

Dr. Storer announced donations to the coin collection from Mrs. Smith and Miss Eliza Watson.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE London Numismatic Society is one of the most active and successful bodies of the lovers of the science abroad, and from its opportunities for study in the cabinets of the British Museum, etc., its meetings are always interesting. In March last Mr. T. Jones communicated a paper on the rare didrachm with the owl on the obverse, and incuse square, diagonally divided, on the reverse, which is attributed by Beute to Athens, but which the writer preferred to assign to Chalcis, in Euboea. Mr. B. V. Head, while accepting Mr. Jones's attribution of the coin to the Island of Euboea, gave some reasons for doubting whether the town of Chalcis was its place of mintage. Mr. Head read a paper on the coins discovered on the site of Naucratis during the recent excavations conducted there by Mr. F. Petrie, under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund. He also exhibited to the meeting specimens of the coins found, ranging in date from the time of Amasis, B. C. 530, down to that of the Emperor Commodus, A. D. 190.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WASHINGTON CENTS SO-CALLED.

THE place of mintage of the "Washington Cent" of 1791 has been disputed by collectors, some believing the piece to be of American production, while others claim it was struck abroad. I believe no mention has been made in the *Journal* of the comments in a note on the unique Washington Trial piece, offered in Mr. Crosby's sale, some time since, (No. 299,) from the Clay Collection. This has on obverse a military bust of Washington to the left, and the reverse blank. It was said to be from the unfinished die of the Cent of 1791, and struck on a Macclesfield token—first ground down to an even surface, the edge remaining as when originally struck. This was "obtained from the widow of Hancock, the medallist of Birmingham, and proves the origin of these Cents beyond a doubt." Thinking this may be of sufficient interest to be preserved in your pages, I forward it for that purpose.

K. G.

BELGIAN MEDICAL MEDALS.

THE Medical Society of Ghent (La Société de Médecin de Gand), has published a work entitled "Livre Jubilaire," a volume of upwards of four hundred pages, which, in addition to a large number of papers on medical subjects, has for its opening chapter an essay entitled *Numismatique Médicale Belge*, by H. Kluyskens. Incidental contributions to numismatics, like this, are valuable, but are apt to be overlooked by those interested in such specialties. The work can be obtained from Georges Carré, 112 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, or A. Manceaux, 12 Rue des Trois-têtes, Brussels. The price is 15 francs.

M.

BRASHER DOUBLOON.

WE notice on another page the reported find of a reputed 1804 Dollar. We learn that a more authentic discovery has lately been made by our friend Mr. Lyman H. Low, the well known coin dealer of New York. He is a doubter as to 1804 Dollars, but the *Brasher Doubloon* which he has brought out of obscurity seems to be an undoubted piece, and it has been in the possession of the family from whom he obtained it, for upwards of eighty years. We learn from another source that the price paid was not far from \$100, and an offer of about three times that sum has since been made for it.

1799 CENT.

DR. C. E. FRASER, JR., in some notes on U. S. Cents, printed in "*The Mohawk Standard*," an amateur numismatic and philatelic publication, says of the 1799 Cent, "904,585 pieces were struck at the U. S. Mint. Their scarcity is attributed to the exportation to Africa of 700,500 pieces, which were sold to the negroes for neck ornamentation. The finest 1799 Cent is known as the Abbey cent, and is valued at \$200."

LOST AND FOUND.

IN 1879, Mr. George E. Coffin of Tuckanuck, was awarded a silver medal by the Government, for heroic conduct at the wrecks of two vessels, and a year later it was stolen from him in New London. On April 9, 1886, he had the medal returned to him by Hon. Nicholas Hathaway of Fall River, who had purchased it from a saloon keeper who received it from a drunken sailor.—From the *Old Colony Memorial*, April 22, 1886.

WILLIAM BARROWS, of Scituate, found a token on Jericho Beach recently, bearing the inscription, "In commemoration of the extinction of colonial slavery throughout the British dominions in the reign of William IV." The reverse has a figure of a slave, with his shackles broken, and the words, "This is the Lord's doings, 1784."

RED JACKET'S MEDAL.

THE *Journal* for October, 1885, contained an illustration and a brief account of the Medal presented this famous Indian chief by Washington. A correspondent sends us the following reference to this medal, found in a paper entitled "Buffalo Fifty years ago," and read before the Buffalo Historical Society, on April 27, 1886:—"The medal given him by Washington was left in Stephenson's jewelry store at one time. It was old and battered, with the word 'Washington' and some designs. It was sold by mistake for old silver, but recovered, and is now in possession of General Ely Parker."

COIN SALES.

W. E. WOODWARD'S SALES.

OWING to unavoidable circumstances, we have omitted to report this series since January last, and sales have followed each other so rapidly that we are now obliged to content ourselves with notices necessarily very brief, in order that we may "catch up" with those which we have passed. We avoid repetition by saying these sales have been held, as for many years past, at the well known auction rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., Nos. 739, 741, Broadway, New York.

Sale Eighty-one. A book sale, comprising the owner's Archaeological and Numismatical Library, which contained a large number of volumes and pamphlets on these subjects. It was also rich in privately printed and large paper books, works relating to the death of Washington, and to local history and genealogy. The works of printing clubs, of amateur editors and authors were especially full, both large paper and the usual editions; we notice but few bringing exceptionally large prices, amongst which were books of the early New England divines, the Mathers and others; a set of the English Notes and Queries in elegant full calf, in forty-seven volumes, was very cheap at \$99.88. The Amherst collection of Eulogies on Washington, a volume so rare that it is seldom seen, \$10.50; but the average was by no means large.

Sale Eighty-two. The Wagman Collection in Archaeology, Mineralogy, Geology, and relics of American wars, beginning with the conflict with the French and Indians. The collection was made by Mr. Henry Wagman, and the catalogue was introduced by a pleasant little note from Col. Wm. L. Stone. The objects were generally of much interest and sold well, especially the archaeological specimens from Saratoga County.

Sale Eighty-three. The Numismatic Collection of John S. Twining, — a small collection, but an exceptionally fine one. We quote as follows: *Dollars*.—1794, \$55; '98, 15 stars, rev. small eagle, ex. f., 16.50; do. 13 stars, small eagle, 5.25; 1854, f., 6.50; '55, splen. pr., 7.60. *Half Dollars*.—1794, 8.25; 1802, barely cir., 14; '15, v. f., 6.35. *Dimes*.—1800, 4.75; '01, barely cir., 4.75; '03, f., 5.10. *Half Dimes*.—1794, nearly f., 1.80; '95, 1.95; '96, v. f., 15; '97, 5.25; 1801, v. f., 3; '02, fair, 20.50, the cheapest sold in many years. *Cents*.—1795, thick, lettered edge, blemished by a little cut, 7.38; do. thin planchet, unc., 10; '97, v. f., 2.50; '99, good, genuineness guaranteed, 7; 1804, perfect die, v. f. indeed, 48.50; '07 over '06, perhaps the finest known, 38.25; '09, f., 5.25; '14, sharp and very fine, 18.14; '23, original, unusually good, 5.28; '28, red, sharp, 6.75; '30, f., sharp, bright, 13.25. *Half Cent*, 1796, very fair, 16. A number of fine gold coins sold well. Minor proof sets went at exceptionally good prices, and the full sets of United States coins showed a marked improvement in prices above recent sales. The feature of the sale was, however, the unique "Bit" purchased in England from Mr. Shorthouse. It sold for \$272, and is now in the fine cabinet of Mr. Loring G. Parmelee. The Quarter Crown of Louis XIV, rev. "Gloriam Regni," was literally thrown away at 50.50, only about half the price it cost Mr. Woodward in the same room a few days before the sale. The prices at this sale were by no means high, but were entirely satisfactory to the owner. A Washington pitcher of about the period of 1800 brought \$9, about a third of what it would have brought several years ago. A number of Japanese netsukes were sold at prices ranging from 45 cents to \$9. These were from the collection of young Mr. Woodward, who has made netsukes a specialty.

Sale Eighty-four. The Tilton Collection, which has for many years been known. The sale, we judge, was a disappointment to the consignee as well as to the owner. The pieces sold low, and seem to have attracted little attention, although the collection contained a goodly number of rare store cards, copper-heads, etc.

Sale Eighty-five. A collection of Postage and Revenue Stamps, with some Continental, Confederate and Fractional Currency, a few Autographs, etc., mainly a consignment from a well known dealer and collector. All these sold fairly well.

Sale Eighty-six. Archaeology; Consignments from various private collectors and museums. A collection from Los Angeles found ready buyers at good prices; another from Georgia also sold exceptionally well. An olla of great size and fine workmanship brought \$48; a discoidal stone from Cherokee County, \$37. A considerable number of pipes brought good prices, as did also some ethnological articles and antiquities from Egypt; we notice particularly the decrease in price of Oregon points, which seems to have dropped with the supply; they were not long ago sold by dealers at prices from 25c. to \$5. The supply was believed to be practically inexhaustible, but scarcely one has been found for years. The sale as a whole shows the increasing interest in the archaeology of North America.

Sale Eighty-seven. Minerals. The Wettstein Museum at Negaunee, Michigan. This sale immediately succeeded the sale of the beautiful stock of the Jasperized Wood and Mineral Co., and while the museum was of a high class and of considerable value, coming on the same evening with the other sale referred to, its results were very meagre, and proved a disappointment to the worthy and industrious proprietor of the Negaunee museum.

Mr. Woodward nearly thirty years ago fixed upon a form and size for his catalogues, which has met with the approval of all American collectors and dealers, and has been generally followed, certainly in shape, as a matter of convenience to collectors who so generally preserve and bind them; but when we received his mineralogical catalogue, properly belonging in the series as No. 87, we did not recognize it

as one of his, for it differed widely in size as well as in other respects from its predecessors. Not until inquiry did we discover the fact of its intended sequence, and we leave those who know him to imagine his unspeakable disgust at the sight of this production, the leaves of which resemble the mainsheet of the "Mayflower," with none of its trimness of build or construction, and containing an ample supply of what printers call "fat," to freight the vessel. The collection itself was admirable, surpassing in quality and in beauty any similar lot ever sold in the country. We pass the matter and the sale without further notice.

Sale Eighty-eight. A small collection of coins, a portion consigned from a Canadian collection, a selection from the Randall stock, and a small selection from the New York collection of Mr. Quackenboss. All of these sold well, the Canadian consignment particularly so. A series of Canadian communicants' tokens ranged from \$2.10 upwards, Canadian store cards from 25 to 85 cents each, a number of Canadian medals from 15 cents to \$15. The Franco-American token "Non inferiora metallis," sold at the very low price of \$10.

FROSSARD'S SALES.

ON July 1 and 2, was sold by Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., New York, a very fine collection of Ancient and Modern Coins, the latter chiefly of Russia, the property of Mr. Wm. B. Edwards of Baltimore, a gentleman who for the last twenty-eight years held a confidential position near the Imperial family of Russia, and has but just returned to his native land. The catalogue, by Mr. Ed. Frossard, is one of the best and most carefully compiled of his series, being the Fifty-sixth auction sale held by him. A stater of Maronea sold for \$30; one of Alexander the Great and one of Philip III, both in fine condition, 10 and 10.25 respectively; Byzantine solidus and triens sold at very low prices, the former averaging 4, and the latter 1.25; a sequin of Jean de la Vallette, G. M. of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, struck at Malta, sold for 8.50; one of Pierre de Monti, another G. M., 6.50, and one of Hugues de Loubens, 3.50. Among the ancient coins were three lots of silver drachms of Parthian kings, the first of which comprising thirty pieces, all in fine condition and of different kings, sold for the very low price of 30 cents each, while eighty-six duplicates averaged only about 15 cents. Superb silver medals of Russian rulers, somewhat similar to our National Series, averaged a trifle over intrinsic value, and the beautiful and rare gold coins of Russia sold at equally low prices.

Mr. Frossard is now cataloguing Part II of this collection, comprising among other pieces of interest. Coins and Medals of Russia and Poland, and this portion will be sold toward the close of October. Collectors wishing copies forwarded to them, should send their address to him at 787 and 789 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Frossard has recently finished the catalogue of an immense and valuable collection of American, Egyptian, Greek and Roman Antiquities, also Coins and Medals, the property of the well known antiquary, Monsieur Eugene Boban, formerly of Mexico. The sale will take place at Geo. A. Leavitt & Co.'s. New York, some time in December next. Among the Greek pottery is a diota or vase nearly as large as, and of a style equal to the celebrated Portland vase now in the British Museum.

LOW'S SALE.

MR. LOW'S Sale of September 20, the collection being lately the property of Messrs. Tenney & Purchers, was quite a success, although it did not contain many rarities. The collection as a whole brought fair prices, and the purchasers from abroad were quite numerous. Two Canadian tokens, De L'isle de Montreal a Repentigou ou Lachesnaye, rev., Cheval, brought \$4.25; one of the Halifax Steamboat Company, rev., Ferry token, 5.35; a Mexican 8 Reales piece of 1813, 10.20; an Isle of Man Shilling token, Douglas Bank, 1811, 10.25; Dollar of 1839, 28.50; Canada Medal of George II, "Canada Subdued," br., 6.50; Queen Anne Farthing, 1714, 7.25; Cromwell Shilling, restruck, 6; James II, Pattern Crown, 27.50.

THE MARIS SALE OF THE MARIS COLLECTION.

DR. MARIS having prepared his own catalogue of his own collection, offered the same at auction through Messrs. Stans V. Henkels & Co., Philadelphia, June 21 last. Some statements having been made as to this sale which are incorrect, we are authorized to say, that although the name of a New York dealer was placed on the title page, that gentleman did "not own a single piece in it," and Dr. Maris was "driven to the necessity of placing it there by the attitude of other dealers, who protested against a collector cataloguing his own collection." We have no knowledge who the dealers were who so protested, but our information as to matters alluded to comes to us most directly. The collection was rich in the specialties in which Dr. Maris has so long been interested and brought good prices. We quote as follows:

Quarter Eagles, 1796, with stars, \$45; without stars, 15; a *Dollar* of 1795, fillet head, uncir., 15.25; '98, same condition, 19; 1851, 51; 1858, pr., 30.25; *Quarter Dollar*, 1796, uncir., 16.50; *Dimes*, 1797, 13 stars, very good, 10; 1802, fine, 34; *Half Dimes*, '95, not in *Newlin*, 14.50; '96, uncir., 20.50; 1802, poor, 16.20; 1805, uncir., 65. *Pattern Pieces*, 1792 *Cent*, without silver centre, and *Disme*, the latter from the Mint collection, 67.50 each; 1838 *Dollar*, plain edge, 117.50; 1839 *Dollar*, 36; 1856 nickel *Cent*, rev. wreath and shield, 5.60; set of 17 pattern *Half Dollars* of 1877, silver or copper, 182; fine pattern *Dollars* of 1877, struck in *cop.*, at 30.; the set of 1879, stella, goloid, etc., 12 pieces, all struck in aluminum, 100; 1879, goloid, \$20. gold, 50; 1882, pattern *Dollar*, *cop.*, 22.60; 1885 *Dollar*, edge with raised inc., *cop.*, 15. *Cents*, 1795, Jefferson head, v. f., sold for \$50; '99 do., f., 25; 1809, uncir., 26. *Colonials*, Nova Constellatio, rev. Immune Columbia, 28; do. same rev. blunt rays, 92.50; 1785, *Confederatio*, rev. Inimica Tyrannis Americana, 130; and *Franklin Cent*, silver, rev. names of States inscribed on 13 rings, 201. Total receipts from the sale nearly \$4,000.

STILL ANOTHER 1804 DOLLAR.

THE following item, "important if true," appears in Thompson's *American Bank Report* for August 21st last. We should advise Peter to realize.

Peter Elwanger, a marketman in Louisville, Ky., is the possessor of a silver dollar coined in 1804, which he has refused to sell for \$800. The coin came into his possession through an aged relative in Indiana, who has owned it for over fifty years. There are but seven pieces of that date in existence, and they are valued at \$1,000 each by coin collectors.

RELICS OF THE STONE AGE IN GEORGIA.

Stone utensils of a higher artistic order than have usually rewarded the relic hunter have been unearthed from mounds recently opened in Georgia. There are stone vases and jugs of superior workmanship, the inevitable pipes, and, besides, rude blades of copper, which show that the Aborigines had advanced somewhat in the use of their resources in metal. The articles cut from stone are said to be remarkable for their exact proportions and smooth finish.

BOOK NOTICES.

GAZZETTA NUMISMATICA, DIRETTA DEL DOTTOR SOLONE AMBROSELL. *Como*; ANNO VI^o, 1886.

ITALY, long the foremost nation in art, is particularly prominent in numismatology. The *Gazzetta Numismatica*, under the learned direction of Dr. Ambrosoli, presents monthly, in eight quarto pages, a series of valuable papers upon the coins and medals of the various dynasties of Italy from the earliest times. Since the days of Petrarch, first of modern collectors, the scholars of Italy have pursued this study with a zeal and a generous rivalry which have been productive of the highest results. Dr. Ambrosoli, himself the erudite author of *Zecchi Italiane*, a standard work, has a list of more than thirty contributors to the past five volumes of the *Gazzetta*. The entire series can be obtained if desired, which would bring to the student of Italian coins and medals a wealth otherwise unattainable. The subscription, post free, is 12 francs *per annum*.

GEO. A. GORDON.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.—A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF COINS, TOKENS AND MEDALS, ISSUED IN OR RELATING TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, WITH NOTES, GIVING INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF MANY OF THESE COINS AND MEDALS. By ROBERT WALLACE McLACHLAN. [Arms of the Dominion.] MONTREAL; PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR. Royal 8^o, pp. 127.

In this volume, largely reprinted from the pages of the *Journal*, Mr. McLachlan has added another volume of value to the slowly increasing list of works by American numismatists. It has been a labor of love to the author, whose diligent study of the coins in his own cabinet,—one of the most extensive, if not indeed the very largest of those devoted to this special department,—has enabled him to make an interesting book, as well as one which shows on every page how large an amount of careful research and industrious application he has bestowed upon it.

In the reprint, Mr. McLachlan has substituted descriptions of communicants' tokens, and one Masonic piece, in place of nine numbers, 399 to 407, accidentally duplicated in the *Journal*.

As the book will doubtless serve for one of reference, both by cataloguers and collectors, we mention further that 485 in the *Journal* list has been changed to 486, and a new 485 inserted. No. 486 was the Avalonia piece, so called, concerning which Mr. H. W. Richardson made such a ludicrous blunder in the *Magazine of American*

History, some time ago, when he stated in an article he has since called "purely conjectural," that "there can be no doubt that the Avalon Penny was coined by the ingenious nobleman, [Lord Baltimore] probably before 1628." It would be very easy to show the folly of Mr. Richardson's later attempts to explain away his "conjectural" statement,—which it seems to us comes very near being a *positive* statement,—were such a course desirable, but this is not the place. We are happy to see that Mr. McLachlan has purged his pages of the error, and, in fact, of all reference to the piece. The volume is advertised in another place in this number of the *Journal*.

EDITORIAL.

WE have seen a statement that the U. S. Mint Cabinet has been exchanging some of its duplicates of rare and early Colonial issues for certain dates of gold coins which it lacks, and it was implied that the exchange was far more profitable to the dealer than to the Government. Whether such a statement is correct or not we do not know, but we venture to say that in most cases the gold would be more readily obtained at a lower price by watching sales, and buying such pieces as are needed from time to time; while on the other hand the condition of many of those duplicates in the Cabinet was such that if offered in some good collection, much better prices would be secured by the competition among collectors for these early issues than they are likely to bring in exchange. The rarer Colonials are becoming more and more valuable, and collectors of gold coins are about as rare as the rarest dates. We are glad to find the Cabinet is securing missing dates in any series, but is this the best way?

MR. LYMAN H. LOW, of New York, has lately issued a reprint of his valuable paper on the Revolutionary Coinage of Morelos, which appeared in a late number of the *Journal*. It is elegantly and tastefully printed on heavy toned paper, with broad margins and rubricated title, and is made still more attractive by illustrations showing nearly all the varieties described. This is a move in the right direction. The labor and research of those of our numismatists who have given time to the study of special departments of American coins and medals, has too often failed to be appreciated, because known only to a limited number. May such essays as this be multiplied.

MR. JOS. LEROUX, of Montreal, has decided to publish a paper devoted to the interests of collectors of coins, medals, stamps, paper money, etc. The paper is to be issued monthly and the price of subscription being 50 cents per annum, it is hoped by its projector that it may have a wide circulation among collectors. Its title is *Le Collectionneur*, and it is printed in French and English.

WE have received a reply from Mr. R. Coulton Davis to some comments made in a recent notice of his book, in the *Journal*, which will appear in our next number.

CURRENCY.

IF you would know what a dollar is worth, try to borrow one.

STRIKES at the United States Mint are progressing, and are profitable to the Silver maniacs, if not to the public.

BOODLE, derived from the Scotch "bo'dle," a coin nearly equal to a cent. Used to denote the intrinsic value of a soul of a New York alderman.

THE head of the goddess of the Bland dollar, some cynically observant person points out, has a cheek out of all proportion to the other parts of the face.

WHO was the greatest and earliest financier mentioned in Scripture? Why, Noah, for he successfully floated a limited company when all the rest of the world was in liquidation.

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THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789 ILLUSTRATED BY COINS AND MEDALS OF THE PERIOD.

BY GEORGE M. PARSONS.

[Concluded from Vol. XXI, Page 33.]

IF any one feels disposed to favor a paper currency *based upon the resources of the country*, let him first consider for awhile the history of the two kinds of currency here represented,—the broad crown of Louis XVI, for instance, Figures 1 and 2, and the assignats. The silver crown has survived the king whose image it bears, the old monarchy which the king represented, and his enemies of every shade who sent him to the scaffold, one killing the other, and in his turn falling from power and dying at the feet of his successor. It has witnessed the *coup d'état* of Napoleon, the establishment of his empire and its fall, the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty in 1814, the one hundred days of Napoleon, his second defeat at Waterloo and the second return of Louis XVIII, the Revolution of 1830, which expelled Charles X and made Louis Philippe king of the French, his expulsion, the short-lived Republic of 1848, the second Empire under Napoleon the Third, its career of less than twenty years and its fall at Sedan, the Commune of Paris, whose career was short and murderous, the rise of the present Republic,—all these events this piece of silver has witnessed and survived. It is no longer, by the law of France, money, but, *sit nomen ejus benedictum*, it has a value of its own, which is independent of the law which demonetized it, for it is SILVER, that to-day possesses an intrinsic worth as it did in 1789, while the assignat is valuable only as a curiosity, and can be bought on the streets of Paris for trifling sums, varying in amount, not according to the denomination, but with the state of preservation.

The credit of the Government was not restored until the establishment of the Consulate, which took place on the 18th Brumaire, An VIII (Nov. 9, 1799). Napoleon and his colleagues at once directed their attention to the reorganization of the finances. They restored in a modified form the system of the old *régime* for the assessment and collection of taxes. In place of disorder they established order, substituted plan and system for confusion,

and public credit sprang to its feet. The immediate demands of the Government were supplied at once, upon an appeal to the bankers of Paris, by a loan in specie, and the Government was never again in straits for money.

Figure 9 is the representation of the reverse of a medal which was struck to commemorate this event. On the obverse there is simply the inscription, BANQUE DE FRANCE AN VIII. The device of the reverse is very expressive. In the centre is a high chest; on one side of it stands the goddess Minerva, her left hand resting on the shoulder of Fortune, who, having descended from her rolling wheel, stands on the opposite side, and from her cornucopia is pouring out money upon the top of the chest. The scene very well illustrates the legend, SAGESSE FIXE LA FORTUNE, "Wisdom gives permanence to Fortune."

The enemy of the party of the Mountain having been overcome, its members began to attack each other. A few ultra revolutionists became very troublesome and threatened to weaken the authority of the Government. They were known as the Hébertists, taking their name from Hébert, the publisher of *Le Pere Duchesne*. The leaders were arrested; to them were added the promoters of the late atheistical movement, and all were condemned and executed. Some of the parties who were executed had been particularly active and constant in forwarding the Revolution. In sending them to the scaffold, the Government incurred the suspicion of inclining to moderation. To avert this fatal suspicion, it denounced Danton, the manager of the insurrection of August 10 and May 31, Demouslins, who was the author of the movement against the Bastile in 1789, Herault de Sechelles, the author of the Constitution of 1793, and several intimate friends of Danton. All suffered the penalty of death on the 5th of April, 1794, less than two weeks after the execution of the Hébertists. The Government had in the most decisive manner cleared itself of all suspicion of being disposed to clemency.

Robespierre was now without a rival; the other members of the merciless triumvirate had ceased to exist. Marat had been killed by Charlotte Corday, and when Robespierre consented to the death of Danton, he removed the only one who could with any prospect of success contest his supremacy. The other members of the committee who were more intimately associated with Robespierre, also felt secure in the secondary position which they were content to occupy. The result of the victory was however far from what had been expected. The power which the Convention possessed had, since the execution of the king, been exercised throughout the whole of France in the most cruel and merciless manner. The execution of the laws enacted for the suppression of revolts, for the exaction of forced loans, and for the arrest and imprisonment of suspected persons, had been intrusted to subordinates, who were without discretion and without a single humane feeling, and who did their work in such manner, that as is said by Thiers, "the prison and the scaffold were always present to the thoughts of twenty-five millions of Frenchmen."

These savage executioners of the savage laws were never restrained, never even rebuked by their superiors. These superiors never suffered; others than themselves were the unfortunate victims. But now danger was approaching the leaders. Rivalries and jealousies were springing up and leading the way to contests in which one party or the other must perish. The execution of

the inmates of the prisons was increasing day by day, and now a law was devised by Robespierre and two of his intimate associates, who formed a small clique in the Committee of Public Safety, which simplified the proceedings of the Revolutionary Tribunal and threatened new dangers to their personal enemies. An attempt was made to exempt members of the Convention from this new law, but it failed. Alarm became general, and increased when it was known that a list of proscribed persons had been prepared, which included the names of some members of the Convention. It was a critical time, and those who were threatened determined that they would not perish without a struggle.

Robespierre hitherto had been all powerful, but now the time arrived when he was to be powerless. He was vigorously attacked and was denied the opportunity of reply. His arrest was ordered, but his friends would not permit the prison doors to be opened; he and his party were taken to the Hotel de Ville. The Convention declared him and his associates who had been arrested, beyond the pale of the law. They were finally arrested again without a struggle. An arraignment took place on the following day, and as the Convention had already condemned them, no trial was needed. On being identified as the condemned persons, they were sentenced and on the same day were executed, and the Reign of Terror was ended. The fall of Robespierre occurred on the 28th of July, 1794, and is known in history as the event of the 9th Thermidor, of the new calendar.

At this point the question naturally arises: Were the scenes of bloodshed and murder and great suffering through which the country had passed since the memorable 10th of August, 1792, inevitable? Were they necessary for the maintenance of the great Revolution begun in May, 1789? The critical moment of the Revolution was the first, when the contest arose between the Third Estate and the other orders as to the mode in which the organization of the States General should take place. The resolution and firmness of the Third Estate prevailed, and from that time the revolutionary movement met with no check. The display of firmness and the exercise of wisdom carried the country successfully to the adoption of the Constitution in 1791.

There was subsequently no overt act of opposition at home, but rather a semblance of consent on the part of the court to the new order of things. Its opposition was shown by continual intrigues with foreign powers for the purpose of securing their aid in the re-establishment of the monarchy on its old basis. The court in fact felt itself to be without power to resist the National Assembly. It feared the result of the new movement, and this fear at last assumed shape in an attempt of the king to fly from the country. The effort was vain, as the king and his family were arrested at Varennes and brought back to Paris. The Assembly was equally successful in keeping within reasonable bounds those disorderly elements of society which always fly up on the slightest removal of repression.

The demonstration on the 6th of October, 1791, already mentioned, was begun by a mob of hungry women who went to Versailles for the purpose of representing their distress to the king in person. They were followed by an immense crowd of the worst characters in Paris. A large number of this crowd penetrated to the interior of the chateau, and its inmates were exposed to great danger. Lafayette had anticipated the danger and followed the mob

with the troops of the National Guard. He had no difficulty in arresting the violence of the mob by the resolute use of his troops.

Subsequently, when the king was brought back from Varennes, the ease with which all demonstration of violence on the part of the mob could be kept down, is shown by the quiet passage through the streets secured to the king by the warning placard which has already been described. The attempt of the king to escape from the country produced a great excitement. The Assembly took the matter into consideration and finally passed it over without action. A number of republicans, as has been stated, had taken the ground that the king's flight was practically abdication. While the matter was still pending in the Assembly, Robespierre and a number of Jacobins prepared a petition for the establishment of a Republic. A meeting was called at the Champ de Mars, where it was intended that the signing of the petition should take the form of a great popular demonstration. Baily, the Mayor of Paris, attempted by peaceable methods to persuade the people to disperse, but violence ensued, and it became necessary for Lafayette to come to his assistance with some of the forces of the National Guard. The demonstration was put down after a short contest in which a number of persons were killed. This prompt action of the authorities, civil and military, established order, and the leaders fled in dismay and hid themselves in fear of prosecution. The General Assembly was thus able to repress disorder, while it established a new form of government. It proved itself to be superior to opposition whether it came from above or from below.

It would seem on first view of the question, that the new government might have been maintained by the successor of the National Assembly with less difficulty than had attended its establishment, and that whatever defects the lapse of time might bring to light, could have been remedied by peaceable means. Unfortunately, however, as has been said, the National Assembly, before its adjournment, adopted a resolution that none of its members should be eligible to membership in the new legislative body, which was provided for by the Constitution. It is a fact worthy of note that this resolution was adopted on the motion of Robespierre. In consequence of it, the new men who were elected to the Constitutional Assembly were not familiar with public affairs.

The Girondists who administered the Government, and for awhile controlled the Assembly, committed a fatal error in permitting the continued existence of the clubs of the Jacobins and Cordeliers. Lafayette wrote to the Assembly, advising it to close these clubs. This advice might have been followed, since at that time they were easily frightened. On one occasion Lafayette, who was then in the field, came to the city to save the king if possible. The project failed, as the king refused his assent to it. But the mere presence of Lafayette in the city excited alarm at the clubs, and their halls were closed until he had departed. These bodies, which were at the start mere harmless debating societies, in the end controlled the Government and decided the fate of everyone connected with it.

The Girondists afforded but a feeble support to the Government they administered. They were in heart in favor of a Republic, and although they dreaded the consequences of the efforts to establish it, and chose rather to abide by the existing Government, they looked on with a certain degree of

calmness at the insurrectionary movement that was evidently about to overthrow the monarchy, without participation on their part. They failed to see the drift of the current on which they were embarked, and when they summoned resolution to stem it, they were too late. In fine, it may be said, that with reference to their responsible position, they were weak men. With a Government administered by weak men, and opposed by the bad men who were active in the Convention and in the clubs, it may be said that the Reign of Terror was in fact inevitable, since when the second great change occurred, the bad element was the only one that survived.

It will be remembered, that the massacres of September, 1792, were excused by the declaration that patriots who went into the field could not safely leave any enemies behind them. This was a shallow pretence. The insurrection of the 10th of August had resulted in the abolition of royalty and the rigorous confinement of the king and his family in the Temple. The nobles as a class had done nothing to command respect or to excite fear; besides, the greater part of them had fled and their estates had been confiscated. The clergy had been shorn of their strength when the property of the Church had been placed at the disposition of the State, and large numbers of them had afterwards sworn allegiance to the new Government, and had accepted its offices and its salaries. The degree of danger which menaced from the rear, those who left for service in the army, can be fairly measured by the fact that for forty-eight hours the entire population of the city had submitted to an enforced seclusion in their houses and to an universal domiciliary visitation of an offensive character, and that twelve thousand citizens were haled to prison without resistance. This fact alone would indicate that recruits might have safely joined the army.

The pretence was begotten of a burning thirst on the part of the mob, which had already tasted blood; it was favored and encouraged by those who had aroused the mob to the insurrectionary movement of August, and who now gave full license to the instruments they had used, being governed both by fear of them and sympathy with their bloody purposes. As to the poor, ignorant and debased creatures who committed the atrocities of September, they can hardly be blamed for their conduct,—it was their nature so to do. From generation to generation this class had become imbruted by oppression and neglect, and it cannot be held accountable for its brutal instincts and brutal conduct. The responsibility falls upon the legislative body which came into the possession of power at a time when the country was all alive with the fervor of patriotism, and equally ardent in its desire for the maintenance of order. The members of that body, however, failed to observe those elements of society which led only to disorder, and insensibly permitted themselves to be overruled by those whom they ought to have suppressed and rendered harmless.

Speculations of this character are interesting and are naturally suggested; but, after all, it may be that the weaknesses, the shortcomings, and the insufficiency of the prominent actors during the Revolution, leading to many errors and many crimes, and the submission of the nation to the control of those who were bold enough to usurp power, were only the lesser wheels of the great human mechanism, regulated by an unrecognized and uncomprehended law, under the operation of which the pendulum must needs swing as

far to one side as it had swung to the other, so that society could only right itself after the meanest, the cruelest and the least responsible of its members had enjoyed their day of triumph, and revenged, after their own fashion, the wrongs which the class to which they belonged had suffered through many centuries.

The country was never again during the Revolution at the mercy of the mob of Paris. Attempts were made to repeat the insurrections of 1792 and 1793, but they were unsuccessful. The last attempt was a formidable one, but it was relentlessly put down by Bonaparte, to whom the task was assigned by the Directory. The next attack on the Government was successfully made by Bonaparte himself on the 18th Brumaire, Year VIII, the 9th of November, 1799, which established the Consulate and practically brought the Revolution to an end.

On the fall of the monarchy in 1792, the old feeling of loyalty disappeared and its place was taken by a strong sentiment of nationality, a sentiment born of a new present condition of things and of new hopes for the future. These hopes animated the whole population, and made men of those who had before been content with a position closely bordering upon a state of slavery. Every man identified himself with the fortunes of his country, and was ready to defend it in the field against the odds of veteran troops led by commanders of experience and renown. At the battle of Valmy—the first that took place between the French and the Allies—the latter were surprised by the courage and determination of the raw troops, gathered in haste and sent into the field without preparation. "Vive la France" was the cry with which Dumouriez incited them in this battle to the decisive charge, and wherever the contest raged, whether in Italy, or on the Rhine along its whole course from the mountains in Switzerland to its far distant outlet in the north, the same appeal was sufficient to lead on to new victories.

It was not only in the field that this sentiment did its work, but at home, where it influenced the population to accomplish the more difficult labor of a patient endurance of adverse circumstances almost infinite in their variety. There was very often a scarcity of provisions, there was privation of social intercourse and of the consolation of religious service, there was a stagnation of business and insecurity of property and of life, there were insurrections, murders, domestic tyranny and the Reign of Terror; all these were patiently endured, because the feeling of patriotism beat strongly in the national heart. This feeling is well represented by the simple expression, "THE NATION AND THE LAW," which is seen on the early coins. It is shown in an extravagant manner in the establishment of a new era and a new calendar, with the fantastic designation of the intercalary days. When the time came for the establishment of the decimal system of currency, there was a return to the more simple expression of the prevailing sentiment.

The system was adopted on the 18th of Germinal, Year III, April 7, 1795. The monetary unit of this system was the franc, nearly the equivalent of the livre of the old issues. The first coinage was struck in the following year, and only copper coins were issued. The Decime has on the obverse the head of Liberty wearing the Phrygian cap, with the inscription, RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE; on the reverse is the denomination and the date within a wreath of oak leaves. Subsequently this piece received the name

Dix Centimes, which it still bears. The silver Five Franc piece was first issued in the Year V. The writer has not been able to procure a specimen of the coinage of this date, but its characteristics may be seen on the coin of the following year, which is shown in Figures 10 and 11. This was struck from an altered die of the Year V, as may be seen on examination of the number 5 in the date. The inscription on the edge is GUARANTIE NATIONALE, National Guaranty. It will be noticed that on the coins of the new system, the prominent idea is that of the Nation, and only the Nation with its republican form of government.

The most important event of the Revolution which occurred after the adoption of the new coinage, was the violent seizure of the Government on the 18th Brumaire, in the Year VIII, when the Consulate was established, with Bonaparte as First Consul, and Cambaceres and Lebrun as Second and Third Consuls. On the first of May in the Year X, the Consulship of Bonaparte was extended ten years, and on the 2d of the following August he was declared Consul for life. These changes of the form of Government were not however followed by any change in the devices and inscriptions of the coin. The impersonal idea of the Republic was still predominant, as it was during the Directory which preceded the Consulate. In the Year XI, the hero worship, which in a short time became extravagant in its ardor, began to show itself. The coin of that year bears on its obverse the head of Bonaparte with his title as FIRST CONSUL. The reverse is unchanged. The inscription on the edge is new; it is, DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE, God protects France. See Figure 12.

On the 28th Florial of the Year XII, 18th of May, 1804, the empire was established, and Bonaparte was proclaimed Emperor. The coin of the Year XIII, presumably issued in the latter part of 1804, records the change. Figures 13 and 14. It will be seen that in conformity to monarchical custom, the first name of the emperor has been used in connection with the new title. The reverse of the coin still bears the familiar legend, RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE, which was retained until 1807, notwithstanding it presents the paradox of a republic continuing to exist, while its chief magistrate bore a monarchical title. It is evident that the memory of the Republic was so fresh in the minds of the people as to require its continued recognition in the customary manner.

In 1806 the new computation of time was abandoned and the year of the Julian Calendar was used to express the date on the coins, see Figure 15; the coin is not otherwise changed. In 1809, the change which was being gradually made became complete. On the coin of that year, Figures 16 and 17, there is no reference to the Republic. All traces of it have disappeared, as doubtless every sentiment favorable to it had become obliterated from the country's memory. The idea of personal government, which had been but half expressed on former coins, is now boldly set forth without qualifications. Napoleon is not only emperor, but the realm he governs is the FRENCH EMPIRE.

There is another change which was gradually made on the obverse of the coins. It contains a delicate flattery of Bonaparte, and shows how rapidly he was in the thoughts of men becoming himself the State. The head of Bonaparte as First Consul, on the coin of the Year XI, Figure 12, is undoubtedly

a faithful portrait. It corresponds to a cast of his head which was taken after death, and is now in the museum of the Louvre. It also corresponds to the head which appears on a medal struck by the legislative body on the 20th of May, 1802, in honor of the three consuls, whose busts are represented with descriptive legends. On the coin of the Year XIII, Figures 13 and 14, the head of the emperor has a more classic outline than is exhibited on the head of the consul. On the coin of 1809, Figure 16, the head of the emperor has assumed a more commanding shape; it has now the front of Jove, and the conqueror's wreath encircles the brow.

The disposition of the French, as here shown, to present their idol in the most heroic aspect possible, is strikingly illustrated in a picture by David, which was painted to commemorate the passage of the Alps, of which copies in print were very common a few years since. The emperor is on horseback and points in a significant manner to Mount St. Bernard, while the horse rears in a violent manner as if he were about to leap clean over the Alps at a single bound. The fact is the emperor crossed the mountains on a mule with a peasant for a guide.

In 1814 the empire came to an end and the monarchy was restored. The son of Louis XVI having died during the Revolution, his brother, the Comte d'Artois was placed upon the throne, with the title of Louis XVIII. Figures 18 and 19, represent a piece of Five Francs, the coinage of the returning dynasty. It would seem, in looking at this coin, as if—in popular opinion—the country had come back to the point from which it had started in 1789. The only trace of the Revolution visible upon it, is the statement of the denomination, in conformity with the new decimal system. In other respects it is a reproduction of the system of the old *régime*. There is the old court dress, Louis XVIII is King of France, not of the French; the reverse shows the crowned shield, which is blazoned with the Bourbon lily, and the inscription on the edge is as before, DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM, God save the King. "The Bourbons never learned anything and never forgot anything," is the saying attributed to Talleyrand. There cannot be found any more forcible illustration of this witty remark than is afforded by the first coins issued by Louis XVIII.

The monarchy was restored, but it was, however, the giving an old name to a new thing. France of 1814 was not the France of 1789. There was no longer any feudal system, no *lettres de cachet*, no Bastile. There was an aristocracy, but it was made of new materials, and it represented a social and not a political distinction; the people were citizens and not serfs, and could rest in confidence on the firm establishment of the main feature of the revolutionary government, that practically all were equal before the law. If the king had learned nothing of all these changes, and had returned the same man who went away, the people had nevertheless become so strong during the preceding twenty-five years, that they could afford to pass over his vain assumptions, and wait with patience the time for rebuking it in a proper manner. The need of rest after so many years' disorder and turmoil, and wars expensive and harrassing, made the country very patient; but finally, in 1830, sixteen years after the restoration, Charles X, who succeeded Louis XVIII, was obliged to leave the country, and the Bourbon Dynasty disappeared forever.

NOTE.

SOON after the publication of the first part of the foregoing article, in April, 1886, a letter was written to the editor of the *Journal* by a well known correspondent who resides in the State of Kentucky, with reference to the mention made in the article, of the coin bearing the figure of Judaea Devicta on the obverse, and a sow and her farrow on the reverse. The substance of this letter and a subsequent one was that, on examination of many well recognized authorities on the subject of Roman coins relating to events in Jewish history, he had failed to find any representation or mention of the coin as described. There were coins with the head of the Emperor Vespasian on the obverse and either Judaea Devicta or Judaea Capta on the reverse, and one with the head of the Emperor with the sow and her farrow for reverse, but without allusion to Jewish conquests.

The writer's authority for his statement is "Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible." The edition of 1798 embraces two volumes of what are called "Fragments," being selections from histories and travels, illustrative "of the manners, incidents, and phraseology of the Holy Scriptures." These Fragments, numbered from one to five hundred, are accompanied by many beautifully executed plates.

Fragment CCIII, under the title of "Roman Monuments of Judaea Vanquished," describes the Arch of Titus at Rome, the common coins of "Judaea Devicta" and "Judaea Capta," and the coin in question. The arch of Titus and the several varieties of the coins are represented in the plates, the latter piece with obverse and reverse as described in the article.

Finding this piece associated in this manner with the well known Triumphal Arch, and with other coins equally well known, and there being nothing to excite suspicion of the integrity or of the knowledge of the editor of the dictionary, the writer made use of his statement without further question, and was surprised on learning that the existence of the coin was a matter of doubt. The writer has not had any opportunity of examining the authorities on Roman and Jewish coinage, but is satisfied from the statements of the correspondent of the *Journal* already mentioned, and of Mr. W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston, who has written a letter full of friendly interest in the matter, that the authorities do not mention the coin as described in Calmet. The coin may not exist; the editor of Calmet may have been misled by some fabricated piece. There is, however, one view of the matter which makes the existence of the coin as described at least probable.

The device of the sow and her farrow, in its common use on a coin, the obverse of which has the head of a Roman Emperor, has reference to an early Roman legend. The story is told by Virgil in Books III and VIII of the Aeneid. When Aeneas was on his way to Italy, he stopped, after his memorable adventure with the Harpies, at Epirus, over a portion of which reigned Helenus, who was as well prophet as king. He foretold to Aeneas that on his arrival in Italy he would find a white sow, and a litter of thirty white pigs, lying under an ilex tree growing on the bank of a secluded river; at this point he would find a secure place of rest and there he would establish himself and build his city. After the arrival of Aeneas in Italy and while he lay sleeping one night on the banks of the Tiber, the prophecy was repeated by the god of the river with the addition that the thirty pigs indicated the thirty years which would elapse between the discovery of the sow and the building of the city by his son Ascanius. The fulfillment of the prophecy occurred the following morning while Aeneas was preparing to ascend the river. He immediately sacrificed the sow and her litter to Juno, and implored her protection.

Now, we have the conquest of Judaea by the Romans, and the legend of the sow and her farrow, both commemorated by appropriate devices on the reverse of coins and the obverse of which bears the head of the imperial conqueror of Jerusalem; there is also the fact that the hog was an unclean animal under the Mosaic dispensation, and was detested by the Jews. It is also well known that the Romans, like other nations of their time, were merciless in their triumphs over defeated enemies. They spared neither their persons, their property, nor their sensibilities. "*Vae victis*" had at that period a terrible signification. It would therefore seem natural that while there was displayed the pitiful figure of Judaea, sitting in chains and weeping disconsolate under a palm tree, the insult of such a boastful device should be aggravated by associating with it the representation of an unclean animal most detested by her people.

Mr. Reginald S. Poole, Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, in the Article on Numismatics in the last edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, says that there were struck at Jerusalem "bronze coins, countermarked by the tenth legion quar-

tered by Titus in the ruins of the city ; " one of these bears the device of a pig." There is no further description given of the coin, but it is obvious that the device of a pig on a coin struck at Jerusalem was adopted with the same purpose with which one of the Roman Emperors put the statue of a hog over the Temple Gates — that of mocking the sensibilities of the Jewish people, and of adding insult to the injury of conquest.

G. M. P.

THE MOUNTING OF COINS FOR PUBLIC COLLECTIONS.

BY H. R. STORER, M. D., NEWPORT, R. I.

Member Newport Hist. Soc.; Cor. Member Am. Arch. and Numis. Soc., N. Y.

FOR several years I have been experimenting with my sons, John H. Storer, of Boston, Curator of the Coins and Medals of Harvard University, and Malcolm Storer, student of medicine, with the view of deciding upon the best method of exhibiting coins belonging to public collections, and at the same time increasing their security against purloining or accidental loss. Ordinarily, however careful the descriptive arrangement, and whether they are placed in drawers, trays, small boxes, etc., coins are so displayed as to exhibit but one of their faces. If in envelopes, not even this is possible. To permit handling by students or casual visitors, is at the risk of disarrangement, not to say theft, and yet if an examination of the pieces is not easily attainable, the usefulness of the collection is practically nullified.

There are several points to be considered.

First. For satisfactory study, both obverse and reverse have to be readily seen.

Second. To prevent tarnish, it is desirable to preserve the coin or medal from handling.

Third. It is important that after examination, the piece should be returned to its exact place. When several coins are compared together, this is very liable not to occur.

Fourth. The specimen is to be preserved from accidental loss, as by falling and rolling into a corner, etc., and from too easy adhesion to a " sticky " palm.

Several methods of securing these ends more or less completely have been tried by us, but all save one have proved objectionable.

a. The placing the coin between two plates of glass, either singly or in conjunction with others, and then fastening by rubber bands, adhesive strips of paper, cloth, or parchment along the edges, direct gluing together of the opposed glass surfaces, or imbedding each coin separately in a circlet of adhesive material, as is done with the specimens upon microscopic slides. To each of these proceedings there is the objection that the glasses are easily broken, and that where several coins are thus united together, it is necessary that they should be of the same thickness of planchet, in order to obtain close apposition of the strips of glass. These can be provided with lateral attachments, as in the method and for the purpose next described. The general principle is a practical one, but its application is expensive, cumbersome, and there is much risk of breakage. It is especially useful for preserving the mint lustre.

b. Including the coin within a narrow circlet of metal, attached to a straight stem, either pointed or not. In the one case these holders, when loaded, may stand erect, like pins upon a cushion, or rather like rows of them in the manufacturers' cards ; in the other, they recline as usual. In both instances there is a certain measure of clumsiness.

c. The metal circlet above described is provided with two lateral pointed stems which are fixed, either perpendicularly or horizontally, between opposing wooden surfaces, as the sides of a small drawer, or the partitions of a larger one. Easy rotation of the piece upon the stems as an axis is thus permitted, with the effect of displaying both faces of the coin, without removing or directly touching it. In this manner quite a number of coins can be strung, as it were, upon a long rod, formed of

successive smaller ones, each being enclosed within its separate circlet, so as to occupy the entire width of a drawer or show case. In the latter instance, the rods can pass through the sides of the case and be rotated by outside thumb pieces, without the necessity of at any time opening the case, save for inserting additional specimens, or for re-arrangement.

d. Trays can be made with especial reference to display, from sheets of card board or very thin wood, with holes passing completely through, so as to show both back and front of the coin. Into these orifices the coins are fixed, by a direct circlet of glue, double separate circlets of whatever other material, glued upon the outer edges of the specimen, or by wire as in the method next to be mentioned. In this manner single or separate coins may be exhibited, both obverse and reverse being accessible. Moreover, the sheets, large or small, may be attached to lateral stems, as in the methods previously described, and rotated upon their axes, or they may be laid away in drawers, very much as botanical specimens in an herbarium.

Through these several procedures my sons and I have gradually progressed until we reached the far more satisfactory one now to be described, in accordance with which, as Curator of the Coins and Medals of the Newport Historical Society, I have mounted some hundred pieces or more of its already quite large collection.

e. The coins are mounted upon separate slips of card board, into which they are wired. Both obverse and reverse are easily inspected, and a full description of each is written upon the card. The slips, for convenience' sake, are of uniform size; in the case of the Newport Historical Society, four inches by five. By mounting but a single coin upon each slip, any desired changes in the arrangement of a collection can be made without the slightest trouble. The slips can stand erect by themselves, or in packs, or be laid flat, one by one or in piles, or by the insertion of an eyclat in each be hung together, in separate series, upon large key rings, or circles of stout wire; or attached separately to the back and sides of a show case, or to the wall of the room. For the present, the Newport Society has adopted the key-ring arrangement, as in this way a numismatic student can, with almost no inconvenience, compare the members of any given series, without the possibility of disarranging them, even were he inclined to do so. For the suggestion of the ring, I am indebted to Mr. R. H. Tilley of Newport, the Society's accomplished Librarian. When thus mounted, it is equally impossible to lose or to steal the specimen without either breaking the wire which confines it, or purloining the whole card bodily, which is still more difficult when attached to the ring, and could hardly be done in the presence of an attendant, though it does so often occur with unmounted specimens; and since the cards are numbered, the absence of one of them from its place would be quickly detected.

The operation of thus mounting a coin is simple, and requires but little time. It is divided into several successive stages; perforating the card, placing the coin, inserting and fastening the wire, (for there is required but one), covering, and labelling. A word upon each of these points will be sufficient.

i. The cheapest card board, as from disused paper boxes, will answer. Its size having been determined upon, a circular disk is cut out, in diameter corresponding with that of the coin. The position of this aperture may be made to vary in accordance with the taste of the curator, and the size of the piece to be inserted. For the Newport Society I place the centre of the pieces just above the centre of the card.

In order to make them uniform I have a slip of paper, the exact size of the standard coin card of the Society. This paper has two pin holes, one above the other, through which openings each blank card is pricked to give the centre of its circle; for a small coin the upper hole being used, and for a large one the lower. I formerly cut the openings by a penknife, having previously described the required circle by compasses, but now quickly effect both these ends at once by employing the circle cutter used by plumbers in making their leather and rubber "washers." This is previously gauged to the exact size of the coin by ascertaining the diameter of the latter upon the coin scale, and halving this to obtain the radius of the required circle. The bit stock usually accompanying the instrument I have not found necessary.

2. Having gauged the cutter, I ordinarily test it upon a waste scrap of card board. If the coin accurately fits the orifice thus made, one is certain not to spoil the card he is about preparing. If the preliminary hole is a trifle too large or too small for the coin, the gauge of the cutter is proportionately altered.

3. The card having been properly perforated, similar circles are cut from two pieces of clean unruled letter paper, before changing the gauge of the instrument. These paper slips, whose use will be hereafter perceived, must correspond in size with the card.

4. Four pin holes are now pricked just outside the four quarters of the circular opening in the card, but not in the corresponding slips of paper. Into these perforations a fine but strong copper wire is inserted crosswise, in such a way as upon placing the coin in the card, the wire will be crossed once over both obverse and reverse. I used at first two wires, fastening each separately, by twisting the cut extremities, but subsequently found that a single wire answered much better. A little practice will suffice to overcome the seeming difficulty. The wire ordinarily required in mounting the Newport cards ranges from seven to ten inches in length.

5. After the coin has been inserted, taking care that the obverse is true in position, at right angles with the upper edge of the card, the wire is drawn tight and twisted by a pair of forceps. This can be done with the fingers, but the instrument does better. It is then found that the coin is immovably fixed in the card, even lateral rotation being difficult, if the opening has been made to accurately correspond. The perforated pieces of letter paper, previously described, are now pasted upon the back and front of the card, at once giving a neater finish to it and entirely concealing the extremities of the wire and the perforations through which it had passed. The necessity of this might seem avoidable if a glazed card were used. This is true so far as concerns a proper surface for writing, but the advantage that is gained by concealing the wires more than counterbalances the additional trouble. Otherwise, it would be easier to untwist the wire and abstract the coin. With the precaution described this can only be done by tearing up the stiff and strongly adherent paper covering. I have endeavored to meet these requirements by using the glazed cardboard and covering the wire apertures and twisted ends by a mere ring of white paper, or small square or circular patches, but the trouble to do this is nearly as great as where the full sized paper slips are used, and the general result is not as satisfactory.

6. The card is now ready for inscription. In the upper left hand corner is written the name of the country; in the upper right hand corner that of its then ruler; directly over the piece, its appellation, value and date; to the left of the coin, the description of its obverse; to the right, that of its reverse; immediately below the coin, the condition of the edges and rim, whether milled or not, and whether there is any inscription upon the latter, which should be ascertained before the coin has been wired. Here too may be stated the material and size, though these are self-evident; and if gold or silver, the weight in grains. Still further below, to the left, "The gift of," with name of donor, and date, or if by exchange or purchase. Upon the back of the card, in pencil (so as to admit of easy change), its running number; and (in ink) any remarks, as of works where described, appearance in sale catalogues, prices at same, whether there are duplicates in collection or not, etc., etc.

I have described our method at this length, to save other curators and collectors the trouble we ourselves have had. After a little practice it will be found satisfactory. The only plausible objection that will be likely to be made, is that there are coins and medals of such rarity, easily destructible material, or delicacy of execution, that it is advisable to keep them from contact with the atmosphere as well as from touch. This however can be attained with the cards, by merely placing layers of tissue paper or cotton wool between them. Where it is desired to mount medals of considerable thickness and weight, it is necessary to obtain a corresponding thickness in the card by gluing together two or more of the ordinary blanks. It is better to make their openings with the guaged cutter beforehand, than to attempt it after they have been

attached together. If standard cards are used, their edges, etc., will accurately correspond. In mounting, time is saved by having a number of cards, paper slips and wires, previously prepared, of sizes to correspond with each other. It may eventually prove worth the while of some coin dealer to prepare these articles in quantity, by machinery, and keep them in stock; perhaps of some uniform size to be generally determined upon as standard, as has been done with the coin scale, and with fenestrae of different diameters in accordance with this. To furnish cards in this manner, would have certain great advantages.

I. A card thus mounted, if properly described, is permanently available for every collection, whether public or private. Any one familiar with the old cigar boxes, and bureau and table drawers, in which many collections are kept, or if an attempt exists at arrangement, the wrapping in scraps of newspaper, will appreciate what this means.

II. It would facilitate interchange, as of duplicates.

III. It would be much more readily catalogued in a collection, or for public sale.

IV. As a coin accurately known and described is always enhanced in pecuniary worth, frequently a hundredfold, so one thus prepared would always have a certain and definite market value.

V. For historical or instructive purposes, it would ever be ready for use, saving many minutes or hours in identification and hunting up references.

VI. The name of successive owners, if inscribed upon the card, would aid numismatic authors as well as collectors, as regards fixing the identity of any specimen with the original of a published description.

There are other recommendations still, which it is needless to specify. It is my object to interest collectors and aid curators, saving their time and rendering it easy for them to permanently attach to each specimen its entire history. When this shall be generally done, numismatics will be lifted to a higher level, and be more frequently recognized as a science.

EARLY BOOKS PUBLISHED OF NUMISMATICS.

[Continued from Vol. xx, p. 34.]



NTHE present number of the *Journal* I beg to communicate to its *clientèle*, my notes upon the first of the books to which I referred in my preceding memorandum, headed as above. The work, then, now under review, is one published by 'Æneas Vicus' of Parma, at Venice, in A.D. 1553,* and having for title these:

OMNIVM CAESARVM VERISSIMAE IMAGINES EX ANTIQVIS NVMIS-
MATIS DESVMPTAE ADDITA PER BREVI CVIVSQVE VITAE DESCRI-
PTIONE AC DILIGENTI EORVM, QVAE REPERIRI POTVERVNT NVMIS-
MATVM, AVERSAE PARTIS DELINIATIONE. LIBRI PRIMI. EDITIO ALTERA. [The
most correct likenesses of all the Caesars, from ancient coins, etc.]

Before me lies the quarto (bound in a vellum leaf taken from an early manuscript Latin Dictionary), filled with impressions from copper plates engraved by Vico, in number eighty odd, which may be thus classified:—

a. An ornamental architectonic title-page. *b.* Twelve portrait medallions of the following Caesars, viz: Julius, (Oct.) Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, every

* Not the 1st edition.

likeness being accompanied by a brief amount of matter touching each respective life, engraved, not printed, and set within an ornamental framework. c. The remainder of the plates, consisting of full-sized illustrations, each page containing a dozen designs taken from reverses of coins in gold, silver, and brass, issued by the imperial rulers just mentioned. These copper-plates have been engraved in a series of circles exactly similar in diameter, no matter what the volume of the original coin may have been, and are thus open to the same criticisms which I offered when touching, in my last paper, upon a like point; but, so far as I have had time and opportunity to compare Vico's delineations with the pieces issued, his clean cut figures and devices seem very fair representations of the original designs, without attempting to be productions in *fac-simile*.

It may be of interest to mention a few of the types which Vico has given, and I have selected such as can be readily recognized by collectors and students. Under the Augustan division appears the well-known issue of the Colony of Nemausus (Nismes) in Gallia, having a crocodile chained to a palm tree, with COL. NEM. inscribed on the field. Under the same emperor,



a

(Augustus) is given the reverse of a butting bull, with IMP. X. inscribed in exergue. This is most spirited, and I should certainly think was carried out, with certain modifications, from the beautiful reverse found on coins of Thurium in Magna Graecia. And this my impression is confirmed by another engraving, also placed under Augustus,



b

in which the design, a lion seizing on a stag by leaping on its back, is assuredly copied, in motive, if not in exact attitude, from one of the Greek pieces appertaining to Hylea. Another reverse attributed to Augustus, is the prominent dolphin and anchor type, with the inscription "Festina lente," usually placed to the credit of Titus, and which does indeed appear in Vico's series from the issues of that potentate, but with this legend, TR. P. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. PP. The dolphin and anchor, and "Festina lente," recurs once more as an example of an aureus coined by Domitian. Again, among the Vespasian set, I perceive the sow and her farrow, which was alluded to by Mr. Parsons at the commencement of his recent paper on "Medals of the French Revolution of 1789."

Under both Vespasian and Titus appear reverses connected with the siege and destruction of Jerusalem. Of these there are the following: After the brasses of Vespasian: 1. With inscription JUDÆA CAPTA; in exergue, s. c., the palm tree with female captive and shield to right; a standing, helmeted warrior and trophy of arms grouped to left. 2. With seated female and buckler to right, and trophy of arms alone to left of palm tree; inscription as on No. 1. 3. With similar inscription, a crouching female, without shield, to right, and a warrior, armed with a spear, and standing with his left foot on a helmet, to left of palm tree. After the silver of Vespasian: 4. Almost exactly the same design as No. 3, but without any inscription. 5. Female seated on ground to right, no palm tree, but to left a high trophy of arms; in exergue, JUDÆA. 6. From an aureus of Vespasian; design and inscription

as on No. 5. 7. From a brass of Titus is given another reverse, viz: the central palm; to its left the seated, grieving female; to its right a helmeted, but otherwise nude, captive warrior, and a trophy of helmets, shields, and spears; the inscription runs thus across the field, ^{JUD. CAP.}_{S. C.}

Of this *JUDÆA CAPTA* type there are quite a number of other varieties; and probably some day I may return to the subject, with the view to place before the readers of the *Journal* a few drawings and descriptions taken directly, by myself, from specimens 'come-atable' in the British Museum, or garnered elsewhere in private cabinets in London.

I should like to mention that Vico, or properly Vighi (Enea), was born at Parma early in the sixteenth century. His human figures are 'charged,' *i. e.* over-accentuated in muscular form, like the Farnese Hercules, but his graver, under the tuition of Marc Antonio, acquired considerable clearness and power.

To illustrate this paper, I have prepared an initial letter, showing a pair of gladiators engaging, from a coin of Claudius Caesar, as interpreted by Vico, and have given *a.* the butting bull (Augustan) as figured by that artist; and *b.* the same design from a Greek die.

WM. TASKER NUGENT.

MEDICAL NUMISMATICS.

WE reprint the following note from the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, endorsing its suggestions. The only collections of any magnitude in this direction, which we now recall, were those made by Dr. Wm. Lee of Washington, D. C., which was quite an extensive one and contained many rare pieces, and the one very much more general in its scope, embracing apothecaries' cards, and indeed whatsoever bore "the emblems of mortality," as well as strictly medical medals, made by Dr. Woodward, and scattered in his Sixty-ninth Sale. We believe Dr. Lee has disposed of his duplicates, but still retains his cabinet. It is a pity that when a collector has gathered "with labor and sorrow" a fine cabinet in some special line of study, he should feel impelled by some occult power to disperse it again. We recall several such events in numismatic circles. Regrets are unavailing, but we could wish that there was a power which might forbid their cause—at least until a careful and minute description of these special groups of medals could be filed with the Librarian of some Numismatic Society for preservation.

THOSE who consider collectors of old coins and medals as harmless but useful monomaniacs, have little idea how much of history finds its strongest and often its only support in just such collections. There are no relics of the past more valuable for certain important investigations than coins and medals. They reveal the condition of art, and preserve the names and figures of generations long obliterated.

Medicine itself can be historically studied from its medals and from evidence derived from coins, and we are glad to announce that this fruitful field is now under active cultivation by one of the most highly cultivated physicians of our country—Dr. Horatio R. Storer, of Newport, R. I. At a recent meeting of the Newport Historical Society, he stated that he is at work upon the history of medicine from a numismatist's point of view. As special collections in this branch are rare, any of our readers who possess medals or coins in any way illustrating medical events or distinguished physicians, or discoveries in the profession, should place themselves in communication with Dr. Storer, and aid him in his researches.

We have no doubt that the prosecution of this study will throw light on some of the dark corners of medical history, as it has upon the political and personal life of many remote ages and localities.

TREASURE TROVE.

AN English Magazine states that a singular discovery of gold coins has been made at Park Street, a little village on the southern borders of Bedfordshire, and has been reported to the Treasury. A man in the employment of Mr. Boff, carpenter and builder, was engaged in splitting some oak beams, when, in the centre of one of them, he came upon a cavity, out of which rolled a number of bright coins. The hole had been neatly formed, and was circular in shape, having apparently been drilled into the wood, and it was fitted with a plug to conceal it. On further search being made, another hiding place of the same kind was found, also containing treasure. The coins, which number over a hundred, consist of nobles, angels, and half angels, and vary in date from the reign of Henry VI to that of Henry VIII. They are in excellent preservation. Some of them bear the figure of St. Michael, others a ship with a cross for a mast, and all have Latin inscriptions upon them. The largest coins are about the size of a half crown, and the smallest resemble a sovereign. It is not known at present where the beam in which the treasure was found came from, as Mr. Boff has recently pulled down several old farm houses and other buildings in that neighborhood.

SOME RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS.

AT Rome, while erecting some new buildings in the Via dello Statuto, a room was discovered of an ancient Roman house, with walls decorated in what is known as the style of Pompeii. In the Via Gallilei a large edifice for baths was found with "tubulated rooms," and adorned with rich marble decorations.

While excavations were in progress around the great mausoleum of Marcus Lucilius Peto, discovered last year outside the Porta Salaria, the workmen unearthed the interior portion of the sepulchre containing the cinerary urns as well as the marble busts of that noble monument. It has been ascertained that at the end of the fourth century of the Christian era, this was used as a small cemetery, and much of it destroyed.

At Oberdorf, in the vicinity of Memel, Prussia, Dr. Tischler, director of the Provincial Museum of Königsberg, has discovered sepulchres, some of which date from the third century, while others are of the twelfth. They contain urns, Roman coins, lances, knives, rings, bracelets, etc. Dr. Tischler is arranging these important relics of the past, and will publish a description of them.

An urn of clay lately found while a ditch was being dug on the east side of the Isle of Gothland, has been sent to Stockholm Museum. It contains 2696 unbroken and 191 broken silver coins, part with old German and part with Anglo-Saxon stamps. There are besides silver bracelets, some with figurings appended to them, and also some rods of the finest silver, such as in early times were cut and used instead of money. The total weight of the treasure is about nine pounds. The chief interest for antiquarians and numismatists lies in the fact that old German and Anglo-Saxon coins have been found together.

While making excavations at Chester, Eng., a pig of Roman lead, in excellent preservation, was discovered at a depth of twenty-three feet below the ground. It bears on its upper surface the following inscription: IMP VESP AVG V T IMP III. ; while on the side is inscribed DE CEANGI. Its weight is 192 pounds. The translation of the inscription is that it was a pig of lead, a tribute to the Roman power from the tribe in

North Wales, commonly known as the Ceangi. The inscription tells us that it was cast during the fifth consulate of the Emperor Vespasian and the third consulate of Titus. This synchronizes with our date A. D. 74; and consequently it may be assumed that the pig of lead has been lying where it was found some 1800 years. The ground wherein it was discovered was gravel and marl, which evidently formed part of the old river bed. Close to it was found a human skull, and another was discovered about fifteen feet away.

CHANGES AT THE MINT.

THE resignation of Mr. Patterson DuBois, on October 1, last, from his position as Assistant Assayer in the United States Mint, which he had occupied for many years, will be a cause of regret to numismatists, as it removes from that department a name which has been associated with United States coinage — more particularly with the delicate and careful manipulations which test the fineness of the metals employed — so long that it seems as if a portion of the old historic building had been taken away. Fifty-three years ago in September last, his father, the late Wm. Ewing DuBois, began his labors as Director's Clerk at the Mint; a year or so later he was transferred to the Assay Department, and in 1836 was appointed Assistant Assayer, and completed forty-five years of service in that position, which he occupied until his death in July, 1881. The son, Patterson DuBois, succeeded him, and thus for over fifty years the name has been intimately connected with this department. The eminent ability of the senior DuBois is too well known to require allusion to it, by the *Journal*, for our readers will doubtless recall the tributes to his character which appeared in the journals of that day, and remember with pleasure his bright and interesting contributions to the pages of this Magazine.

The son, an accomplished gentleman, of artistic tastes, and known among his more intimate friends as having no little poetic talent, has inherited a goodly portion of his father's skill, as well as his facile and graceful pen. The intelligence, the conscientious and even enthusiastic devotion he displayed in the performance of his responsible duties, were most thoroughly appreciated by his associates and superior officers, while the interest he imparted to the papers relating to Numismatics and kindred topics which have appeared from time to time in the *Journal* and elsewhere, have attracted the attention of many beside coin students, both at home and abroad.

It is to this fact that we attribute the change he has made, from the balances of the Mint to the "sanctum" of the Managing Editor of the *Sunday School Times*, after twenty years' intimacy with the retorts and crucibles of the Assay-room. We tender our regrets to his old friends and our congratulations to his new ones, doubting not that in his present position he will display the same fidelity and skill which have distinguished him in the past.

His successor is Mr. Wm. J. McIntire, a gentleman of considerable experience, who we learn is eminently fitted for the place and will bring credit to the service.

Mr. F. C. Hearing, shipping clerk, has resigned to accept a position in the office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Mr. Charles F. Donnelly, a conveyancer by profession, has been appointed to the vacancy. Mr. A. M. S. Brinckle, lately connected with the Assay Department, has also recently resigned, but we have seen no mention of the appointment of a successor.

Julia A. Dorff, who was appointed to a place in the adjusting department under President Fillmore, November, 1850, died October 13 last, at the age of 65. She was the oldest employe in the Mint in point of continuous service, and the amount of money in gold and silver that she has handled as a "counter," which has been her occupation for the greater part of her term of service, is estimated at billions of dollars — probably more than that handled by any other woman in the world.

MEDICAL MEDALS.

In a German sale Catalogue we notice one or two Medical medals mentioned, one of which we do not remember to have seen offered in America, and the other is very rare. The first bears a bust of Dr. J. F. Blumenbach, and three skulls; a more complete description is lacking; it was struck in 1825, to commemorate, as we take it, the fiftieth anniversary of his receiving his degree, which was conferred at Göttingen in 1775; he was a professor in that institution for more than half a century, and it was he who first suggested the now almost universally accepted division of the race into five families, Caucasian, Mongolian, etc., while at the same time he maintained the unity of the species. He died in 1840. Silver, weight 54.5 grammes, (Knyphausen, 7271.)

Another is of Dr. Fr. J. Gall, who was a German physician, distinguished as the founder of the science of phrenology, born 1758 and died 1828. This medal, which was struck in 1805, has his bust to right, with long queue, and on the rev. a skull, etc., with the legend *DISTRIBVIT PARTES ANIMAE SEDESQVE*; baldly and literally, "He distributed the parts of the mind and their location;" or, more liberally, He determined and located the places in the brain and skull where the different mental characteristics manifest themselves. It would be difficult to find a legend which better shows the peculiar adaptability of the Latin language for the purpose, or one conveying so much in so few words as this. The medal is of silver, weight 17.5 grammes, and is size 25. An impression is mentioned in the Ampach catalogue, 9525; it has occasionally been catalogued in America, and one appeared in Dr. Woodward's 69th sale (1421), but it is quite rare.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY MEDALS.

I do not feel quite assured that, in his most interesting papers on the French Revolution of 1792, now current in the *Journal of Numismatics*, Mr. Parsons intends to describe *seriatim* the pieces which form the illustrations to the July number; but, in any case, I take it, the gentleman will not object to information thereon, coming from sources other than his own. I therefore submit the following Notes, respecting coin marked No. 6 on the plate referred to above, and further regarding Duvivier's medal mentioned at page 8.

Many years ago, a pattern piece of the type of No. 6 passed my hands and scrutiny, and I transcribe hereunder the memorandum which I then made in my Numismatic Manuscript Book, and which I accompanied by a sketch of the design.

"This piece was put forward in honor of the famous fête of Aug. 10, 1793, as will appear from a perusal of the following sentences, extracted from Thiers' History of the French Revolution.

"On the 10th, the fête commenced at daybreak. The celebrated painter David was entrusted with its arrangement. The Convention, the envoys of the primary assemblies, eighty-six *repräsentants* of eighty-six departments etc., etc., the popular societies and all armed sections, ranged themselves round a great fountain, named the *Fountain of Regeneration*. This fountain was formed of a huge statue of Nature, which from its breasts poured out water into a vast basin. The moment the sun gilded the tops of the houses, they saluted it, singing some verses to the Marseillaise air. The President of the Convention took a cup, poured on the ground the water of regeneration, drank some of it, transmitted the cup to the representatives of the departments, who each drank in his turn.' [This is the action selected by the designer of the piece, Dupré, as will readily be seen on reference to the heliotype.] The reverse presents a wreath of oak and olive, within which are '5 Décimes l'an 2' and round the rim, in sunken letters, 'Égalité, Liberté, Indivisibilité.' Material, light-colored bronze. Size 11. This coin was never issued for circulation."

With respect to the medal designed by Duvivier, to commemorate the new French era, and its commencement on Sept. 22, 1792, I find the following in my common-place book:—

"Sept. 20, 1793. The Convention (National) after hearing a Report by the Committee of Public Information, respecting a new division of the year, decreed:— 1. The era of the French shall be reckoned from the day of the foundation of the Republic, which took place Sept. 22, 1792, at the moment when the sun entered the equinoctial line in the sign of the balance. 2. The common or vulgar era is abolished," etc.

From this it follows that the new era was antedated by a twelvemonth all but two days (Duvivier's medal, of course, following suit), and lasted, as I have learned, with all its fantastic divisions and titles, until 1806.

WM. TASKER NUGENT.

WIMBLEDON, Surrey, Oct. 1886.

ALCHEMISTIC MEDALS.

THE following list of Coins and Medals, commemorating alleged transmutations, being extracts from a paper on "Alchemy and Numismatics," by Henry Carrington Bolton, has been communicated to the *Journal* by the author. The paper itself has been kindly promised us for our next issue. Dr. Bolton writes that

No attempt is made in this extract to be complete; inscriptions and details are found in the original paper. This is, moreover, not a history of transmutations. To the list of coins and medals may be added as witnesses the marble tablet erected by Rudolph II, in the castle of Prague, to commemorate the transmutation by Sendivogius Polonus, in 1604; also the copper pfennig changed to gold by Lascaris at Vienna in 1716; also the rings, buttons and other objects treasured as heirlooms in German families. But these are not numismatical. The curious reader may consult J. C. Beckmann's *Anhaltische Chemie I. De ducato aureo Augusti ex aureo chymico facto* (circa 1712); Scheler's *Beschreibung derer zu Ehren des Königs in Schweden . . . 1632 geprägten . . . Thaler*, in Hirschius' *Bibliotheca numismatica, Norimb. 1760*; and E. R. Spiess' *Brandenburgische Münzbelustigungen, Anspach, 1768-74*.

1312. Raymund, or Rose-nobles, coined by Edward II of England from gold made by Raymund Lully. (*Camden's Britannia, 1586*; *Selden's Mare Clausum, 1635*).

1622 and 1634. Ducats coined by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden from hermetic gold. (Figured in J. F. Buddeus' *Untersuchung von der Alchemie, 1733*.)

1647. Ducats coined by Christian IV of Denmark from gold made by Caspar Harbach. (Köhler's *Münzbelustigungen, Nürnberg, 1787*.)

1647. Medal struck by Ferdinand III from gold made by J. P. Hofmann. (Figured in *Nützliche Versuche und Bemerkungen aus dem Reiche der Natur, Nürnberg, 1760*.)

1648. Medal of 300 ducats' value struck by Ferdinand III, January 15th, from gold made by Richthausen. (Figured in J. J. Becher's *Oedipus chymicus, Amst. 1664*, and in W. Cooper's *Philosophical Epitaph. London, 1673*.)

1651. Medal struck by Ferdinand III, preserved at Schloss Ambras, Tyrol. (Keyssler's *Reisen I, 38*; Reyer's *De numis quibusdam ex chymico metallo factis. Kiliae, 1692*.)

1658. Mainzer ducats coined from gold made by the Elector John Philipp of Mainz. (Monconys' *Voyages, I, 379*)

1675. Ducats coined by Leopold I from gold made by Wenzel Seyler. (Gottfr. Heinr. Burghard's *Destillirkunst. Brieg, 1748*.)

1677. Medallion struck by Leopold I from gold made by Wenzel Seyler. Still preserved in the Imperial Cabinet of Coins, Vienna. (Figured in Bauer's *Chemie und Alchymie in Österreich. Wien, 1883*.)

1677 to 1686. Eight different coins and medals struck by Margrave George William of Baireuth, the patron of the noted imposter Krohnemann. (Figured in Fikenscher's *Geschichte Baron von Krohnemann. Nürnberg, 1800*.)

1687. Coin bearing effigy of Frederick, Duke of Saxony, and alchemical symbols. (Buddeus' *op. cit.*)
1704. Gold pieces made by a stranger and given to George Stolle, a Leipzig goldsmith. (*Edelgeborene Jungfrau Alchymia. Tübingen, 1730.*)
1706. A medal and 147 ducats by Charles XII of Sweden, from gold made by Paykull. (Henckel's *Alchymistische Briefe*, Th. I.)
1710. Medals coined by Master of the Mint at Lyons, from gold made by Delisle. (Lenglet du Fresnoy, *Histoire de la philosophie hermétique. Paris, 1741.*)
1717. Several hundred ducats of gold coined by Landgrave Ernest Louis, and one hundred thalers of silver by the same. (Güldenfalk's *Sammlung Transmutationsgeschichten. Frankfurt, 1784.*)

CURIOS TASTES OF COLLECTORS.

THERE is no occupation which gives more pleasure, aside from one's regular employment, than that of forming a collection. It is all very well for those who have never undertaken such work to laugh at it as useless, or as a hobby. But it is *not* useless to gather a cabinet of coins, and familiarize one's self with their history, their characteristics and peculiarities, and to study, even although with no great labor and research, the numberless branching ways into which the science of Numismatics leads its votaries. The mythology of the ancient coins, the devices of the earliest and the most modern, the heraldry of the medieval, the mysterious emblems displayed on the medals of the alchemists, the mystics, the Freemasons, and various younger secret societies, the quips and sarcasm of satirical pieces, the story of wars and their privations suggested by siege pieces and coins of necessity, the designs of decorations and Order crosses, of medals of merit and award, even the simple changes shown in our own national coins, furnish endless topics of interest, "full of voices to those who can understand and will listen." But to the readers of the *Journal of Numismatics* no defence of their favorite study is needed.

A "hobby" is what? The term is apt to be used derisively, but not always correctly or deservedly. "Men are but children of a larger growth," and they need amusement and relaxation as well as the youngsters. Webster defines a hobby as a subject or plan one is constantly setting off; a favorite and ever-recurring theme of discourse, thought or effort; that which occupies one's attention unduly, or to the weariness of others. This is, no doubt, the correct definition of the word; but suppose that we modify the idea a little, and take it with moderation; let the subject be one of interest to him who pursues it, his favorite theme, which occupies not an undue share of his attention, but his leisure moments, his hours of relaxation. It is surprising to those who have never tried it, when they discover how much solid information can be garnered up by comparatively little effort in spare minutes; and yet if a man happens to be known as devoting his attention to some pursuit or study congenial to his tastes, but which is regarded as outside his legitimate business, he is too often the object of a covert sneer, an unfriendly comment, or some "left-handed" joke which carries a sting; and these often come from those who have not the ability to take up such work themselves, or whose sloth and "constitutional fatigue" stand like the lions in the way of Pilgrim at the gate of the Palace Beautiful, and seem to render all effort unavailing. If a collector "rides his hobby" in such a way that his "moderation is known to all men" who have any knowledge of his tastes and inclinations, there can be no just ground for criticism.

Stamp collecting comes nearest to coin collecting of any similar pursuit. The incidental knowledge which may be acquired on geographic and historic points is surpassed only by that gained from the study of coins; heraldry has a share in giving interest to the occupation, as the arms of rulers and nations are not unfrequently blazoned on these little bits of paper that serve as wings for our letters. The danger of counterfeits, the defaced condition in which the large majority of stamps are of necessity gathered, and the lack of intrinsic worth in a cancelled stamp, give an ele-

ment of doubt to the value of such a collection. When "philately" began to take a prominent place among "hobbies," the dealers in stamps were few, and public opinion regarded it as a whim of the hour, which ere long would vanish. But it has held its own beside its sister study, and collections of great value and wide extent have been made, and the interest of its votaries has not waned, but rather increased.

Another useful and interesting employment for the leisure hours of a collector, is the acquisition of autographs, which has much to commend it. Here the student of biography, of literature, of politics and history finds an ample field. It is said that this is a *pensant* of Queen Victoria, and that she possesses the best set of autographs of the signers of the Declaration in existence. In the neighborhood of Boston there are several fine collections of autographs. Not to mention one by no means to be undervalued, belonging to a member of the Publishing Committee of the *Journal*, which I can say from personal knowledge is rich in several directions, the portfolio of Dr. John S. H. Fogg, of South Boston, has some very rare and valuable specimens, and is one of the most complete within our knowledge. Hon. M. P. Kennard, of Brookline, has a good collection, with several choice examples of letters from poets and men of note, and which he has made more interesting by adding to it, so far as they could be obtained, portrait engravings of the writers. Mr. George M. Towle, the well-known lecturer and author, also of Brookline, possesses many original letters and autographs of the public men of England and the Continent, of authors, poets, and statesmen, and there are many more, which might be named, but whose owners, like those already mentioned, have made the acquisition of their treasures a pleasurable recreation, without a thought of publicity.

Then again might be mentioned the collectors of archaeological curiosities, concerning whom Dr. Woodward can enlighten your readers, but my knowledge in this direction, of collectors and cabinets, is limited; the frequent sales of such objects—which seem to be increasing in number—show that there must be an extensive clientage for dealers. Next come the gatherers of bric-a-brac, the *connoisseurs* of old china, and many more riders of similar "hobbies," amateurs of early prints and engravings, collectors of early editions of Caxton and Dame Juliana Berners, of the Aldines, etc., but even the briefest reference to these would protract this rambling letter, too long, you will think, already.

There are other whims of collectors, less laudable. A French gentleman has a mania for piling his shelves with every known variety of snuff box; a lady was mentioned in a society magazine, not long ago, who had made a collection of all the varieties of fans of all countries and times that she could obtain. A curious taste of—a smoker, we imagine—has led him to procure some hundreds of pipes, Indian and mound builders', prehistoric stone age and modern, with doubtless a "church warden" and a "dhudeen;" the democratic "T D," the tasselled tube of the Dutchman, the painted porcelain of the German student, the twisting stems and crystal vases of the Persian nargile and the Hindoo hookah, the carved meerschaum of the "gilded youth," and the simple corn-cob of the Hoosier, are all on exhibition amid his smoky treasury. I have recently seen a list of French collections of curios, which mentions a lady who collected nothing but knitting and crochet needles; another who has brought together many hundred corset-busks. Among them are some which belonged to Marie Antoinette, Mme. de Stael, the Empress Josephine, and Christine of Sweden. Several are made of precious metal and set in jewels. "Another enthusiast pays high prices for old gloves of all the great beauties of the last two centuries and a half. A third collects wigs. He bought for two hundred guineas one which had been worn by Sterne, and paid two hundred francs for a very dirty one that belonged to Immanuel Kant. A fourth has spent \$300,000 in acquiring old postage stamps of all nations." All these may have something, however little it be, to commend them, but what possible advantage or benefit a person can obtain from gathering up post-marks, conductors' punch stamps, rubber hand stamps, tin and paper tobacco tags and the like, with all the weakness for collecting which we confess to having ourselves, passes the comprehension of

JONATHAN OLDBUCK.

A MEXICAN MASONIC.

THE Masonic Medals struck in the Spanish American countries of Central and South America are quite rare, and those of Mexico unusually so, owing to the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church to the Fraternity. Mr. W. E. Woodward has lately shown me a Mexican piece, struck by the Lodge Acacia, of Tepic, one of the largest towns in the State of Jalisco. The description is as follows:—

Obv. Within a border composed of an endless chain, the square and compasses enclosing the letter G; below is a sprig of acacia. Legend on the field within the chain, RESP.: ☐ "ACACIA NO. 32." AL OR.: DE TEPIK; at the bottom the date ★ 5631 ★ [Worshipful Lodge Acacia, No. 32 in the Orient of Tepic.] The square shows the division into inches. The date, 5631, corresponds to 1871. *Rev.* Within a similar chain border is a radiant triangle, bearing the All-seeing eye; below the triangle, curving upward on the field within the chain, R.: E.: A.: Y.A.: As Mexican Freemasonry sprang from the Grand Orient of France, and works under the "Scottish rite," I read these letters *Rit Ecossais Ancien y* (= et) *Accepte*, i. e., Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

The Medal is of silver, size 23, and has a swivel and bar at the top for suspension by a ribbon.

W. T. R. M.

A RARE POLISH DUCAT.

A RECENT sale catalogue of Zschiesche and Loder, of Leipzig, gives a cut and description of a rare gold ducat of John Casimir, King of Poland, from which we take the following.

Obv. A naked laureated bust, to observer's right, within a wreath of laurel. Legend, ♀ IOAN · CASI · D : G ♀ REX · POLO · & SVE. Below the head, TLB. The leaves of the wreath touch many of the letters in the legend, and also the hair and back of the head.

Rev. A Lithuanian knight riding to left, and brandishing a sword above his head, over which is a crown, and all within a laurel wreath; under his feet is a device which the publishers translate for us as a monogram of H. K. P. L. but which we confess our inability to decipher. Legend, MON · AVRE · MAG ♀ DVCA · LIT · 1666 ♀ The crosses are at the top and bottom.

Only a single example of this piece, which is marked RRR, is known beside this; that was a very good impression, No. 856 in the Pless catalogue, where it brought 175 thalers. It appears to be about size 14, American scale, and is said to be in fine condition. The price at which it is held is two hundred and fifty dollars.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A STATED meeting of the Society was held on Thursday evening, October 7, 1886, at its hall, Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets, President Brinton in the chair.

A communication from Mr. James Deans, of British Columbia, "On certain curious practices of the Haidah Indians of Vancouver's Island," and a paper from Mr. W. E. A. Axon, of Manchester, England, "On the Origin of Paper Money," were read. * * * Among the donations to the cabinet were two French pieces of the fifteenth century known as *grands blancs*, from a recent find in the Commune Ploneis, one of Charles VII (1436-1461), and the other of Louis XI (1461-1483), from M. Paul du Chatellier, of Brittany. Numerous valuable gifts to the library were reported. The President spoke at some length, referring to the most important subjects discussed before the Archaeological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its last meeting in Buffalo.

The death was announced of Mr. Joseph E. Temple, a resident member of the Society, which took place on August 29, 1886, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

A RARE COLONIAL JETON OF LOUIS XV.

MR. FROSSARD lately received through a European dealer a few copper jetons, discovered among the duplicates of a North German provincial public museum. Up to the time of this discovery this particular issue was deemed the rarest of the series, only one specimen in silver being found in America, and that in the cabinet of Wm. S. Appleton, of Boston. The pieces received are of uniform size and thickness, and from the same obverse and reverse dies; all are bright red. *Obv.* Naked bust laureate r., M below; LUD XV REX CHRISTIANISS. *Rev.* A swarm of bees flying over the waters from one bee hive to another; SEDEM NON ANIMAM MUTANT; in exergue, COL·FRANC·DE L'AM, 1755. Border serrated, edge plain, size 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Am. scale.

COIN SALES.

LOW'S SALE.

THE collection of coins and medals belonging to Rev. Dr. Foster Ely, catalogued by Lyman H. Low, was sold by Bangs & Co., New York, Nov. 29 and 30. The most desirable pieces brought good prices, as follows: *Dollars*.—1794, v.g., \$60 (cost 75); '98, 13 stars, 5; do., 15 stars, 9; '99, 5 stars, 4; 1800, 4; '36, fair, 9; '38, proof, 80; '39, pr., 44; '50, pr., 420; '51, pr., 53; '52, pr., 52.50; '54, f. 8.20; '55, v. f., 6; '56, pr., 11; '57, pr., 5; '58, pr., 44. *Half Dollars*.—1794, v. g., 7; do., g., 3.60; '96, 15 stars, v. g., 66; do., 16 stars, v. g., 65.50; '97, fair, 35.50 (cost 50); 1801, 4; '02, 5.20; '05, 3.30; '15, uncir., 9.25; '36, milled edge, f. 3.20; '40, large letters, 2.80; '52, uncir., 4.70; '56, pr., 3.30; '57, pr., 2.25. *Quarter Dollars*.—1796, f., 10.75; 1807, v. f., 4.25; '22, f., 3; '23 over '22, fair, 33.50 (cost 50); '24 over '22, 4; '27, pr., 210 (cost 135); '53 over '52, 8.25. *Twenty Cents*.—1875, 1; '77, 2.80; '78, 2.10; do., 2.05. *Dimes*.—1796, f., 6.25; '97, 13 stars, f., 24.25 (cost 30); '98 over '97, g., 4.26; '98, f., 2.80; 1800, g., 4.70; '01, v. g., 3.60; '02, 3.10; '03, v. g., 3.60; '04, v. g., 27 (cost 23); '14, large date, g., 2.60; '22, v. g., 2.70; '23, v. f., 3.25; '24, f., 2.75; '28, v. f., 3.75; '48, v. f., 4. *Half Dimes*.—1794, f., 7.75; '96, g., 3.90; '97, g., 2.50; do., v. g., 2.25. 1802, g., 67.50 (cost 70); '05, v. f. fair, 8; '46, v. g., rare, 2.80; '56, pr., 2.25. *Three Cents*.—1863 and '64 (2), pr., 1.25; '65, '66 (2), pr., 1. *Nickel Cent*, 1856, pr., 3.20. *Cents*.—1793, v. g., 10.50; do., g., 6; do., wreath, f., 12.50; do., 7.20; do., 5.10; do., Liberty cap, g., 25.50 (cost 15); '94, v. f., 6.25; do., v. f., 8.75 (cost 7.25); do. f. 5.50 (cost 4.50); '96, uncir., 18.75; '99, g., 20; 1802, g., 5.50; '03, v. f., 7; '04, f., 28; do., g., 7.25; '06, v. g., 4.15; '07, 5.25; '09, f., 8.90; do., fair, 3; '11, f., 4.75; do., 2.80; '14, f., 2.25; '21, v. f., 15.50; '23, 2.25; '24, f., 9; '27, v. f., 3.85; '28, f., 4; do., f., 7.35 (cost 5); '29, f., 3.10; '56, pr., 2.50; '57, small date, pr., 5.10. *Half Cents*.—1793, g., 2.75; '94, v. f., 4.20; '95, v. f., 8.25; do., v. f., 12; '96, v. fair, 17; '97, large date, v. f., 7.25 (cost 4.75); 1831, pr., 14 (cost 12); '36, pr., 12.50; '40, original, pr., 8.25; '41, do., 8.75; do., 8.50; '42, pr., restrike, 17; '43, do., 10; '44, do., 13.50; '46, do., 11.25; '47, do., 13; '48, do., 10.50; '52, do., 7; '56, pr., 2.10; '57, pr., 3.60. *Half Dollar*, N. O. Mint, 1852, v. f., 3.70; *Dime*, do., without stars, 7; *Half Dime*, do., 3.20; *Quarter Dollar*, '55, do., 5.10. A large number of Pattern pieces, Colonials, etc., etc., brought good prices. The sale realized \$2,738.

Priced Catalogues can be obtained of Lyman H. Low, 853 Broadway, New York, at fifty cents each.

FROSSARD'S SALES.

MR. ED. FROSSARD sold Part II, Russian Collection, with Addenda of fine American coins on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 23 and 24 last. Although many of the Russian and Ancient Coins offered were to a certain extent duplicates of those offered in Part I, the prices were much more satisfactory, reaching average high figures in many instances. The set of pattern and proof copper coins of Russia sold for \$75; the series of portrait medals of Polish kings, 22; the series of bronze medals of Russian rulers from Rurik, A. D. 862 to Nicholas I, 1825, complete, 53.55; a coronation medal of Nicholas I, struck in pure aluminum, weight 34 oz., 28.50; the set of platina coinage, 12, 6 and 3 roubles, 30.25; a mortuary medal of Cornelius and John De Witt, with legend NOBILE PAR FRATRUM, 9.50. Among the Greek coins, the gold stater of Athens sold at 115; the double stater of Alexander III, 55; a solidus of Constantius I, 12.50; a 10 ducat piece with bust of William of Orange, the Silent, proof condition, 36; and a quadruple ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, 22.85. Among the American coins, the California \$50 gold circular slug, 1855, sold for 62; a fine dollar of 1858, '37; and a cracked die Liberty cap cent of 1793, 21. The total proceeds of sale reached very nearly \$3,000.

Mr. Frossard is now engaged in cataloguing Part III and last of this collection, formed chiefly of fine and rare coins of Ancient Greece. The sale is to take place about the end of February. He has the catalogue of the Sterling collection nearly ready, and Dr. Woodward has one in press and another in preparation.

Two very large and choice collections of an archaeological character have lately been sold, one by Mr. Frossard, the other by Dr. Woodward. Notices of these, which we have prepared, and other sales, must be postponed till our next.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ALCHEMISTS' MEDALS.

IN connection with Prof. Bolton's list of Alchemists' Medals, on a previous page, we may mention one of 1690, catalogued by Zschiesche & Koder, Leipzig, in their 28th list (May, 1866, No. 1494) which appears to have been struck by Friedrich I of Saxe Coburg Gotha, b. 1646, d. Aug. 12, 1691; it bears stars, a globe, etc., and in the background the castle of Friedenstein. One of these medals, which are very rare (RR) was in the Dassdorf Sale in 1875 (No. 2376.) The one under notice is of silver, a very good impression, weight 84 grammes, and the catalogue price is \$22.50.

In Vol. XIII, p. 11, of the *Journal*, is a description of one of the medals mentioned by Dr. Bolton, struck by Ferdinand III, together with some numismatic references.

SILVER CHAIN DOLLAR, 1776.

IN an English Sale Catalogue (Dec. 17) we note the following: "Chain Dollar, *silver*. Obv. Sundial, Continental Currency, 1776, rev. Chain, American Congress, *rare and very fine*." Have any of our collectors this coin in SILVER?

OBITUARY.

THE Italian journals record the death of Professor Bernardino Brondelli. He was born at Verona, in 1804, and became widely known for his antiquarian, philosophical, and archaeological lore. In 1849 he was named Director of the Cabinet of Medals at Milan, and in 1860 became Professor of Archaeology and Numismatics at the Academy Royal. He was the author of several works on the languages of Europe (1841), on the Gallo-Italian dialects, on the Aztec language, as well as of several studies on particular forms of the Italian language, and of monographs on numismatic subjects.

MR. BENJAMIN F. NOURSE, whose decease took place a few days ago, was for some time a Resident member of the Boston Numismatist Society, but resigned several years ago. Although his active connection with the Society had ceased, he retained his interest in coins and collecting till his death, which was quite unexpected.

EDITORIAL.

MR. W. BEACH, M. P., the Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, on the 9th of September, opened an exhibition of Masonic antiquities at Shanklin. The exhibition, which consisted of upwards of 1,400 jewels, medals, rare and curious documents, books, and other things, has been promoted by Mr. Alfred Greenham, the Master of the Cline Lodge, No. 1844, in aid of the Masonic Building Fund. Among the exhibits were a large number of Masonic jewels and medals.

THE method proposed by Dr. Storer for mounting and preserving cabinet specimens of coins and medals, as explained in his article on a preceding page has much to commend it—not the least of which is the convenience of having, side by side with the piece itself, comments, references, and the brief summary of its history, etc., which, as he suggests, may be written on the card. He has favored the *Journal* with a specimen of a coin mounted in accordance with his method, which demonstrates its advantages, and which may be seen at the Editors' office by any one interested.

WE regret to be obliged to defer our mention of the Proceedings of some of the Numismatic Societies, copy of which reached us too late to be available for this number.

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No. 4.

ALCHEMY AND NUMISMATICS.

BY HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON, PH. D.

IN the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the belief in the possibility of converting lead into gold and silver was well-nigh universal, and the pursuit of alchemy was followed by persons in every station of life; physicians vainly hoping to discover the Elixir of Life, merchants and tradesmen seeking a short road to riches, peasants and noblemen, beggars and princes with whom avarice was a common motive, each and all courted the fascinating folly. The belief was not confined to the ignorant and unlearned, but was held by the men of science, the theologians, the warriors, and the statesmen of that period. Some who professed to have accomplished the "great work," as the transmutation was called, were undoubtedly self-deceived, owing to the occurrence of certain phenomena which modern chemists have no difficulty in explaining, but which to the experimenters of the Middle Ages seemed conclusive proofs of the wonderful transformation. On the other hand there were many unprincipled impostors who gained a precarious livelihood by pretending to a knowledge of the hermetic art, and who practiced their profession at the bidding and costs of wealthy and credulous devotees of Mammon. These hired laborers in alchemy, anxious to maintain their reputation and to please their patrons, fostered this belief by many tricks and clever impostures. The learned and crafty Dr. John Dee who enjoyed the patronage of both Rudolph II, the Emperor of Germany, and of Queen Elizabeth of England, when about to seek favors from the latter, sent her a small disc of gold which he claimed to have made by hermetic art from a copper warming-pan; and shortly afterwards Dee forwarded to the Queen, as an unimpeachable witness, the warming-pan itself, having a hole in the copper bottom of the exact size of the piece of gold.

Leonhard Thurneysser, a noted German physician and alchemist, on the 20th of November, 1586, in Rome, performed a miracle with a common iron nail; the nail was dipped into the melted philosopher's stone, and the iron so far as immersed was transmuted into gold. All of which was solemnly testified to by a Cardinal of the Church; besides, was not the nail itself, half iron and half gold, a tangible witness convincing to the most skeptical?

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Believers in the transmutation of metals had however far more satisfactory and authoritative evidences than these questionable specimens, to which they could point with assurance ; these were the medals and coins of silver and of gold, duly stamped with the records of the transmutation, commemorating the power of the adept and honoring his noble patron. The number of these hermetic rarities in numismatics is surprisingly large ; to catalogue them all would be no easy task ; we describe briefly those which have come under our observation and to which we can give original references.

Among the earliest of the coins, whose undisputed existence was regarded as visible proof of hermetic labors, were the so-called *Rose nobles* made from gold artificially prepared by Raymund Lully. This celebrated alchemist (1235-1315) was invited by Edward II, King of England, about the year 1312, to visit his realm ; on his arrival he was furnished with apartments in the Tower of London, where he transmuted base metals into gold ; this was afterwards coined at the mint into six millions of nobles, each worth more than three pounds sterling. These Rose, or Raymund nobles as they were also called, were well known to the antiquarians of the sixteenth century, and were reputed to be of finer gold than any other gold coin of that day. The Rose noble had on one side the King's image in a ship, and on the reverse : "JESUS AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM EORUM IBAT." These coins are said to have been worn as amulets to preserve from danger in battle, and to have been used as *touch pieces* in connection with the gift of healing by royal touch. (Pettigrew, *Superstition in Medicine and Surgery*. London, 1844, p. 129.)

Lully himself, in his "Last Testament," declares that while in London he converted twenty-two tons' weight of quicksilver, lead and tin, into gold. This relation is vouched for by Cremer, Abbot of Westminster (Maier's *Tripus Aureus*. Francofurti, 1618, p. 183), and the Raymund nobles are described by William Camden, the English antiquary (*Britannia, sive regnorum Angliae descriptio*, 1586), and by John Selden (*Mare Clausum*, 1635). Robert Constantine in his History of Medicine (1545) states that he found public documents confirming the report that Lully made gold in the Tower by order of the King, and Dr. Edmund Dickenson relates that the workmen who removed the cloister which Lully occupied at Westminster found some of the powder, by which they enriched themselves. Historians who do not believe in transmutation, point out chronological discrepancies which throw doubts on the pretensions of Raymund Lully.

Numismatists describe several coins said to have been struck from hermetic gold by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. Buddeus relates that a merchant of Lubeck approached the King, who was traveling in Pomerania, and presented him with a mass of gold weighing one hundred pounds, prepared by himself through hermetic art. Gustavus Adolphus caused ducats to be struck from this mass, bearing his likeness on one side and the royal arms, with the characters for mercury ♀, and sulphur ♫ on the other. These were of the date of 1634 ; double ducats coined by Gustavus, bearing the same alchemical symbols, and still a third coin dated 1622, are described by authorities. Figures of these are given in J. F. Buddeus' *Historisch- und politische Untersuchung von der Alchemie* : Nürnberg, 1733, p. 78 (in Friedrich Roth-Scholtz' *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*. Nürnberg, 1728, Vol. I). The Lubeck merchant who made so generous a gift to the King concealed his identity through life ; at his

death 1,700,000 crowns were found in his house. (Borrichius, *De ortu et progressu Chemiae*. Hafniae, 1668.)

Christian IV, King of Denmark, had in his employ an alchemist named Caspar Harbach, and from him received a quantity of gold manufactured by art; this the King coined into ducats bearing the inscription: "VIDE MIRA DOMI (NI)," and the date 1647. (Kopp's *Geschichte der Chemie*, II, 171.)

In the same year an adept named J. P. Hofmann performed a transmutation in the presence of the Emperor Ferdinand III in Nuremberg. From this hermetic gold the Emperor caused a medal of rare beauty to be struck. It is figured in the work of an anonymous author entitled: "*Nützliche Versuche und Bermerkungen aus dem Reiche der Natur*," and published by Georg Bauer in Nuremberg in 1760. This exceedingly rare coin bears on the obverse two shields in one of which are eight fleurs-de-lis, and in the other a crowned lion highly conventionalized. In an outer circle occur the words: "LILIA CUM NIVEO COPULANTUR FULVA LEONE," and in an inner circle: "SIC LEO MANSUESCET, SIC LILIA FULVA VIRESCENT. 1647." On the reverse are seven circles, one containing a figure of Mars ♂ (iron), and surrounding this are six smaller circles containing the alchemical symbols for gold ☽, silver ☿, mercury ☣, copper ☫, tin ☬, and lead ☤. There are also several inscriptions, the chief indicating that the gold was made by "JOANNES PETRUS HOFMANN, VASALLUS NORIMBERGENSIS."

The Thirty Years' war was brought to a happy conclusion by the Emperor Ferdinand III at the treaty of Westphalia, on October 24, 1648. In January of the same year the Emperor found time in spite of his cares of State to experiment with the fascinating art of Hermes. A certain Richthausen, who claimed to have received the powder of projection from an adept now dead, performed a transmutation in the presence of the Emperor and of the Count of Rutz, director of mines. All the precautions which experience with impostors suggested were observed, and with one grain of the powder furnished by Richthausen, two and a half pounds of mercury were changed into gold. To commemorate this event the Emperor had a medal struck of the value of 300 ducats, appropriately inscribed. The obverse contained a full-length representation of Apollo with rays proceeding from his head; in one hand he held the lyra and in the other the caduceus; his feet were covered with winged sandals, thus personifying the transmutation of mercury into gold. Above the figure were the words (translated): "THE DIVINE METAMORPHOSIS," and beneath: "EXHIBITED AT PRAGUE, XV JAN. MDCXLVIII, IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS CAESAREAN MAJESTY FERDINAND THE THIRD." On the reverse was this inscription (in Latin) without any ornamentation: "LIKE AS RARE MEN HAVE THIS ART SO COMETH IT VERY RARELY TO LIGHT. PRAISE BE TO GOD FOREVER, WHO DOETH COMMUNICATE A PART OF HIS INFINITE POWER TO US HIS MOST ABJECT CREATURES."

This medal was still to be seen at the treasury in Vienna in 1797: it has been figured in several works, among which may be named J. J. Becher's *Oedipus Chimicus* (Amstelodami, 1664), Zwelffer's *Mantissa Spagirica* (1652), and W. Cooper's *Philosophicall Epitaph* (London, 1673).

Three years after this successful experiment the Emperor made another projection at Prague, operating on lead with some of the powder received from Richthausen. With the gold thus obtained Ferdinand made a second medal bearing the inscription: "AUREA PROGENIES PLUMBO PROGNATA PARENTE." This medal was seen by the traveler Keyssler in the last century, at the imperial

castle of Ambras in the Tyrol. Richthausen, who had furnished the Emperor with the means for these transmutations, was ennobled, being made Lord of Chaos (Schmieder's *Geschichte der Alchemie*, p. 397).

The accomplished Richthausen, now Lord of Chaos, gave further proof of his skill (in legerdemain or in chemistry?) in the year 1658. The Elector John Philipp of Mainz, a warm patron of alchemists, having received some of the powder of projection from Richthausen, and taking extraordinary precautions to prevent fraud, himself converted four ounces of mercury into gold. The metal was superfine and additional silver had to be added to reduce it to the usual quality. Pieces of this gold were in the possession of Professor G. W. Wedel of the University of Jena; and Mainzer ducats were also coined from a portion. But of these ducats we have no particulars. (Moncony's *Voyages*, II, 379.)

An Augustinian monk named Wenzel Seyler, a native of Bohemia, visited Vienna in 1675, and securing an interview with the reigning Emperor, Leopold I, son of Ferdinand III, accomplished in his presence a successful projection. He converted a copper vessel which had been brought to him into gold. He also changed tin into gold, and from the precious metal the Emperor caused ducats to be struck, stamped on one side only with the year, 1675, and with the couplet :

“AUS WENZEL SEYLER'S PULVERS MACHT
BIN ICH VON ZINN ZU GOLD GEMACHT.”

which may be paraphrased thus :

“By Wenzel Seyler's aid, King Leopold
Transmuted me from tin to gold.”

(Gottfr. Heinr. Burghard's *Destillirkunst*. Brieg, 1748.)

Wenzel Seyler was rewarded by being ennobled, with the cognomen Von Reinburg, but resorting to deceitful practices he was sent back to his cloister without however receiving punishment. Two years later this crafty monk succeeded in again persuading the Emperor of his power, and a large and elegantly ornamented medallion, still preserved in the Imperial Cabinet of coins in Vienna, commemorates the event. This medallion is of oval form, measures 40 by 37 centimeters, and has a weight equal to 2,055 Austrian ducats. On the obverse is engraved a portrait of Leopold I, surrounded by no less than forty-one portraits of his predecessors on the German throne. On the reverse is a long inscription in Latin, setting forth the virtues of the Emperor and the power of Johann Wenzel von Reinburg, in the year 1677. This medallion is figured in Herrgott's *Monumenta Augustae Domus Austriacae* (1760), and in Prof. A. Bauer's *Chemie und Alchymie in Oesterreich*. (Wien, 1883.)

Baron Krohnemann, one of the boldest impostors of the seventeenth century, played the part of an adept at the court of the Margrave George William of Baireuth, with varying success from 1677 to 1686. He pretended to be able to “fix” quicksilver, that is to convert it into a solid and to change its color to yellow, in short to transmute mercury into gold. Living at the expense of the Margrave and consuming great sums of money in fruitless experiments, he sought to retrieve his waning reputation by a bold stroke; in the presence of the Prince he heated mercury with salt, vinegar and verdigris in an iron dish, and at the end of the operation gold remained. Probably the

trickster mingled gold in the form of powder with the verdigris. Silver was made in like manner, and from this a medal was struck, inscribed with symbolical figures and dedicated to the Margravine on her birthday. Krohnemann had rightly reckoned on the effect of his legerdemain, and the Prince gave him the title of Baron, together with many favors. He continued to pursue his crafty ways, duping many persons in authority, fleecing General Kaspar von Lilien to the extent of 10,000 gulden, and living in extravagant style on his ill-gotten gains. At different times during the ten years in which he flourished, seven other coins and medals were struck to memorialize the operations conducted by Krohnemann, or to impose upon his patrons. To give in detail the inscriptions and hermetic symbols of each of these specimens would be tedious in the extreme; the curious can find neat figures of them in Fikenscher's *Geschichte von Baron von Krohnemann*. (Nürnberg, 1800.) Krohnemann's end was as tragic as his life was vicious; he was detected in fraud and hung on the gallows by order of the Margrave.

Buddeus, in the work already quoted, figures a coin bearing the effigy of Frederick, Duke of Saxony, on the obverse, and on the reverse certain symbolical representations, together with the signs for sulphur ♫, salt Θ, and mercury ♯, the three principles of which all substances were considered to be made; in addition to this is the date 1687. Further particulars of this presumably alchemical coin are wanting.

The crafty alchemists who operated with the hermetic powder, or the so-called philosopher's stone, almost always pretended to have received the precious material from some stranger, and but few professed to be able to prepare a larger supply of the wonder-working substance. The following anecdote is but one of many of similar purport: In October, 1704, George Stolle, a goldsmith of Leipzig, was visited by a stranger, who conversed on divers subjects for a short time and then inquired if Stolle knew how to make gold. The goldsmith replied very innocently that he "knew only how to work with that metal when already made." The stranger further inquired if he believed in the possibility of transmutation, to which Stolle answered that he "did believe in the art of Hermes, but had never met any person able to give him ocular proofs." Thereupon the visitor exhibited an ingot of a yellow metal which the goldsmith tested with the touch-stone and by the crucible, and ascertained it to be 22 carat gold. The visitor assured him it was artificial gold and withdrew. The next day he returned and asked to have the bar of gold cut into seven round pieces; this Stolle did, and after the stranger had stamped them he gave him two of the pieces as a souvenir. The pieces were inscribed with the words: "O TU ALPHA ET OMEGA . . . LAPIS PHILOSOPHORUM" the alchemical symbols for lead, gold, silver, salt, sulphur, and mercury occur in the portion omitted.* The news of this singular event made a great stir in Leipzig; Augustus, King of Poland, received one of the gold pieces and the other was deposited in the collection of medals at Leipzig. The unknown adept who was so generous with the precious metal, was popularly supposed to be a certain mysterious personage who called himself Lascaris, and to whom for many years were attributed similar proofs of hermetic power, exhibited always incognito. (*Edelgeborene Jungfrau Alchymia*. Tübingen, 1730.)

* These various symbols have been shown above. are given in an article on "The Seven Sacred Metals." Reasons for the attribution of many of these symbols *Journal*, xi. p. 9.—ED.

In 1705 Charles XII of Sweden condemned to death General Paykull, convicted of treason, having been captured while bearing arms against his own country. The General, as a forlorn hope, offered, if permitted to live, to manufacture annually one million crowns of gold without any expense to the King or to the Kingdom. He also offered to teach his art to any persons whom the King should select, pretending to have learned the secret from a Polish officer named Lubinski, who in turn had received it from a Corinthian priest. The King accepted Paykull's offer and made arrangements for guarding against fraud, appointing General Hamilton of the Royal Artillery to superintend the work of the alchemist. The materials were prepared with great care; Paykull added his "tincture," together with some lead, and the whole was melted together. A mass of gold resulted which was coined into one hundred and forty-seven ducats. A medal was also struck on this occasion, having a weight of two ducats and bearing this inscription: "HOC AURUM ARTE CHIMICA CONFLAVIT HOLMIÆ 1706. O. A. V. PAYKHULI."

This operation, which was in all probability a mere sleight of hand, was witnessed by General Hamilton, Counsellor Fehman, and the chemist Hiärne; the latter however had some predilections for alchemy, and in his report of the affair did not doubt the verity of the transmutation. Berzelius afterwards took the trouble to examine the documents attesting this transmutation, and came to the conclusion that the process described could not have accomplished the conversion of lead into gold. (Petraeus, *Vorrede zu seiner Ausgabe des Basilius Valentinus*; also Henckel's *Alchymistische Briefe*, Th. I.; and Berzelius, *Traité de Chimie*, VIII, 7.)

Professional alchemists usually operated upon lead, but Delisle, a low rustic of Provence, excited much astonishment by transforming iron and steel into gold. Although an ignorant, uncultivated man, he succeeded in imposing on persons of learning and influence; even the Bishop of Senez, who was at first incredulous, wrote to the Minister of State and Comptroller-General of the Treasury at Paris, that he "could not resist the evidence of his senses." In 1710, in the presence of the Master of the Mint at Lyons, after distilling with much mystery a yellow liquid, he projected two drops of the liquid upon three ounces of pistol bullets fused with saltpetre and alum, and the molten mass was then poured out on a piece of iron armor where it appeared pure gold, notwithstanding all tests. The gold thus obtained was coined by the Master of the Mint into medals inscribed "AURUM ARTE FACTUM," and these were deposited in the Museum at Versailles. (Lenglet du Fresnoy, *Histoire de la philosophie hermétique*. Paris, 1741.)

The Landgrave Ernest Louis of Hesse Darmstadt had long been ambitious of accomplishing a projection, and had made many vain experiments, when, in 1716, he received by mail a small package sent by one who did not disclose his identity. The package was found to contain the "red" and the "white tincture," with instructions how to use them, the first for transmuting into gold and the second for silver. The prince himself tested the effect of these tinctures on lead and had great success. With the gold, he had coined, in 1717, several hundred ducats which bore on one side the effigy and the name of the Landgrave, and on the other the lion of Hesse and the letters E. L. (signifying Ernest Louis.) With the silver, he had coined one hundred thalers similarly inscribed, but also bearing in Latin the words: "SIC DEO

PLACUIT IN TRIBULATIONIBUS, 1717." (S. H. Güldenfalk's *Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutationsgeschichten*. Frankfurt, 1784.)

Besides the coins and medals made from hermetic gold and silver, there were many other evidences of alchemical skill not less reliable and pleasing. Having no intention, however, of reviewing the history of transmutations in general, we can only allude to a few of these visible and precious proofs of the mystic art. Early in the 17th century, Michael Sendivogius of Poland played a successful rôle as alchemist in many parts of Europe, receiving special favors from crowned heads and wealthy noblemen. In 1604 he went to Prague and was cordially received by Emperor Rudolph II, a devotee of alchemy; Sendivogius presented a morsel of the philosopher's stone to the Emperor, who made a transmutation with his own hands; delighted with his success Rudolph caused to be placed on the wall of the room of the castle in which the event occurred a marble tablet inscribed as follows:

FACIAT HOC QUISPIAM ALIUS
QUOD FECIT SENDIVOGIUS POLONUS!

This tablet was still to be seen in position as late as 1740. Sendivogius was given the title of Counsellor of State, and honored with a medal of the Emperor. (Lenglet du Fresnoy, *Histoire de la philosophie hermétique*. Paris, 1741, Vol. I, p. 339.)

On another occasion Sendivogius delighted the King of Poland, Sigismund II, by transmuting a silver medal into gold without injuring the ornamentation; this he did by merely heating the medal red hot and dipping it into a solution of the "powder" in alcohol. Borel, in his *Antiquités Gauloises*, relates that he saw this crown piece in Paris, and he describes it as "partly gold, so far only as it was steeped in the elixir, and the gold part was porous, being specifically more compact than in its former state in silver; there was, moreover, no appearance of soldering nor any possibility of deception." (Morhof, *Epistola ad Joël Langelottum*. 1673.)

A certain Lascaris, whose movements were mysterious in the extreme and who generally remained incognito, is credited with a remarkable feat in Vienna. On the 20th July, 1716, before a number of important personages, in the palace of the Commander of the Fortress, Lascaris transformed a copper pfennig into silver by plunging it into a certain liquid. This was testified to in legal form by many dignitaries of the Church and of the State.

The Scotch alchemist Alexander Sethon, in 1602, made a projection for his host, James Haussen, a poor sailor; some of the gold he gave to Dr. Vanderlinden, a reputable physician, who engraved on it the date of the transmutation, *March 13th, 1602, at four o'clock*; this piece was seen in the hands of the Doctor's grandson by George Morhof. The same Sethon is credited with another transmutation for a Frankfurt merchant named Coch, with whom he lodged, and from the gold thus obtained shirt buttons were manufactured. (Th. de Hoghelande, *Historiae aliquot transmutationis metallicaæ. Coloniae, 1604.*)

In many families of Germany, heirlooms, such as the buttons just named, were treasured and handed down to younger generations as mystical emblems of a lost art; such was the buckle, half silver and half gold, received from an unknown adept by Baron von Creuz of Homburg in 1715; such were the silver

guldens transmuted to gold by Count Caetano, in the city of Berlin (1705); such, too, was the drinking-cup belonging to the Countess Sophie von Erbach, which was changed from silver to gold by an unknown visitor in her castle; such also were the rings and buttons preserved by the Güldenfalk family as a souvenir of the skill of an adept in 1755.

Those who believed and would persuade others to believe in the transmutation of metals, were further wont to recall the enormous riches of many reputed followers of Hermes, discovered usually after their death. Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who made projections with his own hands, at his death in 1580 left seventeen millions of rix dollars in the treasury; Rudolph II of Germany, already often alluded to, left at his death in 1680, 84 hundred weight of gold and 60 hundred weight of silver, products of hermetic art. Those who would pursue the relations of alchemy and numismatics more fully than our imperfect sketch has allowed, should examine the references cited, and in addition the works mentioned in the last number of the *Journal* (p. 67).

THE ROYAL MEDALS OF CHARLES I.

[From the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register.]

THE following documents* were found at the commencement of a volume of Elias Ashmole's Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, among the manuscripts not in the printed Catalogue. As to the two persons who were to question Hugh Peters about the medals and other articles abstracted from the Library in St. James's Palace, Thomas Ross was "the custodian of his Majesty's Libraries," and Elias Ashmole was very learned in all matters of medals and the like, and of course a very fit person for such an investigation.

CHARLES R.

Our Will & pleasure is That you Pmit Thomas Ross & Elias Ashmole Esq^r to speake with and examine Hugh Peters concerning our Books and Meddalls that haue been Embezeled & this to be Pformed in your presence, For w^{ch} this shall be youre warrant, Given at our Court at Whitehall the 10th Day of September 1660, in the Twelfe yeare of Our Reigne.

To Our trusty & welbeloved
S^r John Robinson Kn^t &
Bar^t Lieutenant of Our
Tower of London.

By his Ma^{ties} Comand
EDW NICHOLAS

An Accompt of what M^r Hugh Peters gaue vpon his Examinacon before the ho^{ble} S^r John Robinson Lieu^t of his Ma^{ties} Tower, taken by M^r Ross & M^r Ashmole assigned thereunto 12^o Sept. 1660.

The Examinant Saith, that about the yeare 1648 in August he preserved the Library in S^t James ag^t the violence & rapine of the Soldiers, & the same continued three or four moneths vnder his Custody; and that he did not take thence anything, but left it vniolated as he found it. He doth confess that he saw diu^rs Medalls of Gold, Siluer & Brass, & other peeces of Antiquity, as Iron Rings & the like, but that he tooke nothing thence, & then delivcrcd up the key & Custody of them to Major Gen^l Ireton, And further he saith that he never since came into the Library, nor never had or saw any thing belonging thereto.

HUGH PETERS.

Given vpon oath before me
John Robinson, Lieten : Towre.

* Mr. G. D. Scull, of London, who communicated this paper, has traced, for the New England Historic Genealogical Society, fac-similes of these two interesting documents.

MEDALLION OF FRANKLIN.

THE Franklin Typographical Society, of Boston, celebrated the one hundred and eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, on the 17th of January, 1887, at which a large medallion of Franklin was shown by the Secretary. It has a curious history. A number of these medallions were cast in Paris in 1777 to be sent to America, but through some cause or other the package lay neglected until discovered last year, when one of the United States consuls forwarded this one to Rev. Edward Everett Hale, its present owner, who kindly loaned it for exhibition to the Society during the evening.

COLLECTING AMERICAN COINS IN ENGLAND.

AN English collector of American coins, who has had the misfortune to lose by theft from his cabinet in April, 1886, a valuable set of "Lord Baltimore" silver money, consisting of the Shilling, Sixpence, and rare Groat, in unusually fine condition, has issued a circular in reference to it. The Groat was a fine, circular coin, unclipped and perfect; the reverse excellent, the hair of the portrait on the obverse rather worn, the face not well struck up, with a peculiar depression or sinking in of the cheek.

As some months have now been allowed to pass, it is judged that the thief will have gained courage to offer his stolen coins in America. As the above Groat has not been offered to the public for years in America, its sudden appearance will attract attention, and collectors are cautioned. Mr. E. Shorthouse, 5 Charlotte Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England, Member of the London Numismatic Society, is the sufferer, and he offers to any person in America or England who shall give information which may lead to the conviction of the thief, a reward of £5, and a beautiful U. S. 1796 Cent, with Liberty cap, in absolutely mint condition, for his trouble.

The same writer gives also the following notes on three years' American coin collecting in England, which, he thought, might amuse and interest brother collectors across the Atlantic. Being in easy circumstances, travel and various "hobbies" have taken up some twenty years. The last hobby was coin collecting, begun in 1881. Five years ago fine coins were to be had at about half present prices, and a tremendous "hoard" was obtained; English, American, Canadian, French, early German, Manx, etc. The nucleus of the last was Dr. Clay's hoard, sold for a mere song in New York. Coming back—through Mr. Randall—and persistently added to, it now forms (so say the dealers) "The finest collection of Manx (Isle of Man) pieces in the world."

As late as 1882 United States coins were to be picked up in England very cheaply; now they very seldom occur. Our ignorance of them was, and still is, in most cases, profound. We considered five shillings a fair price for an uncirculated 1796 Cent (not the humorously called "cabinet friction, uncirculated" of the U. S. sales) but absolutely as from the die; like a proof. A very fine 1795 Cent, with thick lettered edge, a gentleman had put out of his collection amongst his "wasters." "These," he remarked, "I do not value at anything." They went at one shilling apiece. A lovely 1794 Dollar stood

for two years in the "Bureau de Change" window, Charing Cross Station, London, staring at the British public; the writer could have had it a dozen times at £1. It was finally swept off by Mr. Randall on his last visit to the British Isles. Four or five fine 1796 Half Cents were also waiting in Birmingham for the latter. We considered them worth about half-a-crown; indeed, a fine one came in from Derby, while Mr. Randall was in Birmingham, at the modest price of one shilling!

During his three years' hunt the writer acquired the unique pattern small silver "Bit" or "Bill" (1783) of 100 units. Obv., U. S. in wreath, LIBERTAS, JUSTITIA; rev., NOVA CONSTELLATIO, eye, rays, and stars (size of English six-pence). Knowing about as much about it as the average Christian knows about the origin of evil, he forwarded it to his friend Mr. W. Elliot Woodward of America, one of those dealers (unfortunately "few and far between") with whom an English gentleman can deal with safety and pleasure. He at once candidly stated that it was "a gem!" Although its existence had for years been suspected (ever since Mr. Mickley's sale in 1867), only the Dollar and Half Dollar had been discovered. Both these are in the grand collection of L. G. Parmelee, Esq., Boston, where the writer trusts his little "Bit" has also found a home.

Placed in Mr. W.'s 73d sale (April, 1885) at the well-meaning, judicious reserve of \$550 (£110), it finally went off in the 83d sale, April 27th, 1886, lot 1,064, for \$272 (£54). The fact was, it was obtained (with some other small U. S. coins) for 2s. 3d. (55 cents) from the shop window of T. F. Cloud, Pawnbroker, 207 High Holborn, London. This incident is mentioned as an encouragement to young beginners in Numismatics. It is something for a mere novice to add an hitherto unknown example to the coin series of a great empire. Among the hundreds of U. S. coins he has now got together in very beautiful condition, only a few "plums" can be mentioned. An "AMERI" Cent, in mint condition; another, fine; a 1795 Cent, thick lettered edge, in absolutely uncirculated state (an extremely rare coin in such a state); a 1796, with Liberty cap, in equal condition, resembles a proof; six fine 1793 Cents, with four distinct types of leaves under bust; 23 Cents of 1794, all with differences, some in mint state; two fine 1804 Cents, the last cost 4½d. (9 cents); a 1799 Cent, in mint state, was just missed at 7s. 6d., which seemed fairly moderate; 1793, '94, '95, '96 Half Cents, nearly mint; Rosa Americana sets (mint); New England Shilling; Annapolis ditto, very fine; 1796 and 1797 Dimes, as from the die; a brilliant proof of the 1796 Quarter Dollar; Baltimore money; "pine" and "oak tree" money, some very fine; 1795, etc., silver Dollars, in brilliant mint condition; Bank of Montreal 1838 and '39 (side view of house), in perfect mint state; and an extreme rarity, the "Pitt, No Stamps" Cent, in the small Half Cent size, almost uncirculated; only one other of these has occurred in England since he began collecting, namely, a poor one in Frentzel's sale, December, 1881, at Sotheby's, Strand.

American coins, compared with those of other nations, appear to the writer to be unquestionably the most uninteresting series in the world. No portraits of past Presidents; no historical memories awakened; nothing but rows of coins almost exactly alike, save an interminable row of different dates. The (no doubt) well-meaning, but everlasting eagle (manipulating a claw full of spears with indifferent success), and the equally interminable female por-

trait (whom no one seems to know, but who, like Queen Victoria, retains her youthful features on the coins, as the ages roll by, in a wondrous manner), are certainly discouraging to a collector. Feeling, therefore, no interest in them, save the financial one, it is suggested that some American gentleman, wishing to acquire a very fine U. S. collection, had better come over next summer, visit the proposed U. S. Exhibition in London, and take away the collection to that great and amazing country (which the writer visited with such pleasure in 1876), and to which it properly belongs, and where it will doubtless be properly appreciated.

METALLIC RECORDS OF LUTHER.

THE Rev. Henry Scadding, D. D., Canon of Toronto, Canada, read a paper at the celebration in that city of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Dr. Martin Luther, which described a number of medals struck in honor of that famous Reformer. This paper, although issued in pamphlet form some time since, has not received, in this country at least, so wide a circulation as it deserves, both from the interest of the subject, and the excellent descriptions which it gives. As the subject of the Luther Medals has often been referred to in our pages, yet without so full treatment as we should be glad to have given it, we cheerfully comply with the suggestion which has been made to us, and print the paper in the *Journal*.

THE French have an expression which we have not yet adopted, but which among the other French expressions occasionally found convenient, we might adopt with advantage : Metallic History (*Histoire Métallique*). To describe in English what the expression means, we have to employ the circumlocution : History as recorded on Coins and Medals. We want a shorter way of saying this, as such History has now often to be referred to, specifically. The inscriptions and portraits, the miniature representations of incidents and delineations of places and buildings, together with the symbols and allegorical groups, met with on coins and medals, are all found to be of considerable importance. In some cases they have supplied gaps in historical narrations which could not otherwise have been filled up. Most of the modern illustrated works on history, and the historical articles in Encyclopædias, abound, as we must have observed, with cuts of coins and medals, coeval as nearly as possible with the incidents and persons and times spoken of. These reproductions, appealing at once to the eye, enable us often to realize with great vividness the facts, the scenes, the agents, described in the text.

For purposes of study, Metallic Histories, or books containing a series of accurate copies of historical coins and medals, in chronological order, are the next thing to the coins and medals themselves, which it falls to the lot of few persons to possess, or sometimes even to have access to, and handle for a few moments. In many cases such coins and medals are excessively rare ; and in some cases the specimen is absolutely unique, so far as known. Hence Metallic Histories are laid hold of with avidity by numismatic amateurs and others, whenever they have the chance. It is thus that I have happened to accumulate a good many of this class of books ; and it has occurred to me that one of them might be brought forward with acceptance on the present occasion, when the Quater-centenary of Luther is being so generally celebrated. It contains in it a large number of copper-plate etchings of medals illustrative of Luther's life and times. I refer to a work by a German scholar named Christian Juncker, who lived some two centuries back. It is written in Latin and was printed at Schleusingen in 1699 by George William Goebel, for George Andrew Endter, bookseller, of Nuremberg, and sold by him at Frankfort and Leipsic. It is a duodecimo, bound in fine white vellum. The whole title of the book, translated, reads thus : "A Life of Dr. Martin Luther, and History of the Successes of the Evangelical Reformation, and of the Evangelical Jubilees, confirmed and illustrated by one hundred and forty-five medals and a

few rare portraits : thus comprising not only a narrative of the rise and progress of the Evangelical Reformation, but also curious notices of numerous particulars of Luther's family and relics of himself deposited here and there in Museums and Libraries ; affording, likewise, down through the subsequent events, a convenient account of the Evangelical Jubilees."

The Evangelical Jubilees here mentioned were the festive commemorations of important incidents in the history of the Reformation, held in the various cities of Germany, up to the date of Juncker's book, 1699 : occasions always marked by the issue of medals, silver or bronze or white metal, bearing appropriate inscriptions and devices. Towards the end of the volume numerous medals commemorative of such Jubilees are figured and described. The few rare portraits spoken of in the title-page to Juncker's book are heads of Luther's father and mother ; of Luther himself at various stages of his career ; of his wife Catharine Von Bora, and of his daughter Magdalena, all of them, I believe, after Lucas Cranach. The volume is dedicated to a near ancestor of our George the First, who bore the same title : Rudolph Augustus, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, to whose family Christian Juncker was official historiographer.

On the medals presented to us in Juncker's book, the image and superscription of Luther, of course, continually appear. The heads of the Reformer, however, as seen on the medals do not, with any closeness, agree with one another. Artists and engravers seem to have allowed themselves to form their own ideals of the man. Most of us, I suppose, have a Luther pictured in our minds, just as we have a Shakespeare. In both cases the variations in the current portraits are quite considerable. Nevertheless there are characteristics enough, common to all of them, to enable us to recognize almost immediately any portrait or bust or statue intended for either Shakespeare or Luther. Differences to the contrary notwithstanding, we know Luther on these medals by his bluff, good-tempered, powerful, honest face ; his leonine eye ; his taurine neck and massive shoulders ; his heavy scholastic gown. Occasionally the head is extensively tonsured, and the monk's cowl appears thrown back. Sometimes the countenance is seen in profile and sometimes as turned towards the spectator. In the later medals the features are more emaciated, and furrowed over with lines of thought and patient endurance of suffering.

The first medal which I shall mention is one showing on the obverse a head of Luther with face turned towards the beholder. The aspect is youthful. The epigraph or superscription at the margin is: DOCTOR MARTINUS LUTHERUS EISLEBENSIS. [Dr. Martin Luther of Eisleben.] Having greatly distinguished himself as a Professor and Lecturer on Philosophy and Divinity at the University of Wittenberg, and having succeeded well also in a mission to Rome on business of great importance to the Augustinian monastic community, of which he was a member, he was required by his superiors, quite against his own inclination, to receive the degree of Doctor, on St. Luke's Day, Oct. 19th, 1512. A portion of the oath taken on the occasion was to the effect that he would study and proclaim the Holy Scriptures all his life, and also defend the holy Christian faith in writing and preaching, against all heresies. These words in the assumption of a Doctor's degree had become somewhat of a dead formula. But Luther took them as real words, and conscientiously acted upon them.

On the reverse of the medal, running in straight lines across, is the following inscription in Latin : "Luther the Theologian, was born at Eisleben, in Saxony ; a man pious, energetic and brave : the Elias of the last age." It may seem strange that the year of his birth is not named. The explanation is this : The inscription is what is called a chronogram, and it gives the date, after a mystical fashion, not unusual at the time. Certain letters which, as Roman capitals, serve as numerals, are engraved larger or higher than the rest. The sum total of the letters, thus distinguished, when taken as numerals, is 1483. The Latin inscription is : "LV^THERVS, THEOLOGVS, IN SAXONIA, VIR PIVS ET ELIAS VLTIMI SECVL, NATVS EST EISLEBII, VIVAX ET FORTIS." The *u* in many Latin legends and inscriptions is represented by the older form *v*, and stands for 5. Then we have : M = 1000 : C = 100 : six L = 300 : ten V = 50 : two X = 20 : thirteen I = 13. Together 1483.

The Elias of the last age: **ELIAS ULTIMI SECULI.** So Luther was deemed in his day and generation. The third Elias: **TERTIUS ELIAS**, appears inscribed round his head on another medal: the first being, of course, the original Elias, Elijah the Tishbite, who preached reform in the kingdom of Israel in the times of Ahab and Jezebel: and the second, John the Baptist, who, in the spirit and power of the first Elias, preached reform to the Jewish nation just before the public ministry of the Messiah. The reverse of this medal shows an angel flying through the midst of heaven, bearing in his hand a book, marked "ÆTERNUM EVANGELIUM," and sounding a trumpet aloft, with the words running round the margin: **CECIDIT, CECIDIT BABYLON MAGNA.** [Babylon the great, hath fallen, hath fallen.] Below the angel a heavy cloud is rolling away. Death, a skeleton, is seen fleeing, and underneath are the ruins of a city. The drift of this imagery is manifest: but an allusion to a special fact in history may be latent. In 1527 Germany and the world were astounded by the news that the city of Rome had been taken and sacked by a German army, and its bishop, Julius de Medici, Clement VII, imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo. This startling incident may have suggested the medal.

Again: There is a direct reference to the Elijah-like character of the Reformer in the inscription seen surrounding his head on another medal: **CURRUS ET AURIGA ISRAELIS.** [The chariot and charioteer of Israel.]

Luther indeed was saluted, not solely as another Elijah, but in more general terms as The Prophet of Germany: the instructor of the Teutons. This title is adjudged to him still, throughout the immensely enlarged area which the Teutons now occupy. In him was openly initiated the Teutonic phase of Christianity, which is expected by many to take, in its turn, the place of the Latin phase, as that did of the Greek, in the Divine order of things. On a medal in the work before us, we have Luther grasping with both hands a book, and the inscription round the margin: **MARTINUS LUTHERUS, PROPHETA GERMANIAE: 1537.** [Martin Luther, the Prophet of Germany: 1537.] On the reverse is a shield supported by angels and displaying an emblem which was a favorite with Luther: it was engraved upon his seal: an open rose with a human heart at its centre, bearing on it or over it a cross. The motto surrounds it: **IN SILENTIO ET SPE ERIT FORTITUDO VESTRA.** [In silence and in hope shall be your strength.] This symbol, on another medal, I observe, has the words: **IN PATIENTIA SUAVITAS** [In endurance there is sweetness] round it; and on the reverse of this specimen is the rhyming couplet in German, now become somewhat archaic:

"Der Christen Herz auf Rosen geht
Wens mitten unter dem Kreuz steht."

"The Christ-like heart the Cross below,
Around its path sees roses blow."

Several medals seek to make manifest a relation between John Huss, the great Bohemian Reformer, and Luther. Huss, as we shall remember, derived his light, under God, from "the morning star of the Reformation," our John Wycliffe, whose writings and translation of the New Testament he had met with. Huss was in a position of great influence, being President of the University at Prague. His King, Wenceslaus, protected him within the limits of his jurisdiction, just as John of Gaunt and Lord Henry Percy protected Wycliffe, and Frederic, Elector of Saxony, and other nobles, protected Luther, but with less success. A safe conduct granted to Huss by the Emperor Sigismund, was dishonorably repudiated by that priest-ridden prince; and, when once in the power of the Latin authorities at Constance, the Bohemian Reformer, without interposition on the part of Sigismund, was mercilessly devoted by them to the flames. When the sentence was pronounced upon him, and about to be carried into effect, he, with solemnity, said to his judges: "For this, in one hundred years, ye shall answer to God, and to me." These words were pronounced in 1415. The prediction was regarded as fulfilled in the successes of Luther, which began to take place about one hundred years later. On one of Juncker's medals we have the heads of Huss and Luther together. Each holds a book. On a band round the outer margin are

Huss's memorable words, given thus : CENTUM ANNIS REVOLUTIS, DEO ET MIHI RESPONDEBITIS. VATICINIUM JOHANNIS HUSSU, COMBUSTI, ANNO 1415. [After one hundred years ye shall answer to God and to me. The vaticination of John Huss; burnt 1415.] Then, on an inner band, we have the reputed fulfillment of the prediction put on record thus : HIS LAPSIIS ANNIS, DOCTOR MARTINUS LUTHERUS AD REPARANDAM DOCTRINAM CAELITUS A DEO EXCITATUS EST, ANNO 1517. [These years having passed, Dr. Martin Luther was stirred up from on high, by God, to undertake the purification of doctrine : 1517.]

Another prophetical saying of John Huss, popularly held to have been verified in Luther, is commemorated again and again, on the medals. The meaning of the proper name Huss in Bohemian is Goose. When Huss was being committed to the flames, he said to his executioners : "Ye may burn this Goose; but from its ashes will rise hereafter a Swan whose singing ye shall not be able to silence." Accordingly we have on the medals a swan as the symbol of Luther; and sometimes a swan stands by him.

On one medal we have a large swan swimming in open water, illuminated by rays descending from the sacred Tetragram above, representing God. Encircling all this is the inscription : OLOR INVICTUS VIRTUTE DIVINA : 1517. [A swan, through power from God, unconquered : 1517].

Round another swimming swan, of later date, are these words in Luther's vernacular : "Auf Wasser lauter swam ein Swan weiss. [In water clear a white swan swam.]

And round another swan in similar action is the German rhyming distich :

"Gottes Wort ist Luther's Lehr;
Darumb verghet sie nimmer mehr."
" What God's book saith, doth Luther say :
So Luther's words do bide alway."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NUMISMATA SOLIDA.

THE following account of what may be considered "money" of a decidedly unique character, has been copied for the *Journal* by a New York correspondent. The mystery attaching to the stone remains of a cyclopean character, in Easter Island and some others in the Southern Pacific, has never been solved, and this stone money of another Southern Pacific island mentioned in the extract below, seems to be equally difficult to account for. It is the more remarkable if the statement of the *Gazetteers* is true, that the mountains of Yap—the largest island, said to be nine miles long, and which gives its name to the group—contains the precious metals.

The natives—numbering between eight and ten thousand—build enormous houses, roofed in and walled at the sides with mats, and construct stone piers or jetties of great length. Some of these villages are remarkably picturesque. The dwellings stand on mounds of earth, often nearly one hundred feet square, the sides of which are cased with stones. Against these, the rich place the *extraordinary money* which can be found perhaps *only in these islands*. It is composed of large discs of arragonite, often of great size. *Six feet in diameter, twelve inches in thickness*, and an estimated weight of *three tons*, are not uncommon dimensions. The largest known piece is said to be 9 feet 4 inches in diameter, 15 inches thick at the hole in the centre, and 7 at the edge. The weight of this was estimated by an American trader, who helped to move it, at *four tons and a half*. This *money* is not used as a *medium of exchange* (!) but for purposes of ostentation,—the richest men being those who can pile most of it against the earthen platforms on which their houses stand,—and as a ceremonial present on solemn occasions, like the bits of seventeenth century European glass, called money in the Pelew Islands, and the "tamboa," or whale's teeth of Fiji. The arragonite quarry is in the harbor of Malakat Koror island, in the Pelews. At that place about a hundred Yap men are allowed by King Abba Thoul to reside, for the purpose of quarrying the stone.

Yap, or Ouap, or Gouap, is a group in a northeast direction in the Caroline Archipelago between the Pelew and Mackenzie groups.

What lovely times collectors would have in getting proof specimens into their cabinets, eh?

I. F. W.

THE 1804 DOLLAR.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

THE following statement contains the names of the present owners of the Dollars of 1804, together with the history of each piece. If any of the readers of the *Journal* know of the existence of other Dollars of that date, such information will be gladly received by the undersigned, in order that the list may be complete.

The United States Mint did not have in its possession a Dollar of 1804 when M. Alexandre Vattemare visited the Mint in 1838. It is known that after that date a number of pieces were made from the dies, and also that additional pieces were struck previous to the destruction of the dies in 1869.

The first three pieces named in the following list are without doubt original Dollars coined in 1804. The first two of these are known to have been in circulation; the third has been in the possession of Dr. Spiers and the present owner for more than fifty years, and is described by an officer of the Mint as "not much worn," showing that it also has been in circulation. All the other pieces enumerated are uncirculated and were probably struck from the dies since the year 1838, and are what are termed re-strikes.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN A. NEXSEN.

I. WILLIAM S. APPLETON. Boston.

This Dollar was received on deposit by the Bank of Pennsylvania. The teller who received it was Mr. Henry C. Young, afterwards Cashier of the Commonwealth Bank, Philadelphia. Mr. Joseph J. Mickley of Philadelphia obtained it from the Bank of Pennsylvania, and it remained in his possession many years. At the sale of his coins in 1867, it was bought by Mr. W. A. Lilliendahl for \$750. He subsequently sold it to Mr. Edward Cogan for the same price. It passed from Mr. Cogan to Mr. Appleton in exchange for duplicates from his collection, supposed to be of the value of \$1,000.

II. WILLIAM B. WETMORE. New York.

About the year 1865 this piece came into the possession of Mr. Edward Cohen, now the President of the City Bank of Richmond. He was then keeping an office in Richmond for the exchange of bills, gold and silver. Subsequently he sold it to his uncle, Col. M. J. Cohen, of Baltimore. At the Cohen sale in 1875 it was purchased by Mr. H. S. Adams, of Boston, for \$325. Mr. Adams sold it in 1876 to Mr. L. G. Parmelee for \$500, from whom Mr. H. G. Sampson bought it, in 1878, for \$600; he sold it to Mr. Wetmore, the same year, for \$625.

III. SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS. San Francisco.

This Dollar was obtained by Charles Spiers, M. D., of San Francisco, about the year 1835, and presented by him several years ago to the Society of California Pioneers, who have deposited it for safe keeping in the Mint at San Francisco.

IV. L. G. PARMELEE. Boston.

Mr. E. H. Sanford obtained this piece in 1868, from a lady, who got it from the U. S. Mint. Mr. Parmelee bought it at the sale of Mr. Sanford's collection, in 1874, for \$700.

V. MATTHEW A. STICKNEY. Salem, Mass.

Mr. Stickney received this Dollar in 1843, from the U. S. Mint, in exchange for "Immune Columbia" in gold, and other rare coins.

VI. J. P. LYMAN. Boston.

Mr. Phineas Adams paid Mr. Haseltine \$550 for this piece. Mr. Adams sold it to Mr. Henry Ahlborn of Boston, from whom the present owner obtained it, with a full set of American Dollars, for the sum of \$1,800.

VII. GEORGE M. KLEIN. Vicksburg, Miss.

This piece was sold in 1877 by Mr. Haseltine to Mr. R. C. Davis, of Philadelphia, and resold by him to Mr. Haseltine in 1883, from whom it passed to the present owner, it is said, for \$1,200.

VIII. J. V. DEXTER. Denver, Col.

Messrs. S. H. & S. Chapman claim to have purchased this Dollar in Berlin, in 1884. At their sale in May, 1885, it was sold to Mr. Dexter for \$1,000.

IX and X. UNITED STATES MINT. Philadelphia.

The Mint has two specimens; one with a lettered edge, and one plain edge.

INDIAN MEDALS.

THE following account of an interesting Indian ornament, somewhat of a metallic character, has been kindly furnished the *Journal*, by Mr. R. A. Brock of Virginia.

THERE is in the possession of Aubin L. Boulware, Esq., whose wife is a daughter of the late Hon. William Ballard Preston, and a granddaughter of James Patton Preston, Governor of Virginia, a very curious relic of Colonial Virginia, found in the quaint old Preston seat "Smithfield," Montgomery County, Virginia. It is an ornament of copper, heavily plated with gold. From its shape, which is similar to that of a horse's hoof, Mr. Boulware was inclined to conjecture that it might have been one of the golden horse-shoes which Governor Spottswood gave to his followers in his famous tra-montane expedition in 1716, in commemoration of that event. The ornament is in length about four and a half inches, and in breadth about three inches, with holes in the upper ends, doubtless for the insertion of a string or ribbon with which to suspend it from the neck on the breast. It is engraved on the front with the monogram G. R. (the two letters combined), the symbols of Georgius Rex, surmounted by a crown, and flanked on either side with a leaved branch, the stems joining beneath. It may be assumed that it was designed as a breastplate and as a token of friendship from the colonists to the Indians under their protection. It was probably issued in the reign of George II.

These distinctions for the Indians in amity with the whites,—medals or badges, were early provided. It was enacted by the Virginia Assembly, March, 1661–2, "that badges (viz.), silver plates, and copper plates, with the names of the towne graven upon them, be given to all adjacent kings within our protection." (Henning's Statutes, II, page 142.) An example of these badges is in the cabinet of the Virginia Historical Society. It is of silver, oblong in shape, measuring one and a half inches one way by two the other, engraved with floral designs, and inscribed, "Y^e King of Patomecke." A similar example, one presented "Y^e King of Pamunkie," is pictured and described in Willis's Current Notes, London, December, 1852; and in the American Historical and Literary Curiosities, Second Series, Plate XXXIX, is presented an engraving of a silver frontlet, with the British arms, etc., which once adorned the brow of the "Queene of Pamunkey." The French and Spanish were also in the habit of presenting these tokens of friendship to their Indian allies, and the custom was continued by the United States Government at all treaties, certainly until a recent period, if it be not still in practice.*

Governor Dinwiddie, writing to Col. George Washington, June 2, 1754 (the period of the French and Indian war), says: "I have sent you some medals for y'r self, Colo. Fry, the Half-King, Monucatoocha, the chiefs of the Delawares, and Shawnesse, to wear as Tokens of His Majesty's Favour." *Dinwiddie Papers*, Vol. I, pp. 189–190, Collections of the Virginia Historical Society. In all probability the very interesting memorial in the possession of Mr. Boulware was one of the period just cited, and of a number intrusted to Colonel William Preston, or to his father, Colonel John Preston, the pioneer founder of the distinguished family of the name, for distribution to the friendly Indians in the section near his residence.

R. A. BROCK.

* A reference to the medals of the "King of Pato- Vol. V, p. 82, of the *Journal*. The Queen of Pamunkie's meck" and the "King of Pamunkie" will be found in medal, or frontlet, is described in Vol. X, p. 86.

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY DOLLAR.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

IT may interest the readers of the *Journal* to learn of our latest important acquisition, which is the very piece concerning which there was a query in the January issue, page 72, viz.: The first dollar of the United States, 1776. Obverse, Sun-dial with sun shining upon it; beneath, in two lines, MIND YOUR BUSINESS; encircled by two lines, between which, near the sun, FUGIO; and under the dial, E G FECIT, the whole surrounded by CONTINENTAL CURRENCY, 1776. Reverse, Thirteen links intertwined, each bearing the name (abbreviated) of a State (beginning at the top with New Hampshire, and reading to the right in geographical order to Georgia) surrounding a radiated band inscribed AMERICAN CONGRESS, inside of which, WE ARE ONE, in three lines. Border, beaded. Edge, a continuous band of twin laurel leaves. Weight, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Silver. Extremely fine, sharp impression, and bearing every appearance of having been struck in 1776 for circulation; not like a proof or specially struck piece. The reverse shows a very faint crack in the die. It is without doubt unique, and until now impressions from this die were unknown in silver. We do not forget that Mr. Parmelee also has a unique specimen in silver, which, we learn from Mr. Colburn, bears the lettering E. G. FECIT, but is from the die with one R in CURRENCY, and on which the link inscribed MASSACHS. precedes N. HAMP'S.; this was previously in the Clay collection.

As stated in the January number of the *Journal*, the piece in our possession was sold in London, December 17th last, and brought £20 10s., but before we obtained it it had changed hands twice, each time at a considerable advance, and we had to pay a large price to procure it.

The very devices on this coin were used on the $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar bills, issued under authority of Congress at Philadelphia, February 17, 1776; and again, July 6, 1787, this device was ordered by Congress to be placed on the Cents to be issued in that year,—the pieces commonly known as Franklin or Fugio Cents. From a foot note, page 302, in Mr. Crosby's valuable work,* it would appear that the originator of this quaint design was either Judge Hopkinson or David Rittenhouse; but may there not be a likelihood that it was suggested by Benjamin Franklin? The motto, "Mind your business," is quite characteristic of "Poor Richard," and in harmony with "A penny saved is a penny earned." Then again, Franklin designed, and Dupré engraved, the beautiful *Libertas Americana* medal, commemorating the Independence of the United States, and the victories over Burgoyne at Saratoga, and Cornwallis at Yorktown.

It will no doubt be noticed that in our description of the piece we call the *sun-dial* the obverse, contrary to Crosby, who regards it as the reverse, for what reason is not apparent, unless it be that he follows the way it is described in the Resolution of July 6, 1787, which may have been caused through carelessness or inattention to the important point of obverse and reverse. On the bills referred to (which are not rare), the sun dial is placed on the face, the chain of links on the back, quite conclusive proof, we think, that that was the way it was intended by its designers to be considered.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1887.

S. H. & H. CHAPMAN.

WHILE the Messrs. Chapman suggest a very plausible reason for considering the sun-dial the obverse of this piece, we are not convinced that Mr. Crosby and numismatists generally are wrong in an opposite view. A coin, first of all, must show by its "image and superscription" the power by which it is issued, which authorizes its circulation, and makes it 'money,' rather than a mere token or medal. It seems probable, as our correspondents suggest, that this is the first dollar of the United States, and perhaps the best reason for this opinion is the device of the chain, symbolizing the thirteen States, a well known and favorite national emblem of the period, and the legend AMERICAN CONGRESS, indicating the power by which it was struck. On the other hand, it is difficult to find any connection between the sun-dial as an emblem, and the new-born empire. The rising, or it may be the meridian sun, with its Latin motto 'I fly,' seems to typify something transitory and evanescent, which was very far from the hopes and aspirations of those who ordered the coinage.

* See Crosby's "Early Coins of America," p. 298.

Barton, in his Memoirs of Rittenhouse, considers the sun-dial, etc., the *reverse* of the Franklin Cents, which bear substantially the same devices, while Watson, quoted by Crosby, (Chemical Essays, Dublin, 1791) agrees with our correspondents, calling the *chain* the reverse; but we must adhere to our opinion that Crosby's description is correct, and that the framers of the Resolution of 1787 were neither careless nor inattentive.

As to their query whether Franklin may not have suggested the motto in exergue,—MIND YOUR BUSINESS—we presume our friends overlooked the extract given by Crosby from Barton's Memoirs, p. 467, which seems to settle conclusively that this thrifty advice emanated from the clock-dial constructed by Rittenhouse some twenty years before. Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull wrote to the *Journal* in 1875, (Vol. x : p. 36) that neither Rittenhouse nor Hopkinson originated the devices on the Continental bills, but that "most of them are taken from the emblem books, or from Dutch medals of the previous century."

We judge from Crosby that there were certainly five dies, possibly six, if we include the alterations, and some of them were apparently combined. We now have impressions in silver from four of these; it seems hardly probable that the other two, which were most likely mere experimental or retouched dies, were ever used to strike silver, yet it is not impossible that such impressions may yet be discovered.—EDS.

HALIFAX FERRY TOKENS.

MR. FROSSARD has kindly furnished for the *Journal*, a letter from Mr. Henry Hechler, of Halifax, N. S., giving an explanation of the find of "Ferry Tokens," so many of which came suddenly upon the market quite recently.

THESE tokens were ordered from England and struck there. When the order was filled the dies were destroyed. Soon after the company received them, the old Colonial law, which permitted private firms and corporations to issue metallic tokens of money value, was repealed. The company then had to keep all that had not been uttered, and to redeem all that were offered for redemption within a certain time. This accounts for the slightly used specimens of comparatively dull color. As might be expected, some were not offered for redemption, and these have gradually worked their way, in various conditions of preservation, into the hands of collectors and dealers. Those held by the company were stored away in its offices, and, as time lapsed, were forgotten. On the ferry lands, some time since, the offices were torn down, when some of the workmen engaged in demolishing the building found a number of the tokens thus stored away. The finders at once appropriated them, and disposed of them wherever they could find a purchaser, and at any price they could get. The market being thus suddenly overstocked, prices fell rapidly—especially since only a few persons were acquainted with the facts, and numerous theories were advanced in the endeavor to account for so many appearing at once. In the absence of definite knowledge on the point, some of these theories were accepted as truth by many. I live on the spot, and having taken the trouble to enquire carefully into the matter, am satisfied that the above is correct.

H. H.

Halifax, N. S., 18th Feb., 1887.

IMPORTANT Roman remains have been discovered at Lescar (Basses Pyrénées). It is conjectured that the explorers have lighted on the site of the Roman town Beneharnum, which was destroyed by the Goths as they passed onward to the invasion of Spain. The foundations of a fortified camp have been laid bare, and on a hill at a short distance, connected with the camp by a road, the plan of an extensive palace, with large baths, can be made out. All the rooms excavated are paved with mosaics. From the coins so far found, it is supposed that the palace is of the time of the Emperor Gordian III. Between the hills or valleys and table lands on which the palace and camp lie, in all probability the town of Beneharnum stood.

HOMES OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.

EVIDENCES of prehistoric occupation of this country are probably found nowhere so distinct, unmistakable, and numerous as they are in western New York, and especially in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. These relics have long attracted the attention and prompted the investigation of competent local scientific men and antiquarians, and within the past five years have called to the locality many eminent savants, who have made this subject a life-long study.

Near the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek there is a series of earthworks that extends to the Conewanga Valley. Between Lake Erie and Dayton are the remains of a circular sepulchral mound, which has an elevation of ten feet. It is one hundred and twenty feet in circumference. According to antiquaries, this mound must have been the burying-place of some great warrior. In the towns of Lear and Conewanga, some years ago, eight skeletons were found. They were in a sitting posture, and were arranged in a circle. A most remarkable circumstance connected with this exhumation was the finding of large blocks of mica in the mounds among the skeletons. Professor Lakin of Randolph, who has given the subject much attention and study, is of the opinion that whatever people might have built these mounds, they must have regarded mica as a sacred substance, for in all the burial-mounds that have been opened in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties large blocks of mica have been uncovered. As there are no deposits of that mineral in the region where the relics are unearthed, its presence has always been a mystery to scientists. One of these ancient mounds was opened in the village of Randolph. Three well-preserved skeletons of human beings, who must have been of a race much larger in stature than ours, were found, each with a large block of mica at its feet, the blocks being three inches thick and almost transparent. On this particular mound a tree three feet in diameter was growing. The roots of the tree had pushed their way down into the ancient sepulchre, and were entwined about the skeletons.

When the first white settler came into this region, more than a century ago, the remains of numerous fortifications, sepulchres, hearths and earth symbols were all well defined. The most of these were levelled in time by the owners of the land, whose desire to utilize the soil outweighed their interest in the preservation of the unwritten records of an extinct race. Relics in skeletons, pottery, implements, and weapons thus uncovered, were very common in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties fifty years ago. They formed portions of the unvalued garret litter of nearly every farmhouse in that region. Many of these, fortunately, escaped the unappreciative touch of their possessors, and are now among the most prized antiquities of the famous collections in the country. Some of them were secured by collectors in Europe. Without doubt one of the finest collections of this kind in the world belongs to Professor Lakin, and is made up chiefly of relics discovered in the mounds of these two counties.

Although the greatest number of the mound formations marking the presence of an extinct race have been obliterated by the farmer, and by the building of railroads and wagon roads, there are still many remaining, and in such preservation as to present an intelligent and interesting record to the antiquary. A specially interesting relic of that age is an earth formation near the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad station in Randolph. According to those who have read the customs of the mound builders by the monuments they have left, this was fashioned many centuries ago and was designed to represent a serpent. The formation is 425 feet in length, and enthusiastic antiquarians who visit it, bear unanimous testimony in declaring its unmistakable resemblance to a huge snake basking in the sun. The farmer on whose property this symbol is, was ploughing around what the antiquarians say is the head of the serpent, a few years ago. Near that extremity stood the stump of a tree, which tradition says had fallen with age when the place was settled. The stump was over three feet in circumference, and its presence on this mound was unmistakable evidence of the great age of the earthwork. The farmer ploughed so close to the edge of the mound that his ploughshare caught in a projecting root of the old stump. The earth

was raised for a foot or more beneath it, uncovering a number of stone spear heads of a pattern and finish that showed workmanship much superior to that by which the later flint arrows of the Indians were fashioned. The mound was explored for a short distance and nearly 200 spear and arrow points were found, all heaped together in one spot. Several stone axes, polished and symmetrical, and many fine specimens of block mica were also uncovered. There are still 200 feet of this remarkable effigy which have not been disturbed. Other excavations made near Randolph have revealed roomy mica-lined cells, some containing large quantities of parched corn in good preservation. Around some of these singular tumuli deep and wide ditches had been dug by the ancient workmen.

The largest number of mounds and other evidences of the time when this extinct race existed, are found in the eastern part of Chautauqua County, mostly along the high lands and promontories bordering the valleys of the larger streams. On the summit of the ridge of hills overlooking the Conewango Valley, at the height of two hundred feet, in the midst of a forest, is a large and regularly-shaped mound, plainly having been formed from soil taken from the surrounding locality, as traces of the original excavation are distinctly visible. In the vicinity, deep in the soil, many remains of human bones were found only last year. They seem to have been burned before burial.

NUMISMATIC NOTES.

BY LYMAN H. LOW.

PEDESTRIANS through Union Square, New York, may observe in a stationer's window a base imitation of an English note paper, with a well-executed copy in relief, of a United States Cent, type and variety of the second coinage of 1843, dated 1815, with the familiar quotation of "A penny for your thoughts." This appropriation may pass very well and be accepted as a novelty in stationery, but, by the numismatist, it is rejected. He might tolerate calling a cent a penny, but it is beyond his endurance to find it dated in a year when none were struck and preceding the appearance of the type twenty-eight years.

Collectors, and especially those interested in Hellenic art, will find a treat in the March *Century*, which contains a twelve-page article on the "Coinage of the Greeks," by Wm. J. Stillman. It is illustrated with forty three finely-executed engravings of the most notable types, drawn from specimens in the cabinets of prominent American collectors, and the British Museum.

The celebrated Montenuovo Collection, which was purchased about seven years ago, and has since been offered to collectors at fixed prices in upward of twenty five parts (the last appearing since January 1st), was purchased for the sum of 640,000 marks. It proved a profitable venture, and was the means of bringing into permanent prominence the dealer who secured it. There was recently offered to a New York dealer a collection of English coins, valued at £25,000; also one of Chinese, exclusively, for the sum of £500.

Mr. Arthur Engel, a prominent numismatist, and a resident of Paris, is making a tour of the world. He has recently arrived in New York, where his gentlemanly bearing and numismatic intelligence at once gave him entrée to the best circles in the science. The choicest cabinets were opened for his inspection, and he was the guest of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society at a recent meeting. Its large library gained much of his attention, as did also the Astor Library, the day following. Mr. Engel will visit Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, and other large cities, after which he will take his leave of this country at San Francisco.

Three New York numismatists have recently been become members of the London Numismatic Society.

"Historia Numorum, a Manual of Greek Numismatics," by Barclay V. Head, assistant keeper of coins in the British Museum. This publication, just issued, is unquestionably one of the most valuable additions to the bibliography of numismatics. Compact and concise in arrangement and logical in treatment, it is a perfect storehouse of information. The extensive table of contents and the seven distinct indices enable the inquirer to find the desired information, without trouble or loss of time; indeed in this respect it is an example of compilation worthy of the highest commendation. Although not intended to be a general treatise, it is a volume the value of which it is almost impossible to over-estimate. It covers the entire ground of the autonomous Regal and Imperial coinage, exhibiting "the leading and most characteristic coin types of each city and king," names and epithets of the deities, palaeographical peculiarities, metrological standards in use in the different eras, and other references, as interesting as important. The 400 illustrations, wisely inserted in the text, are admirable specimens of the Meisenbach process, and exhibit the delicacy and masterly workmanship of the originals in a manner scarcely to be excelled. Certainly, the press has rarely produced a work which can compare with this handbook in typographical merit, extent and value of information, clearness and completeness of arrangement and reasonableness of price.

COB MONEY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Boston Transcript*, speaking of "Cob money," says:—Although the reason assigned for application of this term to the early Mexican money, including those pieces ranging in value from one-sixteenth of a dollar to the doubleloon—that it may arise from the method of striking the coins with a hammer,—seems to be convincing, yet I am inclined to the belief that "cob," in this instance, implies inferiority in point of artistic finish, when employed by numismatists and collectors, in which connection we find it in use. Cob money conformed to the lawful standard in weight and fineness, but was struck with the hammer, without much regard to regularity of form or impression.

In one of the early numbers of the *Journal* (Vol. iii: p. 32), there is an interesting article on this subject by the late Professor Anthon.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WE see it stated that the United States Mint at Philadelphia has secured a counterfeit two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece of 1852, of which it had been in quest for years for the purpose of preserving it in its cabinet. Before it was discovered it passed current at the sub-treasury and at the bank, though it contains only 27 cents worth of gold. Its weight, however, is that of the real article "to a hair." The metallurgic knowledge which was displayed in getting up this piece, gives it value, and was worthy better employment.

ANOTHER VERY RARE COLONIAL JETON OF LOUIS XV.

BESIDE the specimen described in our January issue, Mr. Frossard has received from Paris another variety of the very rare Jeton of 1756 (not 1755), bee-hive reverse, struck in silver, and an undoubted original, of which the following is a correct description: *Mailed bust laureate of Louis XV, r.; LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS, F M in exergue.* Rev. Same as the specimen described in the January number, but evidently from different dies. Border serrated, edge milled, condition very fine, size 18 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE SO-CALLED CONFEDERATE HALF DIME.

THE so-called Confederate Half Dime is really only a silver token, half dime size, issued by some enthusiastic Southerner during the early days of the rebellion. The following description made from a specimen which found its way to the hands of Mr. Ed. Frossard may be relied upon as correct: Confederate flag flying r.; A UNITED SOUTH 1861. Rev. Cotton plant surrounded by fifteen stars. Border very slightly raised, light milling on edge. Half dime size; silver.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

OWING to the absence of members from the city in October and November last, the Society did not meet until December.

December 10th. The monthly meeting was held this day. In the absence of Mr. Appleton, Mr. Slade was elected Secretary *pro tem.* The report of the last meeting was accepted. Dr. Green was appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Davenport was appointed to audit the Treasurer's account. Mr. McLachlan presented a copy of his work on Canadian Numismatics to the Society, also an impression of the medal struck in white metal to commemorate the erection of a monument to "Thayendanagea," — Captain Joseph Brant.

Mr. McLachlan, in his letter to the Secretary accompanying the medal, says:— "Brant's connection as an active participant on the British side of the Revolutionary war will, I think, make this medal interesting to Americans." Letters from Mr. W. S. Appleton were read, and the Society adjourned.

DENISON R. SLADE,

Secretary pro tem.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

DURING the month of March the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York held three meetings. On Wednesday the 2d, Mr. A. C. Zabriskie made an address on "Some Medallic Memorials of the National Guards." Tuesday the 15th, annual election, when the following officers were chosen: Daniel Parish, Jr., *President*; William Poillon, A. C. Zabriskie, James Oliver, and David L. Walter, *Vice Presidents*; Henry Russell Drown, *Secretary*; Benjamin Betts, *Treasurer*; Lyman Haynes Low, *Librarian*; Charles H. Wright, *Curator of Numismatics*; Gaston L. Feuardent, *Curator of Archaeology*; Charles A. Prior, *Historiographer*. This is the first time the Society has elected more than three vice presidents; the constitution provides one to every fifty resident members or part thereof. Thursday, March 24th, the Librarian read an address on "Tokens or Metallic Substitutes for Lawful Money."

NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the January meeting Dr. Storer presented from Colonel John C. Seabury a military (Confederate) button worn by Sergeant John T. Ellis, of the Tenth South Carolina Volunteers; and exhibited the following coins and medal that had been mounted for the cabinet, composing Nos. 125 to 133 inclusive:— Phoenix "hard times" token of 1837, from Mr. Thomas Galvin; Norwich, Norfolk token, of 1792, from Master Walter Barney; Willey, Staffordshire, and Anglesea token, of same date, from Mr. H. H. Swinburne; Switzerland ten-rappen, of 1850, from Mr. C. Theodore Jewell; French franc, of 1809, Napoleon I., coined at Bayonne, from Mrs. Eliza Watson; a schilling courant of Mecklenburg Schwerin, of 1792, from Miss M. G. Ellery; New York Mendum (Rebellion) token, of 1862, from Mrs. Harriet P. Bates; Fall River E. P. Francis (Rebellion) token, of 1864, from Mrs. H. H. Gilpin, and a large medal of Rev. J. F. Oberlin, of Alsace, from "a friend," one of the clergymen of this city.

Dr. Storer announced donations to the coin collection from Judge Topham and Mr. H. B. Wood.

Colonel Gilpin announced that he had a large collection of old buttons, both military and civic, some of which he would give to the society. He believed that a great deal of historic interest connected itself with these old buttons. He has a complete set imported directly from England to Newport by the grandfather of Mr. Henry D. DeBlois and several of the earlier buttons worn by the Newport Artillery.

Dr. Storer recalled attention to descriptions he had given in his address at the dedication of the society's building, of the U. S. dollar pieces of 1794 and 1795, in which he had used the following language:—"That of October, 1794, gave to the goddess of liberty, with wholly unbound and dishevelled hair, a man's face, looking upward, with a startled or fierce expression, as though the conflict for freedom were still not over. The dollar of 1795, upon the contrary, represents a lovely and placid face, strikingly like that of one (a granddaughter of Commodore O. H. Perry), who by descent possesses a name glorious in Newport's history and by marriage one cosmopolitan to art. Her hair, loosely confined by fillet, flows upon the shoulders. Beauty, freedom, possession, power, renown, peace. These the dollar of that period presents us as the attributes of our country."

At the time indicated, Dr. Storer was unaware that any such comparison of the pieces had ever been made. Within the past day or two he had been both surprised and delighted, while reading the life of Henry William de Saussure, Director of the U. S. Mint in 1795, by James Ross Snowden, a subsequent Director, in his *Medallic Memorials of Washington in the Mint of the United States* (1861, page 177), to find this passage:—

"The head of Liberty on the dollar of 1795 was designed by Stuart, the celebrated portrait painter, at the request of the Director, as we learn from a relation of the family, Stuart facetiously remarking that 'Liberty on the other coins had run mad'—referring to the dishevelled hair on the previous coins—'we will bind it up, and thus render her a steady matron.'"

From the above, it would seem not unlikely that the design of Liberty upon the dollar of 1795 was drawn by Stuart here in Newport, directly from the grand, or great grand-mother of the lady indicated by Dr. Storer.

COIN SALES.

WOODWARD'S NINETY-THIRD SALE.

MR. WOODWARD held his Ninety-third sale in New York, on the first and second of February last. It was the numismatic collection of a lady in Western New York, and consisted mostly of American coins, with some Mexican issues, and a number of store cards, a pattern cent with silver centre of 1792, pattern farthing of Queen Anne, and testoon of Mary, Queen of Scots. Mr. Woodward has left Boston for a rest, and is taking a journey among the California collectors, and we believe into Mexico. He will doubtless unearth relics, rarities, etc., to make several sales of interest for the coming season, but by reason of his absence our usual priced catalogue has failed to reach us.

FROSSARD'S SALES.

THE BOBAN COLLECTION.

THIS collection of Antiquities, "curios," coins, manuscripts and books, was sold just before Christmas, by Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., New York. The catalogue, by Mr. Sotheran and Mr. Frossard, was an interesting volume, aside from its technical value, containing as it did, many illustrations of the rare antiquities offered: it comprised 2,859 lots, covering nearly 200 pages. Probably there has never been such a collection of early Mexican and Peruvian antiques sold in this country; there were also beside the above, of special interest to American collectors, Mound Builders' pottery, antiquities from Guatemala, Yucatan, funereal vases from Zapotecas, Aztec weapons, etc. There were also early Greek, Roman and Egyptian objects, ceramics, gems, etc., medieval arms, relics of various kinds from the Lake dwellers of Switzerland, and others too numerous to mention. Then there were 2,500 volumes, among them numismatic works, books of archaeology, some of the earliest printed books from American presses, and quite a large number on the languages or vocabularies of Mexican, Central American and South American aboriginal races. There were also a number of works relating to Canada, the United States and the West Indies. This is a hint rather than an outline even, of a very remarkable collection. We have no room to quote freely the prices obtained, yet we cannot forbear mentioning a few, taken at random. A funereal vase of some Zapotecan warrior, of terra cotta, sold for \$37; a unique statue of the Zapotecan god of war, 72 centimeters in height, made of grey terra cotta, and unlike any other in European or American Museums, brought 175.00; a group of three deities, forming a sort of trinity, in red terra cotta, brought 35; several other Mexican idol statues brought from \$16 to \$50 each. There were sets of monster stirrups, dating from the time of Cortez, which ranged from \$38 to \$70 per pair. A large Greek diota, nearly perfect, 250; a human skull carved from a block of hyaline rock crystal, with smooth, polished surface, and natural size, interesting from the part this object bore in Mexican religious ceremonials, and described as a perfect specimen, brought \$950. There are many others that might be mentioned, but we must desist; for lack of space, not inclination, forbids further quotations.

FEBRUARY 9 was sold a collection of U. S. and Canadian coinage, fractional notes, Colonial and Continental currency, the most complete set offered in many years, gathered by Mr. E. B. Sterling of Trenton, N. J. Among the silver dollars were thirty-four from 1794 to 1803, embracing a large proportion of the *die* differences, to which so much attention has been lately given by collectors of this series. The catalogue, 25 pages, covered 551 numbers, and was prepared by Mr. Frossard. The sale took place at Leavitt's.

MR. FROSSARD'S Sixty-third sale was of a collection of Ancient and Modern coins, from the estate of a Baltimore gentleman, with which was the Numismatic Library of Mr. Richard H. Lawrence of New York; the latter was particularly rich in the later works of value on Greek and Roman coinage, to which Mr. Lawrence has given much attention. The catalogue, 28 pages, contained 545 numbers, and the sale took place Dec. 28th, at Leavitt & Co.'s, New York.

FEBRUARY 19, he held his Sixty-fifth sale, when he offered a large collection of foreign copper coins, medieval denars and bracteates, some sixty Medical medals, several of unusual rarity, War medals and decorations, with many award medals of Agricultural and other Societies. The catalogue, by Mr. Frossard, covered 28 pages and 562 lots.

MR. FROSSARD'S Sixty-eighth sale occurs April 8th, and will consist of a small collection of coins and medals, Fractional currency, together with an assortment of Postage and Revenue stamps, and some curiosities of interest to collectors, and will be followed early in May by the Third and concluding part of the Russian Collection. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co. are to be the auctioneers.

WE are indebted to the attentive courtesy of Signor Cav. GIULIO SAMBON, for a catalogue of the Numismatic Collection of Signor ACHILLE CANTONI, which is to be disposed of at auction in Milan, on the 25th April. The collection is very extensive, comprising 5,427 pieces, not reckoning duplicates, and embraces coins and medals of Italy, medieval and modern, Rome, consular and imperial, etc. The Catalogue is enriched with three pages of well executed phototypes of specimen coins in the collection. Among the rarest coins we observe a zecchin of Julius II, 1503-15; a dubbloon of three zecchins of Clement VII, 1523-4; a doppio ducat of Galeazzo Maria Sforza, 1466-76; and two magnificent examples, in the best style, of the exceedingly rare octodrachm of Syracuse.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number concludes another volume of the *Journal*. Looking back over the numbers for the year we think we have reason to be gratified with what has been done in endeavoring to cultivate a love for the science to which it is devoted, and in the interest shown by our contributors who have so kindly and efficiently supplemented our editorial labors.

WE propose to begin the next volume with an illustrated article on Communicants' Tokens; this will be prepared for the *Journal* by Mr. THOMAS WARNER, who has made these issues a special study, and whose extensive collection will enable him to make these papers,—which will very likely run through the volume,—of great value. He will be pleased to hear from collectors and all those interested, who have not already aided him, either by rubbings or descriptive accounts of pieces in their cabinets. His address is: Cohocton, Steuben Co., N.Y.

WE hope to continue, in succeeding numbers of the *Journal*, the publication in each, of a page or more of "numismatic notes"—by Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York, who has kindly consented to furnish us "bits of gossip" and such current items of numismatic news as will be of interest to our subscribers. The first instalment begins with the present number.

CURRENCY.

IF a man will take care of his common sense, the dollars will take care of themselves.

MONEY is close, very close—but not close enough for some people to grasp it.

AN exchange says that small coins are coming into prominence again. We have searched the lining of our old clothes in vain.

ITS custom of circulating so briskly must heat and excite coin, for at the sub-treasury it is constantly charged for its sweating.

THE silver dollar is intrinsically worth about four cents more than it was, but it does not wear a hole in one's trousers pocket any faster.

A CATTARAUGUS County man has a silver dollar of the date of 1798. It shows the eagle to have been bald headed even at that early age.

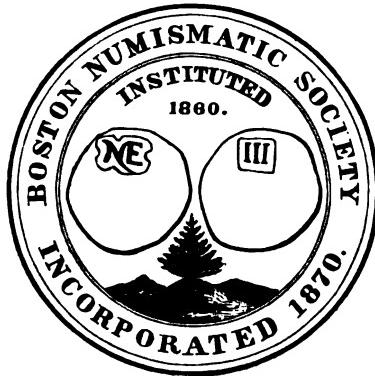
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Figure 1. Obv.



Figure 2.



Figure 1. Rev.



Figure 5. Obv.



Figure 4. Obv.



Figure 4. Rev.



Figure 5. Rev.



Figure 3. Obv.



Figure 6.



Figure 3. Rev.

COMMUNION TOKENS.



COINS OF CHARACENE.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXII.

BOSTON, JULY, 1887.

No. I.

COMMUNION TOKENS.



CURCH or more properly Communion Tokens have often been mentioned in the pages of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and occasionally find a safe harbor in the trays of a few American collectors; but up to the present time no systematic attempt has been made to collect and describe these small bits of history, working over and gleaning the whole field, from the first "token" used in this country until the union of the Associate Reformed Churches with other bodies in 1858, and since known as the United Presbyterian Church. No branch of numismatics has been so closely connected with the Church as the sacramental token, and none so neglected by the collector of American pieces.

The Covenanter Church, which was the parent of the present Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Old and New School,) and also of one branch of the Associate Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches, was organized in America as early as 1744. In the year 1704 the "Sacramental Test" act was passed, which required "all persons holding any office, civil or military, or receiving any pay or salary from the Crown, or having command or place of trust from the Sovereign"—to take the sacrament in the Established Church, three months after their appointment. This of course excluded all Presbyterians from civil and military offices of every kind. Dissensions arose in Scotland and Ireland in consequence, and many sought to better their condition by emigrating to America. Thus was the first Church of this denomination established in America, west of the Susquehanna river in the State of Pennsylvania;—its members left their wrongs and brought their faith with them, and the seed thus sown has produced this great and influential body of Christians in this country.

The use of "sacramental tokens" at the sacred ordinance of Communion was the established law of this Church in Scotland; and a few parishes of the Episcopal Church of old standing in the north of Scotland, and at least one Roman Catholic Church in Glasgow also used the token.

The celebration of the Lord's Supper has given rise to many controversies, both in the early Church and among the various Christian denomina-

tions of later times, ever since this Holy Sacrament was instituted by our Saviour Christ, on the night before His death; — not so much concerning the sacred ordinance itself, as upon the proper ceremonies and the means to be used in its administration, of which the wine and the bread are the essential elements, signifying the body and blood of Christ. "This is My body."—"This is My blood."—"This do in remembrance of Me." Volumes have been written upon the subject before the Reformation, and Luther, Calvin, Melanchthon, Wycliffe, Zwingli, and other Reformers of the sixteenth century, as well as learned Doctors of the Church since their time, have held different views as to the nature and importance of the Lord's Supper.

It would be foreign to this article to give even the merest outline sketch of these controversies, which involve the doctrine of "transubstantiation" as held by the Roman Church, and its denial by the Articles of Faith of the Anglican Church; that of "consubstantiation" by the Lutherans, and the other various theories as to the nature and character of the "real presence" of the Master of the Feast; the sacrificial or memorial character of the "Supper of the Lord;" whether the elements should be administered in both kinds to all the faithful, or the cup should be denied to the laity and reserved for the priests who celebrate; whether the bread should be the leavened bread of daily use or an unleavened wafer; whether the wine should be spirituous or unfermented, pure or symbolically mingled with water to typify the life-blood as it flowed from the Saviour's side upon the cross. This brief reference, which might be greatly extended, must suffice.

Artists have placed upon canvas and frescos many representations of the "Last Supper," of which that by Leonardo da Vinci in 1496, is the most celebrated; and in all nations where art exists are found paintings, engravings, and prints, carvings and sculpture, gems and medals portraying this sacred Feast.

The first use of a "token" as a pledge or guarantee to its possessor of his right to receive sacramental favor, as well as to prevent the approach of unworthy persons, was in the Church of Scotland, and very soon after the Reformation.

Dr. Jamieson (Scot. Dict., s. v.), in explanation of the word TOKEN, says:—"The first instance, as far as I have observed, of the use of tokens was at the Glasgow Assembly of 1638."

He then quotes Spaulding (Bann. Club, i. 77): "Weill, within the said Church, the Assembly thereafter sitts doun; the church doors was straitly guarded by the toun, none had entrance but he who had ane token of lead, declaring he was ane covenanter."

But tokens were of much earlier use in Scotland than 1638. The Liturgy drawn up for the Church of Scotland, *circa* 1635 (not later), has this rubric prefixed to the Order for Administration of Holy Communion; — "So many as intend to be partakers of the Holy Communion shall receive these Tokens from the minister the night before."

This practice is still in use in Scotland, and was adopted by the early Scotch Churches planted in America; and it continued until the union in 1858, and since, by many of the United Presbyterian Churches; but they are gradually departing from this peculiar form, and but very few now use them.

The first token used in America of which we have any authentic account, was used in the Welsh Run Church (Presbyterian) which was founded in 1741, and the token bears the date 1748. There were several of these pioneer Presbyterian Churches organized in that portion of the State of Pennsylvania which now forms Cumberland and Franklin Counties, between 1730 and 1750. Some of these are now extinct, and some have been absorbed by other congregations.

These pioneers were composed of Scotch-Irish from the Synod of Ulster in the north of Ireland. This Welsh Run Church was called and known as the Lower West "Conecocheague Church," hence the two letters, C. C., on its token (See No. 36). It is now known as the "Robert Kennedy Memorial Church," its edifice having been erected about 1843 by the son of Rev. Robert Kennedy, who was its pastor for nearly fifty years. At an early period in its history, it was supplied by the Rev. James Campbell from Scotland. The church building then in use was burned down by the Indians in 1772, and afterwards another was erected, which is now in ruins.

There were two other Presbyterian Churches in the same vicinity, bearing the same name; viz.: East Conecocheague (now Greencastle), founded in 1737, and Upper West Conecocheague (now Mercersburg), founded in 1738; and this token might have been used in the three Churches which bore the same name. The custom was abandoned by these churches nearly a century ago.

A very interesting token of the early Covenanter Church is one used by the Rev. John Cuthbertson, a missionary from Scotland, who landed in America Aug. 5, 1751, at New Castle, Delaware. He preached his first sermon on Aug. 9, 1751, which was the first sermon preached in this country by a Reformed Presbyterian minister. His first communion was held at the "Junkin Tent," in Cumberland County, Pa., on August 23, 1752, and this token is fully described below (No. 38), and illustrated.

There is a tradition which seems to have reasonable grounds for acceptance, that in consequence of the betrayal of Christ by the "man of Kerioth," early Christians adopted a pledge of good faith from strangers; it would seem from some ancient records of the Church that when a brother went abroad on business, he was given by his Church a metal tablet with an inscribed watch-word, which secured him brotherly aid and Church privileges wherever he went. In Scotland, something like this was early introduced in the Reformed Church, when ministers were scarce; and when those in a vacant Parish might wish to commune with a neighboring Church, they were thus supplied with the evidence of their membership; and when two or more Parishes combined at a Communion, as they often did to secure ministerial help, the visiting minister was supplied with "tokens" to give to those of his flock who might be present. This was done originally, most probably, to guard against impostors, and gradually grew to be a part of the Communion ceremony. It finally became the established custom, at the conclusion of the Saturday service before the Sunday of Communion, for the elders to assemble before the pulpit, when the minister formally constituted the session by prayer, and then the members came forward and received their tokens from the hand of their pastor, and in sight of all members present. This excluded all unworthy persons and impostors from the sacrament.

The first Roman Catholic token, as far as I have been able to learn, was dated 1613, and is described and illustrated (No. 29) from a specimen in my possession.

In presenting this paper and the accompanying descriptions of the tokens described herein, from specimens collected by much labor and correspondence, I would take this opportunity to thank all those who have assisted me in bringing together these historic pieces.

In giving the size, I have adopted the American scale,—one sixteenth of an inch as size one.

THOMAS WARNER.

1. Albany, N. Y. A. C. in script letters, for Associate Church ; with plain raised border. Organized 1800.

Reverse. Raised centre, with lathe-work band inside of plain border. Pewter. Round. Size 15.

This token was made by James Maxwell, formerly an Elder in this Church ; it has several reverses, and a few other churches use them.

2. Alleghany City, Pa. U. P. C. for United Presbyterian Church (4th U. P. Church) ; raised border.

Reverse. TOKEN with wide, raised border. Pewter. Oblong, octagonal. Size 9 x 15.

3. The same. 5. U. P. C. in one line, for 5th United Presbyterian Church ; without border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong, round corners. Size 11 x 22.

4. Argyle, Washington Co., N.Y. Now (South Argyle) ; organized Aug. 17, 1785. A-E and C-N in two lines, for Argyle Congregation.

Reverse. T. B. and 1793 in two lines, for T. Beveridge, Pastor 1789-98 ; raised rim. Lead. Square. Size 13 x 13. Figure 1.

5. Another. A. C. *Argyle*, in two lines, for Associate Church; the Argyle in script letters ; raised border.

Reverse. P. B. in script letters, 1818 below, for Peter Bullons, (Pastor, 1818 to 1825.) Lead. Oval. Size 13 x 15.

6. Atwood, Armstrong Co., Pa. A. for Atwood ; without border. Concord, organized 1826.

Reverse. Plain. Oval. Size 12 x 14.

7. Baltimore, Md. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church. Organized 1826.

Reverse. I. COR. XI ; 28. in one line ; raised rim with beaded border inside. Pewter. Round. Size 13.

8. Baxter, Jefferson Co., Pa. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, in one line ; border milled.

Reverse. Plain ; border milled. German silver. Round. Size 15.

This is a Covenanter Church, and its token is still in use.

9. Another. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 8.

This token issued by the Associate Church of the same town (a Seceder Church), is still in use.

- 9a. Another. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 12.
U. P. Church. Out of use.
- 9b. Another. Plain. Lead. Octagonal. Size 12.
U. P. Church. Out of use.
- 9c. Another. Plain. Lead. Lozenge or diamond shape. Size 8 x 10.
U. P. Church. Out of use.
10. Bethel, Westmoreland Co., Pa. Brush Creek, organized 1784. B. C. in deep countersunk letters, for Brush Creek.
Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 11 x 12.
11. Bethel, Alleghany Co., Pa. E. H. in sunken square, for E. Henderson, who was its Pastor 1802 to 1804.
Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 10 x 13.
After the Union this was used as a Card, "Do this in remembrance of Me." On card-board.
12. Bloomfield, Muskingum Co., Ohio. Organized March 20, 1818. B. for Bloomfield.
Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 10.
The tokens were made by Capt. Joseph K. McClune, an Elder, about 1825. After the Union in 1858 they used a small square token, size 7 x 7, and then the card token, until the custom was abandoned.
13. Boston, Mass. KNOX CHURCH, BOSTON. 1853 in centre.
Reverse. "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME." LUKE XXII. 19. COR. XI.
24. in six lines, first and last curving. White metal. Round. Size 19.
14. Brooklyn, L. I. CHURCH OF THE COVENANTERS 1857. BROOKLYN, with L. I. in centre.
Reverse. "DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME" COMMUNICANT'S TOKEN in two lines, in centre, first curving. White metal. Oval. Size 15 x 19.
15. Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y. Organized 1804. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME in five lines; beaded border.
Reverse. R. P. B. in two lines, for Reformed Presbyterian (Church,) Broadalbin; with beaded border. Lead. Oval. Size 15 x 20.
16. Buena Vista, Alleghany Co., Pa. A. R. C. in two lines, for Associate Reformed Church; serrated border.
Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 9 x 9.
17. Buffalo, Washington Co., Pa. Organized 1778, Matthew Henderson, Pastor. B in script letter, in a sunken square, for Buffalo.
Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 11 x 11.
18. Caesar's Creek, Green Co., Ohio. Now U. P. of Jamestown. Lead token stamped in small squares. Round. Size 12.
- 18a. Another. Lead. Oval, with stamped rosette in centre. Size 9 x 11.
- 18b. Another. Lead. Round, with wheel of eight spokes. Size 9.
- 18c. Another. Lead. Oval, with countersunk stamp. Size 9 x 12.
- 18d. Another. Lead. Round, with figure 8 stamped. Size 9.
- 18e. Another. Lead. Round, with wheel of four spokes. Size 11.

- 18f. Another. Lead. Square, thick planchet. Size 9 x 9.
- 18g. Another. Lead. Round, thin planchet. Size 10.
- Reverses.* All the above have plain reverses. (Use abandoned in 1876.)
19. Caledonia, Jefferson Co., Ind. A. R. P. C. in one line, border and letters countersunk, for Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.
- Reverse.* Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 16.
20. Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y. Organized 1810. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CALEDONIA. in two circular lines.
- Reverse.* ASSOCIATE REFORMED TOKEN in two circular lines. Lead. Round. Size 14.
21. The same. F. P. C. C. for First Presbyterian Church, Caledonia; milled edge and border.
- Reverse.* Plain. Brass; pierced. Round. Size 15.
22. Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y. Organized 1769. J. D. for John Dunlap, stamped; without border.
- Reverse.* Plain. Pewter. Square. Size 12 x 12.
John Dunlap was Pastor from 1791 to 1816.
23. The same. SEC. for Seceder, countersunk with a crown stamped over each letter; without border.
- Reverse.* J. D. with a crown stamped over each letter, for John Dunlap; without border. Pewter. Square. Size 11 x 11.
24. The same; now Coila. Organized 1785. A. C. and C-E. for Associate Church, Cambridge in two lines.
- Reverse.* T. B. and 1785 in two lines, for Thomas Beveridge. Pastor 1785-98. Raised rim. Lead. Square. Size 15 x 15. Figure 2.
25. The same. A. C. and C-E in two lines, for Associate Church Cambridge; raised letters and border.
- Reverse.* J. B. and 1801 in two lines, for John Banks. Pastor 1799-1802. Lead. Square. Size 15 x 15. Figure 3.
26. Canonsburgh, Washington Co., Pa. (Speer's Spring). Organized 1830. S. stamped on both sides, for Supper. Lead. Square. Size 9 x 9.
27. Carlisle and Big Spring, Pa. A · C or C & B. in three lines, for Associate Church of Carlisle and Big Spring. Organized at an early date, now extinct.
- Reverse.* Plain. Lead. Square. Size 11.
28. Carmel, Jefferson Co., Ind. A. C. within two dotted borders, for Associate Church. Organized 1812.
- Reverse.* Plain. Pewter, cast. Oval. Size 13 x 18.
29. Catholic Sacramental Token. SCIO CUI CREDIDI "I know Him whom I have believed," in circle around chalice, wafer at mouth of chalice, on which is the crucifixion; plain raised border. This passage is found in the new revised version, II Timothy, i : 12.
- Reverse.* MIRARI NON RIMARI SAPIENTIA VERA EST. H. R. F 1613, in six lines, raised plain border; "To admire rather than to investigate is true wisdom." Silver. Round. Size 20. Figure 4.

This inscription, referring probably to the doctrine of transubstantiation, seems to imply the following idea:—It is wise to admire and adore this Sacrament, but to scrutinize is folly; for that would be doubting the veracity of Christ, who said, “This is My body”; “This is the chalice of My blood.”

30. Cedarville, Green Co., Ohio. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 12.
This token was in use from 1844 to 1858.

31. Charleston, S. C. Communion Table, with chalice and bread;
THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. (Engraved.)

Reverse. Burning bush; NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CHARLESTON, S. C. 1800 (engraved,) on outer edge. Silver. Round. Size 18.

32. The same. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, CHARLESTON, S. C. 1800.
around a spread table, bearing chalice and bread; PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF
below in three lines.

Reverse. A burning bush; “NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR” around the
same; raised rim. Tin. Round. Size 18.

There were three hundred of the silver tokens which were used by the white members
only, and four hundred of the base metal, which were used only by the colored members, with
other church property, sent to Columbia, S. C., for safe keeping during the first year of the war.
They fell into the hands of the Union army, and have never been recovered. White and black
communed at the same table and from the same vessels.

33. Chartiers, Canonsburgh, Pa. Organized 1775. M in sunken square,
for Member. Lead. Square. Size 8 x 18.

This was their first token.

33a. Another. A. R. in raised letters, with serrated border, for Asso-
ciate Reformed. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 11.

34. Chelsea, Mass. CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, I. COR. XI. 26. in
three lines; cup and rays in centre.

Reverse. Burning bush; NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR. 1846 below. White
metal. Oval. Size 15 x 22.

35. Chicopee, Hampden Co., Mass. This small Mission Church uses a
paper token, with the text, “Let a man examine himself.”

Reverse. Plain.

36. Conecocheague Church. Presbyterian. Welsh Run, Pa. Organized
1741. C C in rude raised letters, for Conecocheague Church; raised
border.

Reverse. 1748 in rude raised figures. Lead. Round. Size 14. Figure 5.

37. Crawfordsville, Washington Co., Iowa. Organized 1838. P. in
raised letter, for Presbyterian.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 6 x 8.

38. Cumberland Co., Pa. L. S. for Lord's Supper. This was the first
token used in America, by Rev. John Cuthbertson on the 23d of August, 1752.
It was at Stony Ridge, on the Walter Buchanan farm or “Junkin Tent” in
Cumberland Co., Pa. See Big Spring Presbytery, 1879; also Biographical
Sketch of Rev. John Cuthbertson, 1878. Figure 6.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 9 x 9.

The tokens were brought from Scotland by Rev. John Cuthbertson.

39. Deer Creek, Lawrence Co., Pa. Organized 1795. D. for Deer (Creek) in rude letter with border, with sharp points from edge towards the centre.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 10 x 10.

40. The same. R. D. for Robert Douglass; in sunken square, with serrated border. He was Pastor 1820-3.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 8 x 9.

41. The same. D. G. for D. Goodwillie; beaded border. He was Pastor 1826-33.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 12.

42. Deer Creek, Alleghany Co., Pa. Organized 1802. A. R. C. in one line, for Associate Reformed Church.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong, octagonal. Size 9 x 16.

43. Dixmont, Alleghany Co., Pa. R. P. C. in one line, for Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Reverse. Plain. German silver; pierced. Oval. Size 10 x 20.

This is a Covenanter Church and its token is still in use.

44. The same. A. R. C. with beaded border, for Associate Reformed Congregation.

Reverse. TOKEN with plain border. Lead. Oblong, octagonal. Size 9 x 16.

This Church is now connected with the United Presbyterian body; the use of a token was abandoned in 1880. The word Congregation seems to be often used as synonymous with Church. The explanation is that given by one of the older members.

45. Dubuque, Iowa. A A C for Associate Church. Lamb, staff and cap and star. The staff separates the first two letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 12.

Whether the first A on the obverse has any signification, or is an error of the die-cutter, I have not been able to ascertain.

46. Erie, Lake Co., Pa. The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, Erie, Pa.

Reverse. "A Token of Admission to the Lords Table"

"Do this in remembrance of Me"

{ For as oft as ye eat this Bread, and drink this Cup
ye do show the Lord's death till he come.

"Eat, O friends; drink, yea, drink abundantly, O beloved."

This is a printed cardboard token.

47. Fair Haven, Preble Co., O. A. R. P. C. in one line, for Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church; in countersunk letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 16.

Stamped by James Brothers, Type Founders, Cincinnati, Ohio.

47a. Another. Small. Lead. Round. Size 10.

This token was in use from 1834 to 1847.

48. Florida, Montgomery Co., N. Y. ASSOCIATE CHURCH in two lines, with serpentine border. Organized 1786.

Reverse. R - J. BANKS 1803 FLORIDA in three lines, first and third curving. Pewter. Oval. Size 11 x 15.

49. Franklin Co., Pa. R. P. in a sunken square, for Reformed Presbyterian. Organized about 1790.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 by 12.

This token is still in use.

50. Freeport, Armstrong Co., Pa. Plain square token. Zinc and lead. Size 10 x 10.

This was an Associate Church from 1820 to 1858. It is now the 1st United Presbyterian Church, and uses a card token,—“Do this in remembrance of Me.”

[To be continued.]

METALLIC RECORDS OF LUTHER.

BY CANON SCADDING, TORONTO.

[Concluded from Vol. XXI, Page 86.]

It will be remembered that when the Latin authorities procured the burning of Huss at Constance, they ordered also the exhumation and destruction by fire of the remains of Wycliffe, which for forty-one years had been resting in peace under the chancel at Lutterworth. Unlike the more noble-minded Charles V, at a later period, they were willing to war with the dead, and the decree was accordingly executed. A delegation in due time appeared at Lutterworth. They took up the bones that remained of Wycliffe, and reduced them to ashes, which they cast into the Swift, a neighboring brook. Thus, to quote once more the words of Fuller, the Church Historian of Britain: “This brook hath conveyed his ashes into Avon, Avon into Severn, Severn into the narrow seas, they into the main ocean. And thus the ashes of Wycliffe are the emblem of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the world over.”

One medal gives the head of Huss on one side and that of Luther on the other. Round Huss's head is the sentence: SOLA DEO ACCEPTOS NOS FACIT ESSE FIDES [Faith alone makes us accepted with God]. Round Luther's head we have: PESTIS ERAM VIVUS, MORIENS ERO MORS TUA, PAPA [Living, I was thy plague, O Pope: dead, I shall be thy death]. A prediction unfulfilled, Lord Macaulay and others would say. But I do not know. After all that was said and done at the time of the Reformation, advisedly and unadvisedly, it should be remembered that only abuses were really aimed at. And, practically, at this moment the Latin papacy is not what it was in the days of Julius II. The more candid of its modern supporters allow, I believe, that they, as well as we, owe something to Luther. So that, in a broad sense, the prophecy on the medals has been fulfilled, and is still receiving fulfillment. Who among us did not read with satisfaction the document proceeding from the present Bishop of Rome, Leo the Thirteenth, decreeing that for the future the Vatican archives should be free to historical students? And who among us does not heartily unite in the aspiration subjoined to the announcement: “May it please God that many be influenced by a desire to investigate historical truth, and derive from it a useful training.”

Luther's courageous conduct at the Imperial Diet held at Worms is commemorated by a medal on which his head is surrounded by the words: BEATUS VENTER QUI TE PORTAVIT [Blessed is the womb that bare thee]. And on the reverse we have the following, in the form of a Latin distich:

CAESARIS ANTE PEDES, PROCERES STETIT ANTE POTENTES,
ACCOLA QVA RHENI VANGIO LITTVs ADIT.

[Where the neighboring Vangiones approach the Rhine-bank, he stood before Caesar and before mighty princes, 1521] *i. e.*, at Worms, Borbetomagus, the capital of the ancient Vangiones. The “stetit” in the Latin was doubtless intended to recall the memorable words: *Hier stehe ich. Ich kann nicht anders. Gott helfe mir. Amen* [Here stand I. I can do no otherwise. God help me. Amen]. The date is given by the chronogram.

The capture of Luther by masked horsemen in the Thuringian forest when on his way home from Worms, by way of Eisenach and Mohra, and his abduction to the castle of Wartburg in disguise,—stratagems of his friend Frederic, Elector of Saxony, anxious for his personal safety— are recorded on a medal, in the form of a distich :

A RHENO PROPERANS CAPITUR. BENE CONSCIA PATHMI
TECTA PAPAE FUGIENS RETIA STRUCTA PETIT.

[Hurrying from the Rhine, he was seized. Escaping the papal toils, he seeks the shelter of a Patmos, well and secretly contrived for him.] The obverse shows Luther in a curious guise. His hair and beard are grown, and he is "clad in complete steel." Around him is the legend: REVERSUM A PATHMO, 1522 [Back from Patmos, 1522].

All this is to be interpreted by the well-known story of his sojourn at the Wartburg. While detained there he was treated as a layman, and was spoken of by the guards and attendants as the young Noble, George, and the Knight George. He was not required to wear an iron mask like another less fortunate captive; but his cropped hair was allowed to grow, and he became graced with a fine beard. He was still in communication with his friends. Indignant at excesses committed by professed followers of his at Wittenberg, in his absence, he first paid a secret visit to that place; and, shortly afterward, quitted the Wartburg altogether, without asking leave of the Elector. On this occasion some Swiss travelling students fell in with him at an inn—the Black Bear, by the way—at Jena; and one of them, Johannes Kessler, has left an extended record of the interview. Abbreviated, it is as follows: "In the sitting-room," Kessler says, "we found a man sitting alone at a table, a little book lying before him: he greeted us kindly, and called us forward to sit beside him at the table: he offered us drink, which we could not refuse: but we did not imagine he was other than a horseman who sat there dressed according to the custom of the country, in a red cap, simple breeches and jacket; a sword at his side, holding with his right hand the pommel of the sword, with the other his book. And we asked him: 'Master, can you tell us whether Martin Luther be at this time at Wittenberg, or at what place he may be found?' He replied: 'I am well informed that Luther is not at this time at Wittenberg, but he is soon to be there: Philip Melanchthon is there however: He teaches Greek and Hebrew also: both necessary for understanding the Scriptures.' In such conversation he became quite familiar with us," Kessler observes, "so that my companion at last took up and opened the little book that lay before him: it was a Hebrew Psalter." The landlord afterwards informed them who the stranger was.

While in his Patmos at the Wartburg, Luther's pen was very busy. For one thing, he labored hard at translating the Greek Testament into German. It was not however until the year 1534 that the translation of the Old Testament from the Hebrew was completed by the aid of Melanchthon, Bugenhagen, Cruciger, Justus Jonas, Armsdorf and others. This gift of the Old and New Testament to the German people, in readable, intelligible German, is symbolized on the medals by a hand removing a bushel-measure or modius from a lighted candle. Some show the interior of a room illumined by a large candle on a table: a bushel-measure which has just been taken off from the light, is seen under the table. The legend is: JAM LUCET OMNIBUS, MODIO REMOTO [Now it shines to all, the bushel having been removed].

We meet with a medal commemorative of the marriage of Luther. It has on the obverse the inscription: LAETAMINI IN DOMINO [Rejoice in the Lord], and the reverse shows the head of Catharine von Bora, his wife.

A somewhat indefinite inscription on a medal bearing the head of Luther is curious: VIR MULTA STRUENS [A man or hero devising many things]. The phrase is too general to be of itself very noticeable; but it becomes interesting when we learn that the words are an anagram of the name of Luther, written Martinus Luterus. There used to be a conceit about anagrams, that they mystically shadowed forth character or destiny, like the famous one of Horatio Nelson: HONOR EST A NILO [His distinction is from the Nile].—Taken as an anagram, "Vir multa struens," was a sufficiently accurate forecast of Luther. He devised many and great things, and accomplished

them too. The pen was a powerful instrument of his. Theodore Beza said Luther's pen was mightier than the club of Hercules.

"I, nunc, Alciden memorato, Graecia mendax.
Lutheri ad calatum, ferrea clava nihil."

"Go now, thou fabling Greece, and boast no longer
Alcides' club, for Luther's pen is stronger."

On one of the medals we have the Reformer represented not exactly as Hercules, but as Samson grappling with a lion. The surrounding legend is: OBTURAVIT OS LEONIS [He stopped the mouth of the Lion]. The stop put to Leo the Tenth's indulgences is, in the first instance, alluded to.

Time would fail to mention and describe all the numismatic memorials of Luther brought before us in Juncker's work. I hasten on to notice briefly some of those that refer to Luther's death. They generally show on the obverse the usual profile or full-faced representation of Luther. But in some the eyes are closed; and in some the head droops as in sleep, like Bunyan's in old copies of the Pilgrim's Progress. One, giving the year of his death, 1546, by its chronogram, gives also the day of the month, the 18th of February, and place of death, in poetic strain, thus (the words in Latin forming an hexameter and pentameter couplet):

NONA BIS OBSERVRA LVX FEBRVA CONSTITIT ORTV,
IN PATRIO VT MORERIS, CLARE LV THERE, soLo.

[Rising in gloom the twice-ninth sun of February paused whilst thou, glorious Luther, dost die, on the spot where thou wast born], *i. e.*, at Eisleben. For the circumstances that led to his being there just then, and for a touching account of his last moments, I must refer you to a letter by his friend, Justus Jonas, given in the biographies.

Another medal also records the year of the death in a chronogram: ECCE NVNC MORITVR IVSIVS IN PACE CHRISTI, EXITV TVTO ET BEATO, which in English reads thus: Lo! now in the peace of Christ, the just man dies, with a safe and blessed departure. The numeral letters give the date, 1546.

SOME COINS OF CHARACENE.

DR. MORRIS whose article will be read with interest, has kindly added engravings of some of these extremely rare coins, which will be found in the plate accompanying this number.

A DOZEN years since, I purchased of the widow of an American Consular Agent (Mr. Diehl), who for many years had been stationed at various points in Persia, a *melange* of coins, ancient and modern, among which were fourteen of a character so peculiar that I resolved, if possible, to trace their origin. They had been exhumed, I was informed, from one of the barrows or burial mounds so common in Bactria, as far east as the river Oxus. They were in bad condition. Struck in the first place upon *flans* too small for the dies, and made of soft copper with no hardening alloy, the portraits, etc., were in just such high relief as to delight the tooth of time, which had busied itself with them until lineaments, letters and devices have largely disappeared. I kept them under my eye, and examined them from time to time until I became ashamed of my ignorance. Some of the best I forwarded to a New York expert, who gave them the rather indefinite name of *Bactrian*. But this might be inferred from the place where they were found. I examined all my authorities in vain. In fact I was "gravelled."

After an amount of rubbing with chalk and tooth brush, which bears witness to numismatic zeal, I brought out feature by feature and letter by letter until I drew the following conclusion, which the reader may verify by

examining the cuts. The portrait exhibits a certain artistic effect that is pleasing. Evidently the *obverse* was engraved by the *master*, the *reverse* by the *apprentice*. Their weight runs from 207 to 234 grains; in diameter they are about an inch. The face is directed to the right, and I think all the fourteen represent the same monarch, though not all from the same dies. The profile has a shapely Grecian nose. The lips are small and slightly parted; the eye is large, protruding and intelligent; the hair at the top of the head is rounded in globular form, very marked and singular, and diademed with the plain Grecian fillet, which hangs down at the ends. No inscription is seen on the obverse, nor indeed is there room for any. The chin is sharp, prominent and beardless; the neck is moderately long, well moulded and ends in a crescent at the shoulders, in the Greek style of statuary. There is a countermark upon each; in some upon the *neck*, in others a little to the front. This mark is plainly seen in the cuts; it somewhat resembles the capital letter M but not very forcibly.

Upon the reverse is Hercules seated to the left upon a short column, which exhibits a rolled ornament or scroll at the top. His right leg crosses the left and passes under it at the knee, the toes reaching the ground; to do this the artist makes the right leg longer than the left. In his hand is a massive club. The muscles of his chest and limbs are powerfully drawn. The face of the deity is grave. I think there is some sort of a cap on his head. The legend puzzled me most. Greek capital letters run into one another so readily, and resemble one another so much, that I dare not say how much time I consumed in tracing out the connection. On the left are the letters Ω (old form ω), Τ, and Η, which I take to be (Σ)ΩΤΗ(Ρ) as the title Saviour or Preserver seems to have been used by several of these Princes. On the right the letters ΤΤΑΜ seem to be decipherable. In the exergue some indistinct letters are hinted.

Well, I had given them up for a time, until on one happy day, one bright hour marked with white chalk, I opened my copy of Hennin's *Manuel de Numismatique Ancienne, &c., Paris*, 1830 (two volumes in one), and the mystery was cleared up at a glance.* In Vol. II, page 306, under head of *Characene*, he says (I translate) ATTAMBILVS: "This king was cotemporary with Augustus Caesar. Money autonomous. Potin. Of the 7th degree of rarity." He gives no description of the coin, but knowing the name of the king, I have no further difficulty in reading *Attambilus Soter*, "Attambilus the Preserver."

ROBERT MORRIS.

La Grange, Kentucky.

* Most of our information concerning the Bactrian coins has been gained since the publication of Hennin. In 1832 Sir Alexander Burnes, an English officer, assumed the dress and customs of the Afghans, with whose language he was familiar, passed through Afghanistan into Bukhara, and on to the Caspian Sea, and thence into Persia. Later, in 1837-8, he again went on a mission to Cabul from England, and on these journeys made discoveries and first called attention to the remains of the ruined cities and tombs in those countries, — relics of the conquest of Alexander; most of the Bactrian coins in the hands of collectors have been discovered since by researches among these ruins and tombs, conducted by Jean Fr. Allard, a French officer in the service of Runjeet Singh, with Court and others.

The Orientalists, James Prinsep, editor of the Journal of the Asiatic Society, and Horace Hayman Wilson, have added much also to our knowledge; a summary of what is known concerning these remarkable issues, written by a well known authority, was reprinted from the London *Antiquary* in the *Journal* for April, 1866 (pp. 82 *et seq.*), while for those who desire to study the subject more at length, the Coin Catalogues of the British Museum give the latest discoveries. Eight volumes specially devoted to Oriental coins have been issued under the direction of S. L. and R. S. Poole, of which the seventh particularly relates to the coins of Bukhara,—Transoxiana, the locality where these pieces described by Dr. Morris were probably found.—[EDS.]

GOLD POURED INTO THE SEA BY WRECKS.

THE memory of the loss of £200,000 of silver and gold will survive that of the drowning of one thousand souls in a single shipwreck. The *Lutine*, of thirty-two guns, commanded by Captain Skynner, went ashore on the bank of the Fly Island passage on the night of October 9, 1799. At first she was reputed to have had £600,000 sterling in specie on board. This was afterwards contradicted by a statement that "the return from the bullion office makes the whole amount about £140,000 sterling." "If," says a contemporary account, "the wreck of the unfortunate *Lutine* should be discovered, there may be reason to hope for the recovery of the bullion."

In the reign of James II, some English adventurers fitted out a vessel to search for and recover the cargo of a rich Spanish ship which had been lost on the coast of South America. They succeeded, and brought home £300,000, which had been forty-four years at the bottom of the sea. Captain Phipps, who commanded, had £20,000 for his share, and the Duke of Albemarle £90,000. A medal was struck in honor of this event in 1687.

There was a very costly wreck in 1767. A Dutch East Indiaman foundered in a storm within three leagues of the Texel, taking down all hands but six, and £500,000. The price of four such armadas as that of 1588 went down in the last century alone in the shape of gold, silver, and plate. There was the annual register ship, as the term then was, which had in her 500,000 piastres and ten thousand ounces of gold on account of the king, and twice that sum on the merchants' account, making her a very rich ship. She foundered, and no man escaped to tell how or when.

In the same year the Dutch lost the *Antonietta*, an Indiaman, and with her sank £700,000 sterling, besides jewels of great value. The *Royal Charter* is, perhaps, the most notable modern instance of the wreck of a "treasure" ship. She left Australia with £350,000. Of this sum, says Charles Dickens in his chapter on this dreadful shipwreck in the "Uncommercial Traveller," £300,000 worth were recovered at the time of the novelist's visit to the spot where she had driven ashore. "The great bulk of the remainder," writes Dickens, "was surely and steadily coming up. Some loss of sovereigns there would be, of course; indeed, at first sovereigns had drifted in with the sand, and been scattered far and wide over the beach like sea shells, but much other golden treasure would be found. So tremendous had the force of the sea been, when it broke the ship, that it had beaten one great ingot of gold deep into a strong and heavy piece of her solid iron work, in which also several loose sovereigns, that the ingot had swept before it, had been found as firmly embedded as though the iron had been liquid when they had been forced there." This is a curiosity of disaster, but very suggestive of the sea's miserly trick of concealing her plunder.

THE MINOR COINS.

A "CURRENT ITEM" mentions a fact which may not be generally known to our readers, that the coins which we familiarly call "the penny" and "the nickel," and which are in such general use among us that we scarcely notice them, do not circulate in the far South and West. Competition in business has not been carried to the extent there that it has in the East and North. In San Francisco the smallest coin, until very recently, has been the dime, whilst in St. Louis and New Orleans, nothing circulates less than the 5c. nickel. Efforts have been made to introduce the 5c. and the 1c. pieces in these places, but until within a short time without success. The hard times and small profits, combined with keener competition, have now forced the coins into circulation there. Our enterprising fellow citizens, the Jewish merchants, ever on the alert to turn an "honest penny," have been the first to introduce them, so that large quantities of 5c. and 1c. pieces are now forwarded by the Mint to California and Oregon, where they are delivered free of expense, by the Government.

A COIN OF THE ORIENT

FOUND "DOWN EAST."

A NEWSPAPER item which has been "going the rounds," states that

Mr. N. F. Curran, a hotel proprietor of Bar Harbor, says that while building a road at Eagle Lake last autumn, he found five or six feet beneath the surface a piece of money stamped with the date "1285." On the reverse of the coin was a six-pointed star, and on the face were what seemed to be Chinese characters. Mr. Curran did not attach much importance to the coin at the time, but he has lately been offered large sums for it.

If Mr. Curran takes the advice of the *Journal*, he will accept one of those "large" offers, for the piece is most probably a coin of Mohammedan origin, and struck in 1867 or 8, the corresponding date in our era to that of the Hegira 1285, and possibly later, as the date on the coin only marks the year of the Sultan's accession, while the number of years he has reigned when the coin was struck is noted also, which might make it more modern than it appears to be; the "Chinese" characters, there is little doubt, are Arabic. We think it most likely to be a Turkish or possibly a Moorish coin. It was probably lost by a summer excursionist, and the depth at which it was found is the only difficult thing to explain. This may be, and very likely is, exaggerated; but rain and snow, and sliding earth, on the sides of the hills near Eagle Lake, would account for that. Whether this be the true explanation or not, the coin is not over twenty years old, and possibly not even that.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL.

THE ANCIENT PEOPLES OF AMERICA.

THE following paper by Gen. Gates P. Thruston, of Nashville, giving some of the theories as to the races which peopled this country before its discovery by Columbus, will interest the readers of the *Journal*.

A NUMBER of Chinese coins were presented to the Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, reported in its proceedings to have been "found in a tumulus on Vancouver's Island, on the Pacific coast, supposed to be more than a thousand years old." This discovery was regarded with much interest by archaeologists, as affording perhaps certain evidence of communication between the Chinese and the ancient inhabitants of the northwest coast of America; but, like other reported discoveries of that nature, it has in the main proved a disappointment. Upon careful examination by Chinese scholars, the coins were found to be "cash" of the Fung Wen dynasty (about A. D. 1434), and of the Kin Leng dynasty (about A. D. 1664). The latter date, although prehistoric upon that coast, destroys the supposition of the great antiquity of the tumulus. The discovery, however, establishes probably more directly than any other evidence the fact of early relations between the northwest coast tribes and the inhabitants of Asia, through Behring's Straits, the Aleutian Islands, or through wrecks or accidental voyagers.

A few years ago Prof. Winchell gave an elaborate description (with illustrations) of a copper relic, resembling a rude coin, taken from an artesian well boring in Marshall County, Illinois.* That it came from a depth of at least eighty feet, in the alluvial soil, is singularly well attested by three witnesses. It is curiously inscribed with strange figures and hieroglyphics, giving it a genuine appearance, but indecipherable. It has passed the rounds of archaeologists and scientists, but no satisfactory theory regarding its history or inscriptions or genuineness has been reached, and at present, whether genuine or an archaeological fraud, it has no practical value. Haywood, in his *Aboriginal History of Tennessee*, published in 1823, devotes nearly a chapter to the consideration of a Roman coin (of Antoninus Pius, date about A. D. 150) alleged to have been found at a depth of several feet in the natural soil at Fayetteville, Tenn., but his statement of facts is meager and unsatisfactory, and his observations regarding it are often so preposterous that the intelligent reader soon loses faith in the genuineness and value of the discovery.

* See *Journal*, Vol. VI, p. 89, for a full account and cut of this piece.

The origin of the ancient inhabitants of America and of their semi-civilization, suggested by such discoveries, continues to be one of the most interesting problems presented to the archaeologist. It has had many solutions, so called, but it is yet almost wholly unsolved. It is a mystery antiquarians have been constantly hoping some new discovery would unravel, but such discoveries and investigations as are made add comparatively little light. Indeed, the more the question is examined, the more complicated it becomes, even in the face of the most patient industry and the ablest scientific research. Having had occasion recently to examine this subject with care, it may be of interest to present some conclusions reached by the writer, as showing the present status of the investigation. On the very threshold I believe it may be safely stated, that not one pre-Columbian or prehistoric coin, implement, inscription, relic, or object of art or architecture, or industry, has been found on this continent, north or south, of foreign or Old World origin, directly or indirectly traceable.

On his second return to America, Columbus found the fragment of a wrecked ship on one of the islands of the West Indies. Such fragments have also been carried by the Pacific currents to our northwest coast, but these can hardly be called exceptions to the general spirit of the foregoing statement. Considering the many discoveries and alleged discoveries in many directions over this vast territory, and considering also the thirty centuries and more of civilization, extended commercial relations and widely distributed population existing on the other continents, this broad statement of the fact seems a surprise. In the absence of object discoveries directly traceable to a foreign origin, our earlier archaeologists confidently expected the solution of this problem would be found in the department of language relations, or ethnology. Language is generally a safe guide to race affinities, but here, after more than a century of research, the difficulties are found to be practically insuperable. In this department we have also to record the fact that no written language or decipherable system of inscriptions, or hieroglyphics of native American origin have been found.

The hieroglyphics or signs and symbols of the ancient Maya nation of Yucatan perhaps merit the name of writings, but the key to their interpretation has thus far defied all learning and ingenuity. It must be remembered that the "Maya chronicles" or manuscripts as published by Brinton and others, are not the writings of the ancient Mayas, but the work of Spanish priests subsequent to the conquest by Cortez. These clerical fanatics destroyed a vast number of valuable ancient records as devilish devices of superstition, but partly atoned for the crime by inventing a system of written letters or signs to interpret and preserve the then existing language of the Mayas, and these are the so-called "chronicles of the Mayas." They are of great archaeological interest, but like the architectural remains of this most civilized of the native races, they throw little light upon the question of its origin. Ancient Mexican civilization did not reach a standard high enough to supply a written language.

When Cortez and his Spanish adventurers appeared upon the coast of Mexico in 1520, Montezuma learned of his coming only through messengers bearing pictures of strange ships in the sea. The painstaking Spanish writers of Aztec and Toltec history in Mexico gathered their traditions and facts from ancient figure painting and illustrations preserved by the native Mexicans. These were their only substitute for a written history. Ancient Peru, with all its arts and industries, appears to have had no written language. Two or three rudely sculptured or inscribed tablets have been found among the remains of the mound builders of the Mississippi Valley, but they have no language significance, and the occasional *quasi* writings of the hunting races of Indians can hardly be said to reach the dignity of hieroglyphics. They are but crude pictures or signs in the main, without special meaning. Thus we find no established basis in ancient America or among its native races upon which to trace language relationships with the Old World. If we turn to the investigation of the spoken languages of the aboriginal races (in which department Maj. Powell, Dale and others have done much faithful work), we find difficulties and complications innumerable. It is, indeed, already fairly demonstrated that language relations with ancient foreign nations cannot be established or even traced. There are no connecting links. No test of kinship stands, whether we seek it on the Asiatic or European side.

Maj. Powell says that North America furnishes not less than seventy-five stocks of languages, and South America as many more. These stocks spread into innumerable languages and dialects scarcely traceable to a common origin. H. H. Bancroft, in his "Native Races of the Pacific States," has classified six hundred of these languages and dialects, but the whole number has been estimated at about thirteen hundred. In his report of the Colorado Exploring Expedition, Lieut. Ives says: "The inhabitants of the different Pueblo villages within ten miles of each other speak three different languages." Notwithstanding the proximity of Alaska and Asia, the efforts of ethnologists to trace affinities in language in that direction have wholly

failed. The distance from California to the northwest point of Alaska is about as far as from San Francisco to New York, a fact one scarcely realizes without having attention called to it. Many tribes of many languages occupied or occupy this vast territory. Their dialects, it is stated, cannot be even traced to a common stock. They cannot be shown to be related to the languages of the Indians of the interior. The inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands of the northwest (which constitute almost an island bridge between the two continents) have no written language, and their spoken language is wholly unlike that of their Asiatic neighbors, as it is also unlike that of their Esquimo neighbors in Alaska, thus negativing all efforts to establish language relations with the ancient inhabitants of Asia through that source.

To sum up the results of investigation in this branch of the subject, it may be stated that the best authorities unite in regarding the languages of our aboriginal races as radically distinguished and different from those of other continents, ancient or modern, and as manifestly original and primitive. We will not enter into the details of physical characteristics and craniology. Ethnologists have faithfully prosecuted their researches in this wide field of investigation, and volumes have been written upon it without any very definite or satisfactory results bearing on this question. Beyond the fact that some of the inhabitants of our extreme northwest coast have features and facial expressions resembling those of their Asiatic neighbors, no foreign relationship or affinities seem to have been established in this department. As may be presumed from the foregoing recital, the prehistoric remains of art and industry in America give no evidence of a foreign origin. On the contrary they verify all other proof of their originality. When Columbus discovered the first natives of the Western world he called them "Indians," thinking he had reached the confines of Eastern India. Their designation has not been changed. Their art and architecture were apparently Indian in some of their characteristics, but this resemblance was due to the fact that they were in the main primitive and barbaric.

The architectural remains of Central America, so fully described and illustrated by Stevens, Charney and others, belong to no other known type. We look in vain for any features that connect them with the nations of the ancient world—Egypt, Assyria, Phoenicia, Greece or China. The forms of pottery exhumed from the mounds or ancient graves of the Mississippi Valley may be traced through Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Arizona, Mexico, Central America and Peru. They can be readily identified. They point to a common origin. In the small collection belonging to the writer, specimens of the pottery of the mound builders seem to be but primitive forms of the more carefully and handsomely made specimens obtained from ancient remains in Peru and Central America, and an examination of the museums of Europe will readily satisfy the antiquarian that these forms bear no trace of relationship to the antique types found in Egypt or elsewhere in the Old World, excepting in occasional accidental features.

Another element in this ancient American problem that renders it difficult of solution, is the fact that all departments of investigation force the conclusion that this continent was inhabited by man at a very remote period. Prof. Agassiz, and other noted scientists, have assigned to America an early place in the world's geologic history, and man's occupation appears to have been relatively remote. The Spaniards had conquered Mexico many years before they had even discovered the ruins of Palenque and Uxmal in the forests of Central America, and their explorers then described them as very ancient ruins. Trees had attained their full growth and fallen into decay on the site of these ancient cities, as well as upon the great earthworks of the mound builders. Mexican, Aztec and Toltec history and tradition, as handed down in their picture and symbol chronicles in a reasonably consistent chronology, may be traced back through many centuries—estimated from twelve to fifteen hundred years. It would seem also that a time no less than this might be required for the migration and distribution of the innumerable tribes over these broad continents, north and south, and for their development in some sections from primitive habits into comparative civilization.

Another fact of interest may be stated as bearing on this question. The use of iron was generally known to the natives of antiquity before the historic period. In the eighth generation after Adam (as we are told in the Scriptures), Tubal Cain was "an instructor" in "a knowledge of brass and iron." Job tells us of it. It was used in constructing Solomon's Temple. It was found in abundance by Layard in the palace of Nimrod in excavating the ruins of Nineveh. It was known in Western Europe more than twenty-five hundred years ago, and at an early period in China; yet it seems that no prehistoric implement or article of iron, or any evidence of manufactured iron has been found in America, excepting such rude implements or ornaments as were made from the native and unmelted ore. It would seem as if almost any communication with the ancient outer world would have led to a knowledge of iron, but it was probably never known in ancient America. Once known, it would doubtless never have been forgotten, its uses are too manifest and the native ore too widely distributed.

We will not consider the evidences of man's existence on this continent as in Europe, as a contemporary of the mammoth and other extinct animals. The proof on this point seems well nigh conclusive and it is now generally accepted by the best authorities. This fact, if admitted, throws insuperable difficulties in the way of the solution of this question. The well delineated face and figure of the negro on the tomb of Seti Menephista at Thebes (19th dynasty of Egypt, B. C. 1500), as illustrated by a number of standard historians, represent the present negro type in Africa with exactness. The original type does not seem to have changed in thirty-three centuries. Perhaps the native American may have been as long on this continent. Sir John Lubbock places about this limit upon the time of first settlement. The ships of Phoenicia and perhaps of Troy, and later of Rome, Alexandria and Carthage, carried their commerce to many distant lands, yet no trace of their civilization, of their language or arts appears to have reached this isolated Western continent. The adventurous Norsemen of Northern Europe reached Greenland and perhaps Labrador or Nova Scotia, and possibly a point further south; but they left no impress or trace behind them, excepting in the obscure records of their own country. From this brief summary it will be seen that the problem of "Ancient America" is as far from solution as ever.

It may be stated, that archaeologists who have no special or favorite theory to defend, are generally accepting the following conclusions:

1. That America was first settled by a primitive people or race, at a period too remote for calculation as to time, and probably before the languages and other characteristics of the Old World nations, from which they sprung, had assumed definite form, and before these nations had acquired their present geographical limits.
2. That no theory of their origin has been or probably can be established that is entirely satisfactory to investigators or that has been accepted as conclusive.
3. That the theory most generally accepted points to an Asiatic, Mongol or Polynesian origin; a theory supported by the nearness of the two continents and by some similarities in appearance and characteristics, and by the steady flow of ocean currents from the coast of Asia eastward.
4. The theory of a European or African origin—through a "Lost Atlantis" or change or depression in the earth's surface between Africa and the Caribbean Islands on the west—is second in popularity and as to the number of its advocates. This view has been industriously advocated by Donnelly in an ample volume. His reasoning is not always forcible, and is sometimes obscure, and far-fetched, but the theory is well supported by tradition and by many plausible grounds.

The fact, however, that it requires the aid of an earthquake of vast dimensions to establish it, will probably continue to stand in the way of its general acceptance. Other theories as to the first settlement of America it will not be necessary to mention here. They appear to have no substantial basis.

ART IN OUR COINAGE.

IT must indeed remain a dream, as Mr. Stillman expresses it, that modern coinage can ever become, like that of ancient Hellas, a chief vehicle of the expression of art. It is not, however, too much to hope that it may come at least to reflect the contemporaneous attainment of art. Greek medallists were untrammeled by the requirements of regularity of contour, and thickness, and excessive flatness of relief, which are in this practical age demanded in money for the greater convenience of its use as a medium of exchange. Our power presses, too, are, in truth, necessary to secure swiftness and economy of manufacture; but they can never produce the artistic effect of the blow struck by the hammer of the ancient coiner, deftly modulated and directed, as it always was by experienced workmen, so as to bring out the full value of any particular die. Moreover, perhaps we cannot expect the designer of to-day, whose mind is free from all mist of mythological illusion, to work with quite the inspiration of Evainetos and Kimon, and their great unknown brother-artists. But after every allowance has been made, the fact remains that, with a few exceptions, the coinage of the modern world is unnecessarily inartistic. And none will gainsay Mr. Stillman that, among all, the products of the United States Mint are the most barbarous, the most contemptible in

the weakly grotesque design of their eagles, in their illdrawn and commonplace Liberties, and in the vulgarly staring lettering of their legends.

Modern coinage must, of course, always conform to modern conditions of evenness and regularity. But living art—and to see that art is not yet dead, we need look no further than to the work of French sculptors, and to that of some we have among ourselves—makes light of such restrictions. The Parthenon frieze proclaims for all time what can be done within fixed lines, and in the extreme of low relief. It rests simply with the Treasury department to consign to oblivion when it will, our gawky fowls and disjointed goddesses, and to set an example to the world by the issue of a series of coins bearing for each denomination independent designs—the most meritorious obtainable. Such series, renewed at fitting intervals, and presenting, within the possible range, the best contemporary conceptions of personified civic virtues and the best portraits of our great men, would surely exert a potent educating influence upon the eyes and thought of our people, and would emulate even from afar, the interest of ancient coinages as an enduring record of history and art. The administration which is the first to adopt this reform, will win for itself high and deserved honor, and will at the same time give to the medallists' art an impetus greater than it has enjoyed since the day of its generous patrons of the Renaissance.—*The Century*.

A ROMAN COIN FOUND IN TENNESSEE.

It has long been a desideratum with the learned to know by whom the numerous old fortifications, etc., in the Western country were erected. It is now in our power to add one fact that may serve to direct inquiries a little further. A short time since a cellar was dug in the town of Fayetteville, on Elk River, in that State [Tennessee], not far from the lines of one of those ancient fortifications so common in the Western States, and in the dirt was found, corroded with a kind of rust, a small piece of metal, which being disrobed of its covering was ascertained to be a Roman silver coin, issued about 150 years before Christ, and in a good state of preservation. It is in the possession of a merchant in Nashville, and has been seen by hundreds, many of whom are antiquarians, and they are all satisfied it is a genuine coin, and one gentleman who was lately in Italy, and saw the busts of the persons presented on the coin, declares the heads very good likenesses. On one side, around the edge, these letters are seen: ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP COS. III. On the other side, AVRELIS CAESAR AVG P III Cos, which is constructed thus: *Antoninus Augustus Pius, princ. pontifex tertio consule, Aurelius Caesar, Augustus pontifex tertio consule.* The marks, letters, etc., exactly agree in every particular with the probable state of the arts and history of the times; but how the coin was brought to Tennessee we leave others to ascertain. Since the subject of the Roman coin has occupied public attention, we have learned many facts interesting to the antiquarian. [An extract from "The Port Folio," Vol. VI (July-December, 1818), page 268.]

S. A. G.

DIE-VARIETIES OF U. S. COINS.

HAVE any readers of the *Journal* ever seen a Cent of 1799, with break in obv. die extending from right edge upwards toward "Liberty," branching off through T and R and terminating on upper edge, with corresponding, but much slighter break on rev., extending from second o in 100 through leaves to right? Such a specimen was lately sent me for inspection, the first I have seen, and I believe a heretofore unknown or unnoticed peculiarity.

Also, a 1796 Half-cent, without staff to Liberty cap and with horizontal break in obverse die. Of the latter I have heard of a specimen in a Hartford collection, but the variety is, I believe, unpublished.

ED. FROSSARD.

NUMISMATIC NOTES.

BY LYMAN H. LOW.

COLLECTORS and those to whom their accumulations are left, are frequently found to have a higher opinion of the value of their cabinets than others; disappointment seems to be the general result of this overestimation. Investments for pieces in choice condition always prove the most satisfactory, whether the holder intends to keep or sell them. Too little study, or rather a lack of definite knowledge of what you are gathering, is apt to lead to disaster. Trash costs all the way from nothing, to a very little, and when offered for sale it generally realizes the former.

The much-talked-of new coinage for England, to be inaugurated upon Queen Victoria's 50th year of reign, of which nothing definite could be ascertained even among numismatists in London, was, according to a *N. Y. Times* cable letter in May, to be issued on the 22d of June. We are informed it will bear a very fine profile of the Queen, not with the youthful features British coins have so long presented, but with the elderly face of her Majesty, as she appears to-day; the head has been modelled by Mr. Boehm, with varying crowns for the several coins. Of these, special mention is made of a double florin, or four shilling piece, of the size and practical value of our silver dollar. From a more recent item in the *N. Y. Com. Advertiser* we learn that the piece is called "in ordinary speech a dollar, another instance of the favor now shown things American, on the other side." Well! have we not long borrowed from the "English, you know," and may we not consider this a slight recompense. Large silver pieces have not been issued for circulation since the crown of 1851. It is stated that engravings of the whole series of the new coinage will appear in *Murray's Magazine* for June.

The issue of fine bronze medals in this country is altogether too infrequent; it is not in keeping with our general advancement in numismatics. It is seldom that they are published in any country except at the instance of numismatists. Our passing events are of equal moment with those which suggest such issues by our European friends. The small white metal medals which are thought by many too insignificant to place in their cabinets, have almost alone marked occurrences of special interest to the public at large.

A numismatic essay is well savored when accompanied by historical notes, bearing strictly on the subject, but to be entertaining, and appreciated by the true collector, the subject of his hobby must strongly prevail. It is easy to go so far into history, that the interests of one's readers or listeners will not follow.

If you wish to learn the particulars in detail of any coin, just make a specialty of it for a time, and you will find much that is new and entertaining; gather every specimen possible that comes to your notice. Select something that is not positively common, for this will yield the best results, be less cumbersome and perhaps require a smaller outlay.

The formation of a library should always accompany the collection of a cabinet of coins. To fully enjoy your treasures, text-books are necessary; coin study cannot be conducted intelligently without them.

How changed are American collectors to-day, as compared with those who entered the field in the fifties, and others who swelled the ranks up to ten years ago. The word "rare" was once a charmer that captivated the majority; other facts were not always considered. It mattered not whether applied to a price list, catalogue, store card or some-thing actually and frankly admitted to have been made to order and "the dies destroyed." But such as can be shown to have once sold for dollars, are now offered in bundles and lots, which under competition seldom pay for printing. The age of rage has past, and the quiet but deliberate study of the science supplants it. We are now progressing.

It is remarkable that so many of the rare and choice specimens of American Colonial and United States coins are *unearthed* in England, but they find their way here, whenever put on the market, for we, like all other nations, best appreciate and pay the highest prices for our own coinage.

At last we are able to state positively that numbers 46, 47, 48, 95 and 96 of the Hard Times Tokens in our descriptive catalogue of the series, exist in silver, and that number 33 is found in brass. We have met with but single specimens of each and feel somewhat safe in asserting that they are unique.

A really bad specimen of a coin is no addition or improvement to your cabinet, and it always finds you apologizing to yourself and friends for its appearance.

THE 1804 DOLLARS.

THE last number of the *Journal* contained a list of the dollars of 1804, describing and placing ten, which were believed to be well authenticated. Unless, however, the specimen of this coin which was offered by Mr. Low, in his seventeenth sale, June 28th, lot No. 40, be one of the two mentioned by Mr. Nexsen as in the United States Mint Cabinet, (IX and X,) one of which has a lettered edge, we must add one more to the list. The dollar in the Low sale was from the Linderman collection—and was the property of the late Director of the Mint. It can hardly be supposed that this piece would be considered a duplicate, and therefore disposed of by the Mint authorities, for it is described as having a lettered edge, while Mr. Nexsen says *one* of those in the Mint has a lettered and the *other* an unlettered edge. The Linderman piece is also described as "a beautiful sharp proof," so we must number this, for the purpose of reference, as XI. What is its history?

A recent article in an evening paper in Boston, which contains several inaccuracies in regard to this issue, gives some notice of counterfeits of these Dollars, and of the labors of the late Capt. Hall, of Pittsburgh, head of the U. S. Secret Service in the West, from which we take the following clipping:—

The sudden death of Captain Hall by a bullet accidentally fired from a pistol in the hands of his wife, says the Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Dispatch*, cut short an extremely interesting investigation which Captain Hall, as head of the Secret Service of the United States in the West, was making into the counterfeiting of antiquated coins for the collections of coin enthusiasts. His attention was first drawn to the subject some years ago at an auction of valuable coins in Philadelphia. In the collection was a silver dollar of the issue of 1804. This piece was exceedingly rare, only six of them being turned out before the issue was recalled. Captain Hall examined the coin, questioned at once its genuineness, and took it over to the Mint for a certificate of issue. It was found to be a counterfeit. Under the action of acids which were applied, slight traces of a lighter metal were discovered, marking a complete square at the base of the figure "4" of the "1804," and a further expert analysis disclosed the fact of its being a modified dollar of 1806, of which issue there are many; the "6" had been drilled out and the opening plugged with a "4" taken from some other issue. The coin had been treated to corrosive acid to give it the old and worn look. A change came over the clear sky of the numismatists, and each hurried to his cabinet in search of evidence of the existence of this skeleton which had been galvanized so suddenly into life. These investigations revealed fraud of this nature, and of no small proportions. There were, for example, 127 of the dollars of 1804, despite the fact that only six had been issued. Other coin by the multitude had been duplicated by modern means.

COIN SALES.

CHAPMANS' SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia held a sale of coins at 1212 Chestnut Street, May 5th and 6th. Among the most desirable specimens we note the following: A Crown of Oliver Cromwell, 1658, extra fine, crack across the bust, \$26.50; Half Crown, do., ex. f., 11; Shilling, reeded edge, p., 7.50; Northumberland Shilling, George III, 1763, 3; Pine tree Shilling, large planchet, v. f., 11; do., small size, 5.20; Oak tree Sixpence, 2.20; do. Twopence, 4.25; Pine tree Threepence, 3.60; Lord Baltimore Shilling, fine, 21; New Jersey, *Mark Newby* Halfpenny, fine, 5.75; Carolina Elephant piece, "God

Preserve Carolina and the Lords Proprietors," 1694, Halfpenny, v. good, 22.25; Wood's Irish Shilling, female with left arm on harp, v. g. and rare, 6.50; do. Sixpence, ex. fine, rare, 15.25; Louis XV, silver, "Col. Franc De L'am." 1751, f., 2.60; Vermont Cent, Vermontis, 1785, v. g., 3.25; New Jersey Cent, 1788, f., 5.50; Connecticut do., 1785, ex. f., 4.50; Immune Columbia, 1785, rev. Nova Constellatio, ex. fine, 25.50; Piece similar device, 1787, rev. E. Pluribus Unum (?), 2.60. *Silver Dollars*.—1794, "Strong impression," 82.50; 1795, uncirculated, 11; do., do., 10; do., do., v. f., 4; 1796, small date, v. f., 6.50; 1801, ex. f., 5.75; 1803, ex. f., 7.75; do., v. f., 4.50; 1836, Liberty seated, p., 9.25; 1838, eagle flying, in plain field, proof, 71; 1839, same design, hole plugged, v. f., 35; 1844, v. f., 3; 1845, v. f., 3.25; 1851, proof, 51; 1852, proof, "polished," 43.50; 1854, uncir., 7.20; 1855, v. f., 4; 1856, v. f., 4.25; 1857, unc., 3.50; 1858, unc., 34. The Pattern Dollar of 1776 was withdrawn. *Quarter Dollars*.—1796, v. f., 9.50; 1804, 5.10; '06, ex. f., 4; '23, fine, hole plugged, 41; '27, proof, restrike, 130; '28, unc., 6; '53, without arrows, f., 5.25. *Twenty Cents*.—1877, p., 2.15; '78, p., 2.20. *Dimes*.—1796, ex. fine, 8; '97, 13 stars, v. f., 26.50; do., 16 stars, 12.75; '98, v. g., 8.50; do., 4.62; 1800, v. f., 8.25; '02, v. g., 5; '04, v. g., 22.50; '05, unc., 6; '07, f., 5.25; '24, unc., 10. *Half Dimes*.—*Half Disme*, 1792, 7; '94, g., 4; '96, v. f., 15; 1802, good, 55.50; '05, v. g., 17; '46, f., 3.75; '60, with stars, 4. *Nickel Cent*, 1856, flying eagle, p., 3.60. *Cents*.—1793, fine, 15.75; do., v. f., 20; do., Liberty with pole and cap, f., 26.50; do., f., 6.50; '94, ex. f., 10.25; '95, plain edge, ex. f., 11.25; '99, "perfect date," 54; 1804, broken die, 18; '09, ex. f., 10; '11, ex. f., 7.50; many other dates brought good prices. *Half Cents*.—1793, ex. f., 7.75; '94, unc., 4.50; '95, f., 2.80; do., thin planchet, v. good, 10.75; '96, obv. good, 19; '97, lettered edge, 12.50; 1836, 12; '40, 10; do., 8; '41, 9; do., 6; '42, 8; '43, 10; '44, 8; '45, 8.50; '46, 10; '47, 5.50; '49, 8; '52, restrike, 9.50. Total sale, \$2,716.42. We should consider it quite a successful sale.

FROSSARD'S SALES.

MR. FROSSARD sold May 24 and 25 last, the third and concluding part of the Russian Collection, containing, like the former, a variety of ancient Greek and Roman coins, to which is added in this sale a number of American coins and medals. The sale took place at Leavitt & Co's. The Catalogue covered fifty-two pages, with 981 lots, and was prepared by Mr. Frossard. A special edition, with three fine artotype plates, was printed for subscribers. These plates, now used by Mr. Frossard, and most if not all the coin dealers, for illustration, seem to us to be far superior to the heliotype process for this purpose, as they are clearer and more distinct, and the color is more uniform. In the heliotype plates the copper coins are generally quite black beside silver coins, when taken on the same plate, and the reflected light on a "proof" entirely destroys its beauty; the edges of the devices have a scratchy appearance, so that it would seem as if the negative had been retouched with a needle. From this defect all the artotype plates we have seen are entirely free. So marked were these blemishes in some heliotype plates recently shown us, which were taken from exceptionally fine originals, that the dealer preferred to issue his catalogue without the plates than use them, since no just idea of the quality and condition could be gained from the illustration. Whether this fault is a defect in the process itself, or has been overcome by more skillful manipulation in the artotype plates we know not, but any comparison of the two will in our judgment be greatly to the advantage of the latter. We quote some of the prices obtained. A very fine Tetradrachm of Athens, with head of Athene, and reverse owl and olive branch, \$6.05; Didrachm and Drachm of Larissa, both very fine, 3.50 each; Gold Stater of Philip II, head of Phoebus and charioteer, 14.50; another, of Alexander the Great, 10; broad Tetradrachm of the same ruler, v. f., 6; Gold Stater, struck at Odessa for Lysimachus of Thrace, with head of Alexander, and Pallas seated on rev., 12.75; Silver Denarius of Julius Caesar, 4.50; one of Marcus Agrippa, f. and ex. r., 11; some of the early Roman *Aes Grave* and its fractions brought good prices. A large bronze of Augustus with heads of Julius Caesar and Augustus back to back, 8, and another of Augustus with rev. Livia seated, 10.75; a remarkably fine medium bronze of Antonia, 11.75; two GB. of Vitellius, 10.25 and 11.75; one of Sabina, wife of Hadrian, 6.75; many more of the imperial copper coins brought equally good prices. Of the American and Colonial issues we mention the following: Uncir. Eagle of 1796, 17; one of '97, like the preceding, with small eagle rev., v. f., and ex. r., not in the mint cabinet, 40; one of '97, six stars facing and heraldic eagle, 15; '98, do., thirteen stars, four facing, 21; willow-tree Shilling, Crosby "2d-B.," f. and ex. r., 21; a Gloriam Regni, 9; Dollar of '95, sharp and uncir., 9.25; Cent of '99, knobbed 9's in date, v. good, 12.50; a Confederate Token, often called their Half Dime, and now first offered at a coin sale, 14; a silver Shilling, Gun Money of James II, May, 1690, r. and uncir., 15; a very complete set of Papal Medals, one hundred in all and in mint condition, struck in red bronze, size 24, brought \$21. There are many others, of equal interest, that we might mention, but we must forbear.

HIS Seventieth Sale was held at the same place on June 10, and comprised a large variety of copper coins remarkable for their size or rarity, ancient Greek and Roman coins, some American coins in silver and copper, historical medals, etc. The collection was formerly the property of a well known Chicago gentleman. The intrinsic value of the pieces was not such as to call out very high prices, but the sale was a successful one. The most attractive number was that describing a Quarter Dollar of 1796, date near bust, a strong and sharp impression, which brought \$28.60; most of the Cents of early dates sold at good prices, one of 1795 bringing 11.50; Lesslie & Son's Toronto Token, 7; Halifax do., White's Farthing, 4.50. The Catalogue, 25 pages and 503 lots, was prepared by Mr. Frossard.

THE RAYMOND COLLECTION.

ON the 27th of June, Messrs. Lyman H. Low & Co., of New York, sold at the Rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., the cabinet of the late John T. Raymond, the well-known comedian, and with it a valuable

collection of English coins, specially rich in rare and fine gold. There were added some choice Colonials, among them the rare "Brasher Doubloon," and others of interest which are mentioned below. We can mention but a few, for the sale took place so near the date of our issue that we have had but little time to examine the Priced Catalogue. We learn that English buyers sent such liberal bids that many of the choice pieces went back to their old homes. A Silver Penny of Canute sold for \$1.15; among the early English gold a Quarter Noble of Edward III brought 6.50; one of Henry VI, 6.25; a Salute of the same monarch, 6; Noble of Henry V, 10.50; Angel of Henry VII, 9.25; Sovereign of Edward VI, 31.25; one of Elizabeth, 10.50; Crown of the same, 11.25; Triple Sovereign of Charles I, 57.00; "Unite" of the Commonwealth, 14; Crown of Cromwell, 1658, fine, 12.25; a Quintuple Guinea of George I, 1716, v. f., 65.50; Proof Quintuple Sovereign of Victoria, q. 1839, by Wyon, 50; a Silver Triple Crown of Genoa, 1705, f. and r., 7.25; twenty-six fine Silver Medals of Pope Pius IX, a set, sold for about 40. Mr. Raymond's famous pocket piece, used in matching, a Quintuple Eagle of 1852, 66; a Twenty Pesos of Maximilian, 1866, nearly unc., 20.25; Doubloon of Ferdinand VII, struck in Nicaragua, 14; the 1804 Dollar, for which Mr. Raymond is said to have paid \$300, an altered date brought 5.60; Silver Kentucky Token, 2.10; a fine N. E. Shilling, XII on rolled planchet, 40; New York Cent of 1787, "Liber natus," etc. 30; Cent of '23, perfect date and v. f. 12.25; among the ancient coins a Shekel of Simon Maccabeus, B. C. 143, 28.50. The Brasher Doubloon was withdrawn. The sale, we should judge, was a very successful one. The Catalogue — 43 pages and 619 lots, was prepared by Mr. Low.

THE LINDERMAN COLLECTION.

JUST as we go to press, we learn that the sale of this collection, which was to have taken place the last week in June, has been postponed; some questions as to the ownership of a portion of the pieces having unexpectedly arisen, it seemed expedient to wait until these should be determined.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES WYLLYS BETTS.

CHARLES WYLLYS BETTS died on Wednesday, April 27th, at his home, 78 Irving Place, New York City, from pneumonia. He was the second son of the late Frederic J. Betts, and was born at Newburg on the Hudson, August 13th, 1845. In 1855 his father removed to New Haven, to give his sons the educational facilities of that city. Just before the breaking out of the civil war, Wyllys was taken from school by reason of ill health, and coin collecting was then suggested to him as a matter of recreation and pastime; his field was in New Haven and the adjacent towns and villages. It was on one of these expeditions that he discovered what are now known as the New Haven dies of the Fugio Cent, which from the best evidence were unknown to numismatists up to that time, and had never been used; \$10 was asked for them. He informed Mr. Root of New York of their existence, and that gentleman bought them; they are now the property of Mr. J. Colvin Randall of Philadelphia. His collecting was practically suspended upon his entering Yale College in 1863. He graduated in 1867, having won prizes during his course for excellence in literary composition, but he never exerted himself to obtain high rank as a scholar.

In the latter year he came to New York, and entered Columbia College Law School, and graduated two years later. He was admitted to the bar, after which he returned to New Haven, and entered upon a post graduate course in Yale University, devoting his time to science and literature, which he concluded in 1871. He then entered upon the active practice of his profession, associating himself with the firm of Whitney (now Secretary of the Navy) & Betts (Frederic H. his brother). In 1875 he joined his brother in the firm of F. H. & C. W. Betts, which in 1878 became Betts, Atterbury & Betts, and in this firm he continued up to the time of his death, taking an active and highly useful part in many important litigations. Mr. Betts was a member of many clubs in New York; among them The University, Century, Union, Knickerbocker, Country, and the Riding. He was fond of society, in which he was a favorite. For a number of years he was a member of the Volunteer Choir of Trinity Church, attending both morning and evening services with great regularity.

In the spring of 1884 he resumed his collecting, and soon thereafter became a Resident Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New

York, and at once was identified with the best interests of the Society ; he was recognized among the foremost workers, contributing liberally to its cabinets and library, and giving the results of his studies and researches in the science in addresses before its members. His first paper was upon the counterfeit halfpence current in the American Colonies, which was published by request of the Society ; his last was upon the Admiral Vernon Medals, commemorating the taking of Porto Bello, and it was his intention to continue the series by others of a similar character. The Early Medals relating to America was the subject of an elaborate work he had in preparation, much of which was put in type a year ago, and this would undoubtedly have soon been completed. He had planned to add some valuable notes to the work, from researches made at the British Museum and Paris Mint during his trip to Europe last summer. He collected the American Colonial series, but medals relating to America, struck prior to the conclusion of peace with England in 1783, received his special attention, and it is doubtful if so large a collection of them is to be found elsewhere. Yale College, to which he bequeathed his cabinet, has reaped a rich harvest. It is to be hoped that this will ever remain intact in that institution, and not be mingled with its present accumulations or future acquisitions. During his lifetime he made many donations to their cabinets.

A Special Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held on Tuesday, May 3d, to take action regarding his death, when the following Resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable Providence of God, a worthy associate of this Society has been removed from among us, by the unexpected visitation of death ; and,

WHEREAS, By this event the community has been deprived of one of its most promising members, and our body one of its most generous and enthusiastic patrons ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize in the sudden death of C. WYLLYS BETTS, the loss of an able and intelligent coadjutor, a wise and kindly friend, and a bright example of every generous and manly quality.

Resolved, That as members of this Society we express our profound sorrow at this untimely event, which has taken from us, in the very spring-time of his usefulness, a man whose past life had afforded such promise of fruitful work, and whose efforts had been so diligently and lovingly directed toward the advancement of its objects and interests.

Resolved, That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of bereavement, trusting that the recollection of his many virtues may prove at last a solace and a consolation.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be spread upon the records, and that a copy of the same be properly engrossed and forwarded to his family, as the slightest token of the sincere regard in which his memory is held.

CANADIAN SERVICE MEDALS.

DISTINGUISHED service Order. The *Canadian Military Gazette* published some time ago, an account of the Royal Proclamation, establishing this Order, together with an engraving of both obverse and reverse of the decoration. It is officially described as follows : "It is ordained that the badge of the Order, which shall consist of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof, in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial crown in gold upon red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath, and on a similar red ground, our Imperial and Royal cypher. It shall be suspended upon the left breast by a red riband edged blue, of one inch in width." Captain Page of Winnipeg is the first Canadian to receive this decoration.

L. H. Low.

EDITORIAL.

THE description of Church or Communion Tokens, begun in this number of the *Journal*, will probably embrace over one hundred and fifty pieces, and will add another to those lists of a special line of medals, etc., which have been so highly appreciated by our readers in the past. Mr. Warner has, we believe, the largest collection of these tokens that has ever been brought together, and for years has made them a study. By patience and a very extensive correspondence, he has gathered a minute knowledge of their history and origin, and the articles will doubtless be frequently referred to by dealers, and of great value to collectors in the future. It will be news to most numismatists to learn that the Roman Church so far conformed to the Scottish custom as to introduce them into her parishes in that country, even to a limited extent, and so far as is known, in Scotland only.

WE find ourselves reluctantly obliged to omit the accounts of Society Meetings which have been sent us.

WE have received from an English correspondent the first paper of a series of timely notes, which will make a numismatic "sheaf" for our garner, but just too late to allow the preparation of the initial cut with which to illustrate it. This will form an attractive feature of the current volume, and the first article will appear in our next issue.

MR. LYMAN H. LOW writes us that he learns from Dr. J. P. Kimball, Director of the Mint, under date of June 11th, "That the proposed change in designs of some of the coins of the United States has been abandoned as impracticable, without further legislation on the subject by Congress."

WE have often been requested to give to our readers papers of an archaeological character, as being not merely closely related in many ways to numismatics, but also because the subject is one in which coin collectors feel a sympathetic interest. In our last issue we gave a short article on the mound-builders, and in the present number we print a paper of a similar character by Gen. Thruston, on the origin of the ancient races of America. We hope from time to time in the future to continue the publication of other articles of a similar nature, for which we shall welcome contributions.

GEN. THRUSTON'S paper on Archaeology mentions a Roman coin of Antoninus, found in Tennessee. It was a pleasant surprise to us to receive from a correspondent an extract from an old newspaper of the time, giving a description of the coin itself, which will be found in this number. It is not easy to offer any very satisfactory theory to explain the presence of the Roman pieces, usually of bronze, which have been exhumed at various places in the west, some of which have been brought to light under circumstances forbidding suspicion. The most plausible explanation which has been offered, so far as we know, is that they were brought over by some of the early French missionaries, who, led by religious zeal, penetrated far into the west, along the borders of the great lakes, and sailed down the mighty rivers which they were the first to discover and explore. Perhaps as they camped for a night on some of these expeditions, the coin was dropped and lost, to be afterwards picked up by some Indian rover, and lost again in some still more remote location, there to lie until discovered by the pioneer settlers of our own people, to puzzle the antiquary and numismatist. Against this arises the difficulty of accounting for the depth at which the coins are said to be found, and with every allowance for exaggeration, this is as much a mystery as their presence.

CURRENCY.

WE learn from "*Life*," that while "Jay Gould is not much of a numismatist, he has one of the finest collections of coins in the country." It is reported that he has lately thoroughly gleaned his *Field* for coins of *Cyrus*.



Figure 7. Obv.



Figure 8. Obv.



Figure 9. Obv.



Figure 9. Rev.



Figure 10. Obv.



Figure 10. Rev.



Figure 12. Obv.



Figure 11. Obv.



Figure 11. Rev.

COMMUNION TOKENS.

PLATE II.

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No. 2.

THE GOETHE MEDALS.¹

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

Foreign Associate of the Royal Numis. Soc. of Belgium; Cor. Member Am. Numis. and Arch. Soc.; late Curator of the Coins and Medals of the Newport Historical Soc.



T will be a surprise to most persons that with even more reason than Shakespeare's wonderful knowledge of medical lore entitles that great poet to the reverence of physicians, Goethe has the right, with Schiller and with Dante, to be placed upon the register of medical men themselves. His medals naturally come therefore within the scope of a work in the preparation of which I have been long engaged, the history of medicine, its practitioners and its teachers, from a numismatist's point of view. The list of the Goethe medals that I have thus far been able to form will be of interest to all literary people, more perfect as it will probably be found than anything that has as yet appeared, even in Germany. Nothing whatever seems to have been written upon them either in England or America. I have found no enumerations of them exceeding a dozen or so in all, while the present extends to twice that number.

During the investigation, which has been a laborious one, extending over more than a year, I have ascertained

1st. From inspection of many home and foreign sale and dealers' catalogues, that the medals of Goethe are intrinsically, and as compared with others of similar character, those of Schiller for instance, extraordinarily rare. This is additionally confirmed by the fact that to my request in the Oct., 1886, number of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, that owners of such should inform me, I have not received a single reply. I thus far know of but four of these medals in this country, the two that I myself have, and two others in the Lee Collection at Washington, now in the U. S. Surgeon-General's Office. Seven more seem to have appeared at different times, possibly the same ones repeatedly, within the last ten years, at American sales, of which at least five were duplicates of the above (two of them indeed may have been identical with those of Dr. Lee), and I have not found as

¹ Read before the Newport Historical Society, 19 July, 1886, in connection with a lecture upon Goethe by Mr. Geo. H. Calvert.

many as this, additionally, in all the dealers' catalogues that I have seen from abroad, though I regularly receive most of them.

2d. From correspondence with all the professedly "Goethe Scholars" (*i. e.* Goethe authors) of whom I have been able to learn in this country, there appears an equally surprising lack of information upon their part, of this bit of Goethe's living and posthumous history. Not one of them seems personally to have been led by his studies in this direction. To try to make the list of medals as accurate as possible, I have conferred with Mr. Calvert, and have had correspondence with Rev. Dr. Hedge, Col. Higginson, Messrs. H. W. Holland and F. B. Sanborn, and Professors Hewett and H. S. White of Cornell University. To all of these gentlemen, especially the last of them, my thanks are due. From Messrs. C. W. Ernst of Boston and Thos. Davidson of Orange, N. J., I have not received replies to my letter of inquiry.¹

A word as to Goethe's claim to be ranked among physicians, for it has been generally among jurists that he has been classed, since he practiced law at Wetzlar in 1772, and from 1775 or soon after was Privy Councillor of Legation at Weimar. At Frankfort on the Main in 1765, and in 1770 at the University of Strasbourg, medicine was among his studies, and this early professional training bore mature fruit in his after life. The late Dr. Kluyskens of Ghent, Professor in the University of that city, speaks of him as "naturalist and physician, who has written learned memoirs on comparative anatomy, botany and geology, while his work on the metamorphoses of plants, published in 1790,² advances conclusions subsequently adopted and confirmed by illustrious teachers."³ Drs. Rudolphi of the Berlin University,⁴ and Von Duisburg of Dantzig, Surgeon to the King of Prussia, call him "the most intelligent investigator of nature,"⁵ while Durand of Geneva asserts that "naturalist, anatomist, physician, he was as remarkable as a scientist as he was as a litterateur."⁶ His very last writing, at eighty-three, just before his death, was an essay on the dispute between Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Cuvier, on the question of Unity of Composition in the Animal Kingdom, the theme that the elder Agassiz, also educated as a physician, selected for his first course of lectures in America, at the Lowell Institute in Boston, in 1846.⁷

Goethe was also a skilled numismatist, a fact that makes his own medals additionally interesting. In his "Ueber Kunst und Alterthum" (Stuttgart, 1816–32, 8vo), there is included a monograph by himself upon the coins of Milan,⁸ and he wrote besides upon German coins and the royal cabinet of medals of the Netherlands.⁹ His "very beautiful" numismatic collection is

¹ It was suggested to me by Prof. White of Cornell, at the time in Berlin, that Prof. Fr. Zarucke of Leipsic, who had been a contributor to the Goethe-Jahrbuch, and had reviewed Rollet's recent work (1853) *Goethe-Bildnis* in his Zeitschrift, the Centralblatt, was probably the best living authority upon Goethe likenesses, medallic and otherwise. To my inquiry of this gentleman, I have received the following reply, under date of July 30, 1887: "A complete and perfect catalogue of the medals and medallions of Goethe does not exist. For relatively the best, see Rüppell (1855). It is questionable, however, if it is worth your while to send for this, as it is not even remotely complete."

² This was translated into English by Emily M. Cox, with Explanatory Notes by Maxwell T. Masters: *Journal of Botany*, 1863. It was also reprinted therefrom, London, 1863: 8vo.

³ Hippolyte Kluyskens. Des hommes célèbres dans les sciences et les arts, et des médailles qui consacrent leur souvenir. Ghent, 1859: 8vo, I, p. 366.

⁴ Carl Asmund Rudolphi. Recentioris aevi numismata virorum de rebus medicis et physicis meritorum memoriam servantia. Berlin, 3d edition, 1829 (the others being 1823 and 1825): p. 66.

⁵ Carl Ludwig von Duisburg. C. A. Rudolphi recentioris aevi, etc. Dantzig, 1862: 8vo, p. 153.

⁶ Anthony Durand. Médailles et Jetons des Numismates. Geneva, 1865: 4to, p. 77.

⁷ See also Johann Fabritius. Examen theorieae celeberrimi a Goethe de coloribus physiologicis. Abo, 1819: 4to.

⁸ Durand, Loc. cit.

⁹ Goethe's Werke, Stuttgart, 1868: Bd. xxvii, pp. 276, 281.

still preserved and exhibited at Weimar, and Hofrath C. Ruland of that city, one of the learned authors of "Pestilentia in Nummis," a work descriptive of the medals and jetons illustrating zymotic disease as it has appeared in past ages, writes me that he is now engaged in the highly sympathetic task of arranging and cataloguing it.

The following are the Goethe medals.

1. *Obverse.* JOANNES WOLFGANG GOETHE. Bust to right, with open neck, hair gathered at back, cloak over coat (Rollet); upon edge of cloak H. B.

Reverse. Without legend. An eagle seeking the sun (Rudolphi, Duisburg, Rollet), upon the wing (Durand, Rollet). Beneath, upon the earth, a lyre and mask united by laurel (a laurel wreath, Rollet). This last is not mentioned by Durand. Exergue: H. BOLTSCHAUS[ER] (Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens), BOLTSCHAUSER (Durand) F. Tin. 4½ centimetres (Kluyskens), 36 millimetres (Durand, Rollet). Figured by Ruppell, and the obverse by Rollet.

C. B. Lengnich. Nachrichten zur Bücher- und Münzkunde. Danzig, 1780-2: 8vo, II, pp. 194-9....
J. Fr. Hauschild. Beitrag zur neuern Münz- und Medaillen geschichte. Dresden, 1806: 8vo, No. 328....
Rudolphi, Loc. cit. 1829: p. 66, No. 278....*Dr. Ed. Ruppell.* Beschreibung und Abbildung der Schau-münzen welche zum Angedenken von Bewohnern Frankfurts oder in dieser Stadt geborenen Personen gefertigt wurden. Frankf. a. M., 1855: 8vo, p. 54, pl. vi, No. 1. See also *Ibid.*, in Archiv für Frankfurt's Geschichte und Kunst, 1855: VII, p. 54....*Kluyskens*, Loc. cit., 1859: I, p. 367, No. 1....*Duisburg*, Loc. cit., 1862: p. 153, CCCXIV, No. 1....*Durand*, Loc. cit., 1865: p. 78, No. 1....*Dr. Hermann Rollet*, Goethe-Bildnisse. Wien, 1883: p. 44, pl. of obv.

2. Similar to the above, but without the engraver's initials upon the obverse (Rollet).

3. *Obverse.* JOHANN WOLFGANG DE GOETHE. (Duisburg, Durand, Rollet; without dot, Rudolphi, Kluyskens) AETATIS SUAE 66 (Duisburg; LXVI Durand, Rollet; LXVI. Rudolphi, Kluyskens) ANNO. (Duisburg, Durand, Rollet; ANNO Rudolphi). Bust of Goethe, to right (Rollet).

Reverse. ογ' (Rudolphi; ογ' Duisburg; ογ' Kluyskens) ω φύλον μοι περασού (Rudolphi, Duisburg; περασού Kluyskens, Rollet) πτερού (Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens, Rollet). (ΑΓΩΦΙΑΟΝ ΜΟΙ ΠΕΤΑΣΟΥ, ΠΙΤΕΡΟΝ Durand). "Of work equal to the best" (Rudolphi, Duisburg). The dies cut by the elder Schadow, Johann Gottfried. Very rare (Rollet). Cast iron (Duisburg); bell metal (Rudolphi, Kluyskens). 90 mill. (Kluyskens, Durand; 95 do. Rollet.)

Rudolphi, p. 67, No. 279....*Kluyskens*, I, p. 367, No. 2....*Duisburg*, p. 153, No. 2....*Goethe's Kunstsammlungen*, II, No. 1448....*Durand*, p. 80....*Rollet*, p. 142, pl. of obv....*Julius Friedländer*, G. Schadow's Aufsätze und Briefe, p. 120.

4. *Obverse.* Without inscription. Bust of Goethe, a copy of that by Tieck.

Reverse. Blank. Cast iron. 90 mill. (Durand.)

Rudolphi, p. 67, No. 280....*Kluyskens*, I, p. 367, No. 3....*Duisburg*, p. 154, No. 3....*Durand*, p. 80.

5. *Obverse.* GOETHE at left. Bust (Kluyskens, Duisburg; nude head, Durand, Rollet) of Goethe, to right. Under it, A. BOVY F. (Rudolphi, Kluyskens, Rollet; BOVY, incorrectly, Duisburg; not mentioned at all, Durand) 1824 (Duisburg, Rollet; 1823, incorrectly, Rudolphi, Kluyskens).

Reverse. An eagle soaring upwards (Rudolphi, Kluyskens; upon the wing, Durand, Rollet). In his talons a crown (Kluyskens, Durand; branch, Duisburg; wreath, Rudolphi, Rollet) of laurel. More properly the eagle is descending from Olympus with two crossed laurel branches, tied together, as a wreath. Bronze. 40 mill. (Kluyskens, Durand, Rollet.) 26 American scale.¹

¹ As to size, I have purposely refrained from reducing the foreign to our own scale, save in Nos. 5 (my own), 8 (authority of New York catalogue), 12 (my own), 14 and 15 (authority of Dr. Lee).

Rudolphi, p. 67, No. 281....*Numophylacii Ampachiani*, Sect. I. II. Leipsic, 1833: No. 9557....
Rüppell, Beschreibung, etc., pl. III, No. 1....*Kluyskens*, I, p. 367, No. 4....*Duisburg*, p. 154,
 No. 4....*Durand*, p. 78, No. 2....*Goethe's Kunstsamml.*, II, p. 183, Nos. 1455-58....*Rollet*, p. 203,
 pl. of obv.

I have this medal in my cabinet. It was purchased from the Edwards Russian collection, Frossard's fifty-sixth sale, July 1, 2, 1886, No. 523. There was another in that of the Wood collection, 25-26 Feb., 1884, No. 2260, the present ownership of which I have failed to ascertain.

6. *Obverse*. CARL AUGUST - UND LUISE within a circle of pearls. The busts, side by side and draped, to right, in high relief, of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar. The heads unfiletted.

Reverse. Goethe's bust, to left, between branches of laurel. Upon neck, engraved, BRANDT (Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens; with a dot, Durand) F. Beneath, GOETHEN. a continuation of the inscription upon the obverse. Rudolphi and Duisburg describe the margin as plain; Kluyskens and Durand say that there is engraved upon it ZUM 7TH NOV. 1825 thus forming the first of the Jubilee medals to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's first coming to Weimar. Lead (Rudolphi); bronze (Kluyskens, Durand). 40 mill. (Kluyskens; 41 do., Rollet; 42 do., Durand.)

Rudolphi, p. 67, No. 282....*Kluyskens*, I, p. 368, No. 5....*Duisburg*, p. 154, No. 5....*Durand*, p. 78, No. 3....*Rollet*, p. 211, pl. of obv....*Goethe's Goldner Jubeltag*, p. 6.

This medal is extremely rare, as very few were struck; its design (Rudolphi, Duisburg) or Goethe himself at that time (Kluyskens) not being approved by the inhabitants of Weimar.

7. *Obverse* and *reverse* as preceding, save that the hair of the Grand Duchess is raised a little in a twofold gathering above that of the Duke.

Durand, p. 78, pl. VII, No. 1.

The second of the Jubilee series of the coming to Weimar. This medal is all but unique. It is mentioned by neither Rudolphi, Rüppell, Duisburg or Kluyskens, and Durand speaks of it as previously undescribed. There exist, however, two specimens, one of which is in the grand-ducal numismatic cabinet at Saxe-Weimar, and the other at Geneva in that of Durand, who had obtained it from M. F. Soret of that city. Durand figures it, and states that when the first copy was shown to Carl August by the engraver, Brandt of Berlin, he exclaimed in a passion, "Do you take my wife for a cow, that you have put horns upon her?" The dies were at once destroyed.

8. *Obverse*. Without inscription. The busts of the Grand Duke and Duchess, draped and jugate, to the right (to left, *Am. Jour. of Numismatics*, II, p. 81). Their hair filleted (Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens; that of the Grand Duke with fillet, and of the Duchess with diadem, Austin, Durand; the latter with frontlet, *Am. Jour. of Num.*). Upon the Duke's shoulder, engraved, BRANDT (Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens, Rollet; with dot, Durand) F.

Reverse. Without inscription. Goethe's bust, draped and laureated, to left (to right, *Am. Jour. of Num.*) Rudolphi and Kluyskens speak of the margin as plain, but Duisburg gives the following as engraved upon it: CARL AVGVST VND LVISE. GOETHEN. ZVM VII. NOVBR. 1825. The same inscription is confirmed by a manuscript note by the late Benoni Friedländer of Berlin, in my own possession; while Durand, Austin, *Am. Jour. of Num.*, and Rollet give MDCCXXV, but unlike the former precede and follow GOETHEN by a five-pointed star, and give the same as after the date. The *Am. Jour. of Num.* and Austin, upon the other hand, give no dot after VII, while the latter has also none after GOETHEN and has, apparently upon the rim, the additional inscription, JOHANN WOLFGANG V. GOETHE. NAT. AUG. XXVII. MDCCXXXIX. OB. MAR. XXIV. MDCCXXXII. Gold (Austin); silver (*Am. Jour. of Num.*); bronze. 40 mill. (Kluyskens, Rollet; 41 do., Durand.) 26.

Rudolphi, p. 617, No. 283....*Num. Ampach.*, No. 9559.....*Sarah Austin*. Characteristics of Goethe. From the German of Falk, Von Müller, etc. London, 1833: III, p. 51....*Rüppell*, pl. III,

No. 4.....*Kluyskens*, I, p. 368, No. 6.....*C. H. Lewes*, Life of Goethe, Boston, 1856: II, p. 424.....*Duisburg*, p. 154, No. 6.....*Durand*, p. 78, No. 4.....Goethe's Kunstsamml., Nos. 1452-4.....*Rollet*, p. 212, pl. of obv.

This medal, the third of the Weimar Jubilee medals, is figured by Miss Austin (frontispiece of Vol. III), as well as by Rüppell and Rollet. She states besides, that it is an exquisite work of art, and devotes several pages (III, pp. 100-116) to a description of the festivities attending its presentation, from Goethe's Goldner Jubeltag, to which I have already referred. The error of date in her description, August 27th instead of the 28th, as Goethe's birthday, is particularly to be noticed. A copy in silver was sold 30 Sept., 1867, by Bangs, Merwin & Co. of N. Y. for the "bagatelle" of three dollars, *Am. Jour. of Num.*, II, p. 59; and was described in *ibid.*, p. 81.

9. *Obverse.* Without inscription. Bust of the Grand Duke to right, within a garland of laurel. Under right shoulder, BRANDT (Kluyskens; with dot, Durand) F. engraved.

Reverse. Phoebus, in chariot with four horses. Beneath, DER FUNFZICSTEN (Kluyskens; FUNFZIGSTEN Durand) WIEDERKEHR. 1825 within the twelve signs of the zodiac. Bronze. 40 mill. (Kluyskens, Durand.)

Kluyskens, I, p. 368, No. 8.....*Durand*, p. 80.

This medal, the fourth of the Weimar Jubilee, was unknown to Rudolphi, Duisburg and Rüppell, and apparently also to Rollet.

10. *Obverse.* Without inscription. Goethe's bust (Duisburg; nude head, Kluyskens, Durand, Rollet) to right. Beneath, ANG. (ELICA Duisburg; ELICAE Kluyskens; AUG. Durand; the two latter very erroneously) FACIUS.

Reverse. Within a wreath of oak, laurel and olive, DIEM (Rudolphi, Duisburg, Durand; DIEM Kluyskens, very erroneously) VII. (Rudolphi; without dot, Duisburg, Kluyskens, Durand) NOV. (1825. Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens) MDCCXXV. (Durand, Rollet). Bronze. 31 mill. (Durand; 35 do., Rollet.)

Rudolphi, p. 67, No. 284.....*Num. Ampach.*, No. 9558.....*Rüppell*, pl. III, No. 3.....*Kluyskens*, I, p. 368, No. 7.....*Duisburg*, p. 154, No. 7.....*Durand*, p. 79, No. 5.....*Rollet*, p. 215, pl. of obv.

The fifth of the Jubilee medals of coming to Weimar.

11. *Obverse.* The same. (Goethe's head, Rollet.)

Reverse. GOETHEN ZUM 28 AVGUST. POMPEI. 1831. (Rüppell; XXVIII. AUG. POMPEII MDCCCXXXI Rollet.)

Rüppell, pl. III, No. 3.....*Rollet*, p. 274.

Figured by Rüppell, but not catalogued by Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens or Durand. Duisburg (p. 154) mentions that Rudolphi stated that he had seen the medal, but I fail to find this fact upon record in either of the three editions of Rudolphi (1823-25-29).

12. *Obverse.* JOH. WOLFG.—VON GOETHE Laureated (this not mentioned by Rudolphi or Duisburg) head (Durand, Rollet; bust, Duisburg, Kluyskens). Beneath, G. LOOS DIR. F. KÖNIG (with dot, Rudolphi, wrongly) FEC. (F. Duisburg, wrongly.)

Reverse. Without legend. Melpomene crowned with ivy and Terpsichore with laurel, the former with club and mask in hand, and the latter with lyre, placing a wreath of bay upon the head of Goethe who, also in antique garb, bears a harp. Exergue: MDCCXXVI (Durand, Rollet; 1826, Rudolphi, Duisburg, Kluyskens, wrongly). Silver (Durand), bronze. 42 mill. (Durand, Rollet; 47 do., Kluyskens.) 27.

Rudolphi, p. 67, No. 285.....*Num. Ampach.*, No. 9556.....*Rüppell*, pl. III, No. 2.....*Kluyskens*, I, p. 369, No. 9.....*Duisburg*, p. 154, No. 8.....*Durand*, p. 79, No. 6.....*Rollet*, p. 230.

This is in my cabinet, from the Edwards Russian collection at Frossard's fifty-sixth sale, July 1, 2, 1886, No. 522. A rubbing was sent to me during the same year from Mr. W. T. R. Marvin, which he had received from Mr. Wm. Poillon of New York.

13. *Obverse.* Within two branches (Kluyskens; a garland, Durand) of laurel, ZU GOETHÉ'S HUNDERTJÄHRIGER GEBURTSFEIER. (Duisburg; no dot, Kluyskens, Durand) AM 28 AUGUST (Duisburg, Durand; a dot, Kluyskens) 1849. This inscription is still differently given in manuscript notes by Benoni Friedländer of Berlin, in my possession, as follows: ZUR HUNDERTJÄHRIGEN GEBURTSFEIER GOETHÉ'S. AM 28. AUGUST 1849. Duisburg makes no mention of the laurel wreath.

Reverse. FREIE STADT FRANKFURT. (This omitted by Duisburg.) The Arms of the city, a spread eagle, crowned. Upon the rim, ZWEY (ZWEI, Friedländer MS.) GULDEN. Silver. 36 mill. (Durand; 35 do., Kluyskens.)

B. Koehne, Zeitschrift für Münz-, Siegel- und Wappenkunde. Berlin, 1851: p. 94.....Rüppell, p. 55.....Kluyskens, I, p. 369, No. 11.....Duisburg, p. 155, No. 9.....Durand, p. 79, No. 10.

Struck by his native city upon the hundredth anniversary of Goethe's birth, seventeen years after his death.

14. *Obverse.* J. WOLFG.—GOETHE. Bust (Duisburg; naked head, Durand) like that of No. 5, to right. Beneath, A. BOVY (Duisburg, Rollet; with dot, Durand) F. 1831 (Duisburg; 1831, Durand).

Reverse. Without legend. Janus-like heads of a bearded man in the prime of life and a youthful female, garlanded, the former with oak leaves and the latter with flowers (Rollet), below that of a roaring lion, within a scroll, between large cornucopiae of fruit and flowers. Behind and above, an eagle on poised wings. Bronze. 40 mill. (Durand, Rollet.) 26.

Duisburg, p. 155, No. 10.....Rüppell, pl. III, No. 1c.....Durand, p. 79, No. 8.....Rollet, p. 207.

It is stated by Duisburg (p. 155), that in Benoni Friedländer's possession, there was an envelope ("involutrum") of one of Goethe's letters, the seal of which was the reverse of this medal, whence F. inferred that Goethe himself designed it, as indeed I find had previously been stated by Miss Austin. It is figured by her (frontispiece to Vol. II) and by Rüppell.

This medal is in the collection of Dr. Wm. Lee of Washington, now at the Office of the U. S. Surgeon-General. It was purchased at the sale of the Warner collection in Philadelphia, June 9–14, 1884, No. 2003. There was another, or possibly the same, in that of the Wood collection, Feb. 25–29, 1884, No. 2259.

15. *Obverse.* JO. W. DE (without this, according to B. Friedländer's MS. in my possession) GOETHE (Duisburg, Kluyskens; with dot, Durand) NAT. D. XXVIII AUG. MDCCXXXIX. (28, 1749, Kluyskens, description.) Laureated bust (Duisburg, Kluyskens, Rollet; head, Durand) to left. Under left shoulder, F. KOENIG F. Beneath, G. LOOS (Duisburg; with dot, Kluyskens, though it is absent in his plate) DIR.

Reverse. A swan raising Goethe, laureated and in antique garb, with his lyre, to the skies, which are typified by an arch of nine stars. His breast is partially bare, his right hand upraised, and he looks upwards, seated upon the back of the swan. Beneath, AD ASTRA REDIIT D. XXII (with dot, Friedländer manuscript and Rollet) MART. MDCCXXXII (Duisburg, Durand; 22 MART. 1832, Kluyskens, though correctly given in his plate). Silver (Durand); bronze. 42 mill. (Kluyskens, Durand.) 27.

Rüppell, pl. III, No. 5.....Duisburg, p. 155, No. 11.....Kluyskens, I, p. 365, No. 10, fig.....Durand, p. 79, No. 9.....Rollet, p. 232.

This medal was struck in commemoration of Goethe's death. Rollet considers the reverse to have been "nobly conceived and executed." I judge from my manuscript notes by B. Friedländer that on 28 Aug., 1849, Goethe's Centennial, there was published a Supplement to the "Verzeichniss Sämtlicher Denk- und Gelegenheitsmünzen, welche aus der Berliner Medaillen-Münze von G. Loos hervorgegangen sind," which first appeared in 1830, and that it contains a description of the medal.

It is in the Lee collection, at the U. S. Surgeon-General's Office at Washington, having been purchased, like the last, at the Warner sale in Philadelphia, No. 2004.

16. *Obverse.* GOETHE. (Duisburg; without dot, Durand) GEB. 28 AUG (Kluy-skens; with dot, Durand) 1749. GEST. 22 MAERZ 1832 (Duisburg; 1832, Durand). Bust, beneath which, w. KULLRICH F.

Reverse. Within an oak crown, ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DEN 28 (Kluy-skens; with dot, Durand) AUGUST. (Kluy-skens; without dot, Durand) 1849. Bronze.

Duisburg, p. 155, No. 12.....*Durand*, p. 80.

Struck, like the Frankfurt silver doppelgulden, upon the hundredth anniversary of Goethe's birth. It seems, like that, to have been unknown to Rollet.

17. *Obverse.* Without inscription. Bust of Goethe, to right. Behind, a tripod; in front a branch of laurel (these not mentioned by Durand).

Reverse. Blank. Cast.

Goethe's Kunstsamml., II, No. 1450.....*Duisburg*, p. 155, No. 13.....*Durand*, p. 80.

18. *Obverse.* ERINNERUNG AN—GOETHE'S GEBURTHAUS. Bust of Goethe, to left. Beneath, GUST(AV) V. KRESS, 1863.

Reverse. Blank. Bronze. 50 lines.

Rüppell, Beitrag zur Kenntniss der numismatischen Erinnerungen an Aerzte und Naturforscher die sich nicht in Duisburg's Werk über diesen Gegenstand vorfinden. Wien, 1876: p. 44, No. 14.....*Ibid.*, Numismatischen Zeitschrift, Bd. VI.

19. *Obverse.* KARL (Duisburg; CARL Rüppell) AUGUST GROSSHERZOG V. SACHSEN (Duisburg; with a hyphen, Rüppell) WEIMAR. Head of the Grand Duke, to right.

Reverse. DAS GOETHE (Duisburg; GÖTHE with hyphen also, Rüppel) VND SCHILLER (Duisburg; with hyphen, Rüppell) MONUMENT IN WEIMAR. The statues of Goethe and Schiller, together holding a wreath. Beneath, SEBALD F. DRENTWETT D. Tin. 19 lines (Rüppell).

Duisburg, Supplementum (I), 1863. p. 7, No. 12 (under Schiller).....Rüppell, Beitrag, etc., p. 44, No. 15.

There were two of these medals at the Frossard sale of 28-9 June, 1880, No. 907.

20. *Obverse.* J. W. VON—GOETHE Head of Goethe, to left.

Reverse. FRIED. V.—SCHILLER Bust of Schiller, to right. Brass. 10 lines.

Rüppell, Beitrag, etc., p. 44, No. 16.

This is probably the same as a similar jeton separately described by Rüppell (*loc. cit.*, p. 42, No. 23) as of Schiller. I note but the single difference that in the Schiller jeton he speaks of an obscure letter or abbreviation upon the neck of Goethe, to which he does not allude when describing the other.

21. *Obverse.* As the preceding.

Reverse. An oak wreath, within which JETTON. Brass. 10 lines.

Ibid., p. 44, No. 17.

22. *Obverse.* Bust of Goethe, in modern costume, to the right.

Reverse? Lead.

Ibid., foot note to p. 45, mentions that this piece is as yet undescribed, and that he has himself seen it but once, and then in the hands of an itinerant merchant, of whom he thus indignantly speaks: "da er die Unverschämtheit hatte dafür fünf Gulden zu verlangen, wies ich ihm die Thur (as he had the effrontery to demand five gulden for it, I showed him the door)."

23. *Obverse.* GOETHE. Nude head, to right. Beneath, DAVID WEIMAR. 1829.

Reverse. Blank. Bronze. 240 mill.

Durand, p. 79, No. 7.

24. *Obverse.* J. W. VON—GOETHE. Nude head, to left.

Reverse. Within an oak garland, SPIELPFENNIG. Gilt copper. 22 mill.

Ibid., p. 79, No. 11.

25. A medallion of which as yet I have not learned the details. Terra cotta.
48 mill.

Thieme, Cat. of Leitzmann Collection, Leipsic, 1880, No. 5018.

Examination of the preceding catalogue will show a remarkable number of discrepancies between authors of established reputation as numismatic experts. These might be explained upon the ground, however improbable, of the possible existence of several sets of dies, differing but slightly among themselves, of almost each individual medal, were it not that I have pointed out more than one instance of downright error, so flagrant as to prove the grossest carelessness either of observation or of description, and invalidating to this extent each of the lists in which they have occurred. Similar instances, in other special fields, are unfortunately not uncommon among numismatic writers. They become still more palpable when an engraving of the medal is given, and it would seem one could never be sure of exact correctness, unless by the use of the photograph. For instance, Rudolphi in his edition of 1825 gives as the frontispiece the plate of one of the medals of Blumenbach of Göttingen, that with a Caucasian, Mongolian and Ethiopian skull. Comparison of this with a specimen in my own cabinet, and with another still that is now in that of Dr. G. J. Fisher, of Sing Sing, N. Y., reveals very decided variations in the engraving as regards the positions of the lettering, from the original.

I have preferred in the present enumeration merely to indicate the differences of description that do exist; but as I desire eventually to perfect the list to a degree beyond what has been even now attempted, I shall esteem it a favor if owners of Goethe medals will carefully compare their specimens with my numbers corresponding, and send me a detailed statement of what they discover. In this way alone can the desired exactitude be obtained. Previous cataloguers seem too much to have blindly copied from each other, without taking pains to eliminate mistakes. I shall be equally glad to receive accessions to my list, of medals of Goethe as yet undescribed, and in every case to give due credit. The points now necessary to perfect the catalogue are: 1. To ascertain whether all that I describe exist as separate types, or if two or three of them, through previous inaccurate description, may not have seemed distinct, when they are not. 2. To add any fresh references, either to descriptions or figures. 3. To find if there remain any other medals of Goethe, as yet ungiven.

Of the authorities quoted in the present paper, I possess Rudolphi (all three editions), Kluyskens, Duisburg and his two Supplements of 1863 and 1868, Rüppell (1876 and 1877), and Durand, and have endeavored to carefully verify every reference thereto. For a comparison of my list with Rollet, of whose work there exists no copy in Newport, I am indebted to my son, John H. Storer of Boston, Curator of the Coins and Medals of Harvard University.

Mr. W. T. R. Marvin of Boston, having made reference to Goethe in two brief notes in his magnificent memoir upon the Medals of the Masonic Fraternity (Boston, 1880, 4to, pages 165 and 169), I have taken occasion to obtain from him the following statement: "As to what Merzdorf says about Goethe;—he merely mentions the fact (on page 44) that he was a Mason, and observes that for that reason some collectors of Masonics include his medals in their cabinets; he gives no descriptions of any, and says that he does not think they should be included simply because of his connection with the Order. I think he is right, and for that reason I made no effort to obtain any medals or descriptions of pieces struck in his honor; I know of none that have any Masonic allusion, but he was interested in the Order, and it is somewhat surprising that no distinctively Masonic piece was struck to show this. If there was, I never heard of it, and if you know of any, I shall be glad of a description. All I do know of his connection with the Order is given in the two notes, referred to in my index."

So great is the rarity of all the Goethe medals that no private collector, however wealthy or painstaking, can ever hope to possess the entire series. This is only possible upon the part of the authorities of Weimar, with whom it has become an honorable pride to make Goethe, and everything suggestive of him, peculiarly their own.

THE SOMERS ISLANDS MONEY.

MR. JAMES H. STARK, of the Photo-Engraving Company, of Boston, has shown us recently two specimens of this coinage, which as is well understood is of great rarity, there being but ten or twelve of the Shillings known. The pieces sent Mr. Stark, from a correspondent in Bermuda, were a Sixpence and a Threepence, the latter of which, so far as we know, has never been described, although Mr. Parmelee has an impression in his cabinet. Of the Sixpence, previous to this one, but five or possibly six were known, while only one Twopenny piece, that in the cabinet of Gen. Lefroy of Bermuda, is known to collectors. These coins have so frequently been described in the *Journal*, that no further account of them seems necessary, except of the Threepence. This is of the same type as the other denominations, having on the obverse a boar, and the Roman numeral III in the field above his back; the bristles are quite prominent, which is not the case in the other denominations. The reverse has a ship of the same style as the larger coins, with high forecastle and poop, and flags flying from every mast. There are no legends on this denomination. The star which has been mentioned in former descriptions as appearing on these coins, just before and behind the fore feet of the boar, is very clearly shown on these pieces to be a flower of the grass or herbage on which the animal is standing. The snout of the boar is abnormally developed, and the "kink" in his tail is quite as noticeable as on the coins of larger value.

These pieces are on very thin planchets, that of the Sixpence being but little thicker than heavy cardboard, while the Threepence is considerably thicker in proportion. This may possibly be due to exposure to salt water. They are quite irregular in form, and the relief of the dies is so low, that but very little circulation would soon render the devices illegible.

W. T. R. M.

AN AUSTRIAN NUMISMATIC MEDAL DOLLAR.

THE Austrian Numismatic Society struck for its members a Medal-Dollar, in 1884, in commemoration of the Four hundredth anniversary of the mintage of dollars, or thalers; the obverse showed the bust of the Emperor, surrounded by the arms of the Austrian Provinces; the reverse displayed the bust of the Archduke Sigismund, of the Tyrol, being a close copy of that on the "Dicktaler" or thick dollar of that Prince, struck in 1484. Only eighty-two or eighty-three of these medals exist, as the die cracked while striking the eighty-third. They sell as high as \$25.00. The piece has an interest here as showing the view held by the Society named, as to where the First Thalers were struck. In the second volume of the *Journal*, page 16, is an interesting article on the subject, by the late Dr. Anthon, in which, while mentioning this piece of Sigismund, he considers the "Original Dollars" to be those of the Counts of Schlick, struck about 1525, or perhaps a little earlier. While holding in high regard Prof. Anthon's numismatic knowledge, we suppose that a deliberate issue of a Society of the standing of that which caused this piece

to be struck, may be regarded as of higher authority, and that the Quater-centennial of the Dollar must henceforth be set down as occurring in 1884. The piece now described seems to have escaped the notice of American collectors, for we have seen no reference to it in any of our papers, perhaps because of its evident rarity.

CAXTON.

COMMUNION TOKENS.

[Continued from Vol. xxii, p. 9.]

51. Frankfort Springs, Beaver Co., Pa. Organized 1790. K on plain planchet, for King's Creek Congregation.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 9 x 9.

51a. Another. An oval token was used after the Union in 1858. Lead. Size 12 x 14.

52. Glade Run, Alleghany Co., Pa. Organized 1812. A. C. for Associate Church, in centre of eighteen dots, with beaded border outside.

Reverse. Plain. Pewter, cast. Oval. Size 14 x 18.

53. Guinston, York Co., Pa. ASSOCIATE CHURCH around the border, plain centre.

Reverse. G in centre, for Guinston. Lead. Round. Size 24. Figure 7. The old stone church is still standing and is about one hundred and twenty years old.

54. Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y. (Now West Hebron.) Organized 1785. A.-C. H.-N. in two lines, for Associate Church, Hebron.

Reverse. 1807. Raised border. Lead. Square. Size 14 x 14. Figure 8.

55. The same. A. C. of HEBRON, in three lines, for Associate Church of Hebron.

Reverse. J. I. JULY 7. 1824 in three lines, for John Irvine, who was Pastor 1824 to 1831. Raised rim. Lead. Oval. Size 15 x 18. Figure 9.

56. Houlton, Aroostook Co., Maine. R. P. C. on thick planchet, for Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 20.

56a. Another. Stamped T for Token. Pewter. Size 13 x 17.

Both tokens are now in use.

57. Howard, Steuben Co., N. Y. U. P. C. and H. below, for United Presbyterian Church, Howard. Two parallel lines above and one in centre.

Reverse. P. C. R. for P. C. Robertson; three parallel lines above and two below. Pewter, cast. Round. Size 18.

These tokens were made by Alexander Edgar, of Buena Vista, N. Y.

58. Huntington, Pa. (Stone Valley.) H. A. C. in one line, for Huntington Associate Church, between two parallel lines, with beaded border.

Reverse. Rev. T. S. for Thomas Smith, in two lines, dotted line below, and border same as obverse. He was installed Pastor in 1811 and died in 1825. Born in Scotland; a personal friend and correspondent of Robert

Burns. Edge milled. Lead. Oblong, corners concave. Size 9 x 12.
Figure 10.

59. Ingleside, Westmoreland Co., Pa. (Brookland Congregation.)
R.P.C. in raised letters, for Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 16.

59a. Another. The letters R. P. C. in sunken square with serrated border.

Reverse. Small dotted or beaded circle. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 16.

Robert Sproul, father of Dr. Thomas Sproul, settled in this vicinity in 1796.

60. Keokuk, Iowa. A. K. stamped letters, for Associate, Keokuk.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 10.

61. Killbuck, Ohio. K. countersunk, for Killbuck.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 9.

62. Kortright, Delaware Co., N. Y. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian; raised letters in sunken square.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 13 x 13.

63. Laurel Hill, Fayette Co., Pa. Organized 1791. A. R. for Associate Reformed, and L.-H. for Laurel Hill, below, in rude raised letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 11.

63a. Another. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 12.

The Church discontinued their use in 1880.

64. Liberty, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Organized 1805. R D for Robert Douglass, on round planchet. He was installed in 1820.

Reverse. Plain. Lead.

64a. Another. D G for David Goodwillie. He was Pastor in 1826.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Both size 12.

This token was used for about forty years, and then the card adopted, with texts from St. Mark and St. Luke printed on both sides; in 1875 all tokens were abandoned.

65. Little Beaver, Pa. Organized about 1806. Old School. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian, stamped on planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 11 x 17.

The table linens used are "home-made," having been spun and wove and presented by the ladies of the congregation about the time the Church was organized, and are still in use.

66. Londonderry, Guernsey Co., Ohio. Organized 1818. W. stamped on plain planchet, for Wilkin, an Elder and one of the founders of the Congregation.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 10 x 10.

67. Madison, Columbiana Co., Ohio. Old School Presbyterian. M. rudely cut on planchet, for Madison.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 9.

68. Mahoning, Lawrence Co., Pa. M for Mahoning, with serrated border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 by 10.

68a. Another. A. R. for Associate Reformed in sunken oblong.
Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 8.

69. Mechanicsburg, Indiana Co., Pa. A. C. for Associate Church, in centre of two dotted lines.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 13 x 18.

70. Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa. Organized 1802. M. A. C. for Mercer Associate Church in one line, dash above and below, with border.

Reverse. Rev. M. L for McLean, Pastor 1841-5, in two lines. Lead. Oblong, octagonal. Size 9 x 12.

71. The same. Second U. P. Congregation, on printed cardboard.
 "Token of Admission to the Lord's Table."

"Do this in remembrance of Me," etc.

This Congregation, since the union in 1858, used this Card Token.

72. Middletown, Pa. M for Middletown, in sunken square, with border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 7 x 7.

73. Mill Creek, Pa. M for Mill Creek, cut letters.

Reverse. A for Anderson. Lead. Square. Size 7 x 7.

74. Mt. Hope, Washington Co. Pa. Organized 1800. T. A in sunken square, for Thomas Allison, first Pastor, 1802 to 1837.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 11 x 13.

75. The same. M^t. H. for Mt. Hope, beaded border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong, octagonal. Size 8 x 11.

Issued by Rev. J. T. Brownlee.

76. Mt. Jackson, Lawrence Co., Pa. Organized 1820. J. raised letter, for Jackson; heavy border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 12.

76a. Another. P. countersunk letter, for Presbyterian.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 11.

76b. Another. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 12.

77. Mt. Pleasant, Washington Co., Pa. Organized 1795. M P in raised letters, for Mt. Pleasant, with serrated oval border.

Reverse. Plain. Oblong, octagonal. Pewter. Size 10 x 12.

78. Mt. Pleasant, Butler Co., Ohio. Organized 1802. Cup stamped on square planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Size 7 x 7.

79. Mountville (Eight-Tracts), Lawrence Co., Pa. Organized 1807. M. T for Mountville, stamped on planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Brass. Oblong. Size 9 x 12.

79a. Another. M on square planchet. Lead. Size 8 x 8.

80. New Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio. A. C. in script letters, for Associate Church; plain border.

Reverse. Raised field in centre, beaded band around the same, with raised border. Pewter. Round. Size 15.

81. Newburgh, N. Y. U. P. C - N. B. in two lines, for United Presbyterian Church, New Burgh.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong, convex corners. Size 14 x 18.

Now in use.

82. New Kingston, Delaware Co., N. Y. U. P. C. in monogram, script letters, for United Presbyterian Church; raised border.

Reverse. Milled circle. Lead. Round. Size 15.

83. Newville, Pa. A. R. C. 1830. for Associate Reformed Church, in two lines, inside of octagonal stamped line.

Reverse. Plain. Zinc. Oblong, octagonal. Size 13 x 20.

84. New York City. N York 1799 in script letters, in two lines.

Reverse. Associate Church in script letters. Lead. Oval. Size 11 x 15.

One of the first tokens used in New York City.

85. The same. Second Ref.' Presby'. Congregation, in one line extending around the planchet, TOKEN in centre, enclosed by a plain border, beaded border outside.

Reverse. "Come" in centre, bordered as obverse: "For all things," above in one curved line: "Are now ready," below in curved line. Nickel. Oval. Size 16 x 20.

Still in use.

86. The same. THIRD REFORMED PRESB^N CONG^N N. Y.

Reverse. Bible and palm branches, COMMUNICANT'S TOKEN. White metal. Oval. Size 14 x 19.

87. The same (West 44th St.). U. P. C. countersunk letters, for United Presbyterian Church; without border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong, round corners. Size 12 x 18.

Cards are now used, with the text "This do in remembrance of Me."

88. Noblestown, Alleghany Co., Pa. Organized 1792. A. C. for Associate Church, around which are eighteen oval pellets, with beaded border outside.

Reverse. Plain. Lead, cast. Oval. 14 x 18.

89. North Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y. A. C and N. A. in rude letters, for Associate Church, North Argyle.

Reverse. D. S. with 1832 below, for Duncan Stalker, Pastor 1831 to 1852. Lead. Oval. Size 10 x 13.

Dies cut by Nicholas Robertson.

90. North Buffalo, Washington Co., Pa. N B in deep sunken letters, for North Buffalo.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 11.

91. Oakdale Ill. Elkhorn Congregation. Organized 1834. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church; stamped letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 14.

91a. Another. Very rude R. P on obverse and A D. 1843 on reverse. Size 8 x 10.

92. Octorara, Lancaster Co., Pa. Organized Oct. 20th, 1754. R. P. in rude raised letters, for Reformed Presbyterian.

Reverse. L. S. 1752 in two lines, for Lord's Supper. Lead. Square form. Size 12 x 12. Figure 11.

This was one of the first tokens used by an organized Church in America, and was brought from Scotland by the Rev. John Cuthbertson.

93. Otter Lake, Lapeer Co., Mich. U. P. C. 1882 for United Presbyterian Church in two lines with dash between.

Reverse. Plain. Zinc. Oblong, octagonal. Size 12 x 18.

94. Paterson, N. J. Organized 1857. T counterstamped, for Token.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 14.

94a. Another. Square, with T. Lead. Size 12 x 12.

95. Path Valley, Pa. Organized 1800. P·V with C. below, for Path Valley Congregation; bordered.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 13. Figure 12.

Path Valley was so called because the great Indian trail or path from the Susquehanna to the Ohio passed through it.

96. Peters Creek, Washington Co., Pa. P. C. for Peters Creek; raised letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 6 x 10.

97. Pine Creek (Talley Covey), Alleghany Co., Pa. Old School. R.P.C. in one line, for Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Reverse. Plain. German silver. Oval, pierced. Size 10 x 20.

98. The same. Now U. P. Organized 1807. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church; raised border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 9 x 13.

99. Pittsburgh, Pa. Now First U. P. Church. Organized 1801. A. C. for Associate Congregation, in the centre of seventeen oval dots, with beaded and plain band outside.

Reverse. Plain. Lead, cast. Oval. Size 13 x 18.

The first token used in this Church was plain, round, of lead; size 8.

100. Philadelphia, Pa. Now Second U. P. C. A. R. C. 1830 for Associate Reformed Church in two lines, with stamped octagonal line around the same.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong, octagonal. Size 14 x 20.

101. The same. Fourth United Presbyterian Church.

"Do this in remembrance of Me," with blank space for name and residence.

Cardboard.

102. The same (Walnut St.). Now 8th U. P. Associate Church in script letters in two lines; border raised, thick planchet.

Reverse. Philad(elphia) 1799 in script letters in two lines, with border. Lead. Oval. Size 13 x 16.

103. The same. Now Eighth U. P. Organized as part of First Church in 1767. 8th U. P. 1799. CHURCH in three lines, upper and lower curving; beaded border.

Reverse. "Do this in remembrance of Me" in three lines, upper and lower curving; beaded border. Lead. Oval. Size 13 x 16.

Still in use.

104. Plain Grove, Lawrence Co., Pa. PLAINGROVE TOKEN. U. P. C., for United Presbyterian Church, in three curved lines, rosette in centre, with border beaded.

Reverse. CHRIST OUR PASSOVER IS SACRIFICED FOR US. in four lines, first and fourth curving; border beaded. Pewter. Oval. Size 12 x 14.

THOMAS WARNER.

[To be continued.]

MEDICAL MEDALS.

MR. TASKER NUGENT has furnished us with the following interesting notes on Medical Medals, and Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, R. I., who has in preparation an exhaustive catalogue of such pieces, portions of which have appeared in the "Sanitarian," and the "N. E. Medical Monthly," has kindly supplied further information relative to several of them, which will be found in the notes.

INQUIRY having been made in your pages respecting Medical Medals, I am enabled to give below a description of a fine and rare Renaissance piece, designed when it was the fashion for men to have their lineaments preserved in everlasting bronze. The portrait is of Antoine de Tolède, a Lyonese Doctor, and the date is 1515. On the obverse appears the bust, to right, of that learned personage, his head covered with a cap like that usually seen on representations of Cardinal Wolsey. The inscription runs thus:—"Anthonius . de . Toledo . Medicine . Doctor . 1515." On the reverse is a nude female figure, seated on a saddle, and holding a vase of flowers in her right hand and a branch of coral in her left. The legend is "Non . Toledi . Tabula . Est . Ista . Sed . Est . Speculum." Bronze. Size 48 millimetres. This piece was sold from out of Fillon's Collection five years ago.¹

I suggest that Greek coins bearing the effigies of Aesculapius, should head the procession. Herewith, then, are two or three examples of such Hellenic issues, of which there are very many.

a. Argolis. Copper of Epidaurus,² with head of Aesculapius on the obverse, while the reverse bears, felicitously, a representation of Hygieia, and ΕΠΙ in monogram. Another example has the head of Aesculapius, and a reverse of ΕΠΙ within a wreath: the first piece being peculiarly interesting

¹ Another specimen was in the collection of Bellet de Tavernost of Lyons, sold by auction at Paris in February, 1870. It was then bought by Dr. Edward Rüppell of Frankfort on the Main. (*Rüppell, Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Numismatischen Erinnerungen an Aerzte und Naturforscher*, 1876, 8vo, Vienna, p. 19, pl. ix, No. 3.) Rüppell died in 1884 and left it, with the rest of his collection, to the Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft of that city, where it now is. The Fillon is described by Armand, *Les Médailleurs Italiens des Quinzième et Seizième Siècles*. 8vo. Paris, 1883. Vol. II, p. 137. Either Rüppell or Armand, and if the latter, the text also, is in error as to the date—the former says 1525 in his description and gives the same in his plate, which was presumably copied from the medal. H. R. S.

² Epidaurus was a Greek health-resort, with a grand temple, dedicated to Aesculapius, where his priests practiced the art of medicine.

from the apposite conjunction of types used. The head of Aesculapius appears also on copper pieces of Athens and of Messenia; on a coin of the latter city the reverse is the staff of Aesculapius, with a snake entwined round the wand, between the letters **MΕC**.

b. Later on, among the Imperial Greek series (*i. e.* such coins as were struck in Greece and her dependencies after their subjection to Rome), a piece from Cius, Asia, struck under M. Aurelius, bears Aesculapius as its reverse. A medallion from Cos has a similar reverse, while on the other side of the piece appear the busts of Septimus Severus and Julia Domna.

c. Some coins of Amorgos show, on their reverses, representations of a cupping-cup, an extremely early authority for the form and use of this surgical appliance.

I note that there are German Medals of Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination; and among the French Medals also, there are several inscribed "La Vaccine," referring, of course, to the same doctor and subject.

Among the medals of Alessandro Ruspoli, of Rome, dispersed six years ago, one appears on the list under No. 98, as follows: "M. Baptista Ro. Chirurgicus. Bust to r. in long beard; rev. a hand grasping a horse's bit and a branch of oak; no legend on rev. Not in Armand. Diam. 2 1-2 in."

At the same sale was the following: "142. Antony Cocchi, Physician of Florence, 1745, by Selvi. Bust to right; rev. Illustrant Commoda, etc. Diam. 3 1-3 in."¹

One of the medals in bronze, left in stock by the late Mr. Taylor, Numismatist, of London, and disposed of last year, represented Ambrose Paré. No descriptive notice has come before me, and I am unable to state whether this medal be a modern composition or a contemporary portrait. Paré, the distinguished French Surgeon, who first practiced tying up arteries after amputation, was born in 1509 or 1510, and lived to an advanced age, dying in 1590; I have notes relative to his appearance as presented by his likeness engraved on copper, from life, taken in 1585, when he was in his seventy-sixth year. To the Exhibition called "The Loan Collection," in London, 1862, Mr. Egerton, M. P., contributed No. 702, a bronze portrait medal inscribed "Io. Fran. Martinio Mediol. Medicus." 16th century (?). No further details of the medal are given in the Official Catalogue.²

A RARE BACTRIAN DECADRAHM.

MR. A. W. FRANKS has presented to the British Museum a most remarkable coin, lately received from India. It is a decadadrachm of the Bactrian series, the first ever met with, and bears on the obverse a horseman with his lance charging an elephant, on whose back are two warriors; and on the reverse a king or Zeus, standing, holding a thunderbolt and a spear; in the field is a monogram composed of the letters A B. The obverse records some victory of the Greeks over the barbarians, and the reverse may be a representation of Alexander the Great. The coin evidently comes from the district of the Oxus, and was struck about the middle of the second century B. C.

¹ The Catalogue from which this description is taken is in error, as we learn from Dr. Storer, who says that instead of "a branch of oak" it is a large vine branch, with a very prominent cluster of grapes. EDS.

² The legend is incorrectly given in the Catalogue. It should be **INLUSTRANT** (not **illustrant**) **COMMODA VITAE**. The Medal is mentioned, as we learn from Dr. Storer, by Durand, Kluyskens, and Gaetani. EDS.

³ There are three medals of Paré, of which Dr. Storer has two. Martinio, or as his name is written in Italian, Giovanni Francesco Martinioni, was commemorated, says Dr. Storer, by two medals, one of which bore the bust of Hippocrates, whose works Martinioni published at Pavia, in 1552. The latter is mentioned by Armand and others, and both are described by Duisburg. EDS.

PATTERN PIECES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE threatened seizure of the collection of the late Dr. Linderman, which necessitated its withdrawal from the market, has aroused considerable interest among collectors, and especially those who have made the department of Pattern pieces their "hobby." On what grounds the action of the Government is based, we have no knowledge, except the general one that it claimed them as its property. No one will for an instant suppose that the late Director took them improperly; as the Regulations of the Mint have been in force since May, 1874, covering Dr. Linderman's term of office, he could not have been ignorant of them; on the contrary, he issued a circular giving substantially the same rules as are printed in a more recent one below. These specifically provide for the *sale of pattern pieces*;—as Dr. Linderman's cabinet was largely composed of pieces of that character, and as we have been informed the catalogue of his collection, written in his own hand, so described them, it will probably be conceded that so eminent an authority knew what he was doing when he prepared it.

If the Government is endeavoring to suppress the *unlawful traffic* in such pieces, and to punish those persons who in the past have enriched themselves by the sale to favored friends of pieces which, under the rules of the Mint, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, *any one had the right to buy*, at prices established by the Government, but which *none but a favored few were able* to acquire, except by paying heavy tribute to third parties, our most cordial support and approval would be rendered. In order that our readers may have a full understanding of this important matter, we print below two documents bearing upon it. The first is Circular No. 147, which contains the Regulations of the Mint relative to Medals and Cabinet coins, and which is substantially the same as others previously issued by Dr. Linderman, Mr. Snowden, and Mr. Pollock,* and which is signed by the present Director and also by the Superintendent. We give all that relates to the matter in hand, with occasional comments, bracketed, and the italics are ours.

REGULATIONS.

1. The *price of Medals, Proof Coins, Pattern Pieces, etc.*, shall be fixed by the Superintendent of the Mint, with the approval of the Director.

[This is Section 5, Art. XV of the Regulations.]

2. No *Coin or Pattern Piece* shall be struck after the year of its date, nor in any other metal or alloy than that in which the coin was issued or intended to be issued, except experimental pieces in Copper or other soft metal to prove the dies, under the direction of the Superintendent. The dies shall be defaced at the end of each year, and such impressions as the engraver may find necessary to take while preparing the dies shall be destroyed in the presence of the Superintendent when the dies are finished.

[Section 6 same article.]

3. When a *Pattern Piece* is adopted and used in the regular coinage in the same year, *it shall then be issued as a proof*, at a price near its current value; or, if it comes out early in the year, it will be placed in the regular Proof Set. The Superintendent will furnish, without charge, on application therefor, a *Pattern Piece* to any incorporated Numismatic Society in the United States. In such cases, if the pattern is in Gold or Silver, the value of the metal will be required.

[Altered from Section 7 of the same article, which says "SHALL furnish," making it obligatory. It has never been complied with, though requests have often been made.]

The portion omitted gives only a list of the coins of the United States and a few historical facts concerning them. We next print a circular issued by the present Director, Hon. James P. Kimball, relating to "Unlawful traffic in United States Mint Patterns of unauthorized coins, impressions from the United States Mint experimental dies, replicas or copies of United States coins other than of authorized weight and fineness, etc.," which has been issued "For the information of Numismatists, Collectors of coins, Coin-dealers, etc.," which we follow by some comments, offered in no spirit of hostile criticism or fault-finding, but of what seems to us a fair and honest interpretation of the meaning of the laws, and one which until now, so far as we know, has never been objected to.

* See *Journal*, Vol. IX, p. 38, which gives Mr. Pollock's circular in full.

The emission of impressions of experimental dies, whether in soft metal or in metal of the same weight and fineness proper to coins of the same denomination, is unlawful *except* in the case of *pattern-pieces* of such denominations of coins as are coined for general circulation during the calendar year of their date.

All impressions taken in copper, bronze, or other soft metal from an experimental die, to prove the die, are required to be destroyed, and the die itself to be defaced at the end of the year of its date.

Any experimental coin, or impression, in soft metal from a die prepared by the United States Mint, is required to be destroyed as soon as the purpose for which it is struck is subserved.

The above provisions, prescribed by the "General Instructions and Regulations in relation to the Transaction of Business of the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States," approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, have been in force since May 14, 1874. [A]

The striking of a piece in the semblance of a United States coin in a metal or alloy, or of a weight and fineness, other than prescribed by law, is in violation of Section 5460 of the Revised Statutes. [B]

The emission or offer for sale or exchange of an impression from any die of a coin of the United States, or of a proposed coin of the United States, bearing a legend as of a coin of the United States, but with a device or devices not authorized by law, whether such die has been prepared at the Mint of the United States or elsewhere, is contrary to the provisions of Sections 3517 and 5461, Rev. Stat. [C]

No impression from any coinage die of the United States struck in other metal than that authorized by law, or of a weight and fineness other than prescribed by law (Revised Statutes, 3513, 3514, 3515), nor pattern-piece bearing a legend of a coin of the United States, and bearing a device or devices not authorized by law (Revised Statutes, 3516, 3517, *vide* Mint Regulations), should be in existence longer than required for the lawful purpose for which it was authorized to be struck. [D]

Any emission, for private or personal use or possession, from the Mints of the United States of pieces of the character above specified has been in violation of the coinage laws of the United States. [E]

This, it will be noticed, bears the heading "Unlawful traffic." This does not or surely ought not to imply that there can be no lawful traffic,—in pattern pieces at least, which is provided for in the first Circular printed above; but it is not easy to discover, in the light of the Circular, what the authorities admit to be lawful. It and perhaps patterns also, has been irregular; some of it has been thought dishonest; but would seem to be claimed that *all* past dealing in patterns has been irregular, to put it mildly. We believe it is true that a considerable part of the traffic in proofs of dies, to stigmatize all pattern pieces as irregular issues, and liable therefore to forfeiture, the possession of which is no more to be defended by the holder than that of a stolen horse, or a house-lot with a flaw in the title, is a position which will require undoubted proof, before it will be admitted, and this we think cannot be furnished.

(A) The second and third paragraphs of the second Circular cover substantially the same ground, and they imply, by a fair construction, that the *experimental* impressions taken from the dies, while in process, to prove the work, are *not patterns*; such impressions correspond exactly to a printer's proof; they test the progress, ensure correctness, and afford opportunity to eliminate error. Most certainly they *should* be destroyed at a proper time, as here provided. So also should the dies, not only of such pieces, but of *all* pieces, when their legitimate purpose has been subserved. This would prevent the repetition of certain well-known transactions, unnecessary now to mention. These trial impressions, if allowed to get out, would certainly be irregular issues, and hence unlawful. But this paragraph seems, as expressed, to grant the very matter in dispute. Unlawful issues of *experimental* proofs are not pattern pieces, which latter may lawfully be sold, as provided in the first Circular and the first paragraph of the second.

When the design of a "proposed coin" for which dies have been prepared, is accepted and adopted, the piece ceases to be a pattern, and becomes a proof, or a regular issue (See paragraph 3, first Circular); but while the design is under consideration, the dies having been perfected, the mintage from such dies will be "pattern pieces," and so remain, whether the device is finally adopted, modified, or rejected. These are the "patterns," as we look at it, the price of which may be fixed as provided above; and fixing a price clearly contemplates a sale. If this reasoning is not correct, what *is* a pattern, the price of which may be fixed? That it is correct is shown by the fact that this has always been the construction, undisputed till now, put upon the term by dealers and collectors; by the length of time these regulations have been in effect providing for sales, and by the number of such patterns in private cabinets. Surely they have not *all* been stolen! Over and over again for thirteen years it is definitely

stated that the price of patterns shall be fixed ; it would be a waste of words had there been no demand for them, or no sale been contemplated. If there have been sales, as the Circular implies, they were without conditions ; none are mentioned in the Circular, or in the statutes so far as we can discover ; none have ever been exacted ; and conditions cannot subsequently be attached to property which has passed.

(B) Section 5460 is printed on page 61 of the Mint Regulations, and relates to "Debasement of the Coinage," etc. So far as this paragraph of the Circular alludes to "Weight and fineness," it may be said that the first five lines of the Section quoted apply only to gold and silver coins, and have no reference to *patterns* : the remainder of the Section relates to tampering with the weights, and embezzling metals, medals, coins, or other moneys committed to the charge of the Officers of the Mint. We cannot see in this Section anything bearing the remotest relation to *patterns*, except that if they should be embezzled, punishment is provided for. We fail moreover to discover in this Section anything upon the "striking of a piece in the semblance of a United States coin." As to this point we shall speak further presently.

(C) This paragraph sets up a very broad claim. Let us look at it for a moment. So far as it relates to coins, and to pieces struck elsewhere than at the Mint, there can be no controversy. The emission and the offer for sale "of a proposed coin of the United States bearing a legend as of a coin of the United States, but with a device or devices not authorized by law" is declared contrary to the provisions of law cited. This turns upon what is meant by the expression "not authorized by law." We can judge somewhat of the construction the officials now put upon it, by looking at the descriptions of the Linderman patterns — and we shall give our reasons presently for a different opinion, which agrees, as we believe, with that held by the Mint officers in former times. Has not the Mint "emitted" impressions of proposed coins, such as the Government lately threatened to seize, without objection from any one till now, and openly without reserve ? We shall attempt below to show it has. Has it not in Circular 147 virtually "offered them for sale," in the rule providing for fixing a price ? Was all this contrary to law ? Certainly not, in our opinion.

Further, not even a forced construction can apply this paragraph of the Circular, or the law, to *pattern* pieces. They are designs for proposed coins. Frequently they bear legends as "of a coin of the United States," but they do not have devices not "authorized by law," whether this expression means the statute, or is employed in the sense used by the Director in another place mentioned hereafter. Hence *they* are not forbidden as seems to be claimed. The law of 1873, which the Director quotes, prescribes what devices shall be borne by United States coins. It is as follows :—

Sec. 3517. Upon the coins there shall be the following devices and legends : Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum," and a designation of the value of the coin ; but on the gold dollar and three dollar piece, the dime, five, three and one cent piece, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted ; and on the reverse of the silver trade dollar the weight and the fineness of the coin shall be inscribed.

It will be observed that here is ample room for the play of the designer's fancy. No arbitrary mode of representing the devices is prescribed. We are perhaps oblivious, but we do not at this moment recall any pattern of a proposed coin that has been prepared since the passage of the act, which has not to a greater or less degree substantially complied with this provision. The treatment of the figure of Liberty has it is true, varied widely ; sometimes appearing as the head of an Indian Queen or a full length figure ; sometimes as the ideal face of what the designer regarded as a typical American beauty, and again it was a modified copy of the "Fair Stuart," as she has for centuries been seated on British coins ; so of the types of the reverse ; various forms of the eagle, irreverently called hens and buzzards by scoffers at our numismatic art, various styles of wreaths and modes of stating the denominations have been employed. Yet all with the same end in view. Strictly, were the special forms of the devices which were finally adopted and struck, "authorized by law," to use the

Director's phrase? Rather were they not simply approved by headquarters, under a liberal construction of the *general provisions* of the law establishing the designs, Sections 3510 and 3517?

But let us take what is perhaps the widest deviation from a strict interpretation of the latter Section, the "Stella:" this we suppose would be considered by the Director, under this paragraph, not a coin authorized by law, but "a proposed coin of the United States, bearing a legend as of a coin of the United States, but with a device or devices not authorized by law," if the latter expression is applicable to any piece prepared by the Mint Officials under like circumstances; we claim it is a fair example of a "pattern." It was issued, if we remember rightly, under direction of the Coinage Committee of Congress. It had a star of five points on the reverse, which is a device not mentioned in the statute, together with the value; but neither is the wreath, which surrounds the designation of the value, and differing treatments of which make up many of the differences in patterns. We need not confine ourselves to the stella; the ruling which would forbid the emission of the stella, seems to apply with equal force to dimes, etc., which display wreaths. Again, the stella had in addition to the prescribed motto "E pluribus unum," another, "Deo est gloria," which like that on the silver dollar, "In God we trust," is not mentioned in the statute. If one is authorized by law and another not, which is? How shall the collector decide? Many impressions of the perfected dies of the stella, the metric goloid, and the silver metric dollar were circulated among Senators and Representatives.* Are we to understand that the only proper course was for these gentlemen to proceed to the Mint, look over the patterns, and that then, as soon as inspected, they should all have been handed to the Superintendent and destroyed? This seems absurd; if so strict a construction is insisted upon, what purpose is subserved by the preservation in the *Mint cabinet* of this and other like pieces, such as the Goloid and the "Commercial" dollar. The dies would sufficiently show the device; why are not the pieces destroyed? We fail however to see that the possession or sale of such patterns is forbidden by the Sections quoted, which we shall again refer to. Is it not then a fair conclusion that the special treatment of the devices prescribed by law, on both coins and patterns, and even the metal in which *pattern pieces* may be struck, alike unregulated by statute, are left to the taste and discretion of the Director of the Mint for the time being, under the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and any impressions from perfected dies of *pattern*s struck by such authority, may be lawfully sold by the Superintendent, over the counter of the Mint, and subsequently by any lawful owner?

We think we have fairly stated the proper construction of the law, but we are not the Judges; neither, we respectfully submit, is the present Director empowered to construe it so as to pronounce illegal, acts done for so many years by all his predecessors, with the approval in writing, as appears from their Circulars, of their superior Officers. Such a course would be nothing more or less than an *ex post facto* decree.

To sustain his position in this paragraph, the Director quotes two Sections, 3517 and 5461. The first of these we have already given above. It fixes the devices. We cannot however see the bearing of this reference so far as it is claimed to support the position that such pieces as were offered in the Linderman Catalogue, for example, were contrary to law.

Section 5461 comes under the head of "Counterfeits," and its special side-note or sub-title is "Making or uttering *coin* in semblance of money." It is as follows:

Sec. 5461. Every person who, except as authorized by law, makes or causes to be made, or utters or passes, or attempts to utter or pass any *coins* of gold or silver or other metal, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries, or of original design, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not more than five years, or both."

It must be admitted that there is a difference between *coins*, which are legally current as money, and *proposed coins*, which are *not* legally current, but are impressions

* See *Journal*, Vol. XV, p. 19, for a description of these coins, all of which have "devices not authorized by" Sec. 3517 on which the Director in the Circular relies.

from *completed* dies, which are prepared for inspection by proper authorities, and for criticism by those whose skill, experience, taste, or special study of Numismatics qualifies them to judge—such for instance as may be reasonably supposed to make up the membership of “incorporated Numismatic Societies,” to which bodies the Superintendent “shall” (not *may* or *will*) “furnish them without charge,” as required by Article XV, Section 7, of the Regulations, quoted above. The latter pieces certainly are not counterfeit, nor are they “intended for the use and purpose of current money.”

This is the only section we find on which to hang the expression in the preceding paragraph of the Circular, “In the semblance of a United States coin.” We submit that the intention of this section (and of the following one, which is not referred to by the Director, but which contains similar provisions relative to minor coinage,) is clearly to prevent (1) *private coinage*, even of equal intrinsic value, of a correspondent legal coinage; (2) *counterfeiting by alloys* of metals; (3) the *uttering and passing* of counterfeits of our own or foreign coins; (4) of *private issues*, for *current money*, as was done in California in the time of the discovery of gold, again by the Mormons of Deseret, in the “Holiness to the Lord” pieces, and others of similar character, of greater or less intrinsic value, as expressed on their face; and (5) the issue of copperheads, store cards, and necessity pieces, etc., “intended for the use and purpose of current money.” It would follow indirectly from this section that State coinage is prohibited, even were there no other provision forbidding it.

But pattern pieces, if we have rightly defined them, are not coins, nor money, nor are they intended to be used as current money; nor by a fair construction are they such resemblances of coin as the statute mentions,—that is, counterfeits: they are prepared not by unauthorized persons, but by persons legally authorized, namely the officers of the Mint, under the direction of the Secretary, or of Congress, as the case may be. It is from this view of the case alone, we believe, that the preparation of the dies of any pattern pieces by the Mint, can be justified.

(D) As we have already commented upon the point that pattern pieces as we have defined them, do substantially contain devices authorized by law, we will not revert to that. It is sufficient to say, that this portion of the Circular cannot therefore relate to *them*, but to pieces which bear *other* designs, if any such there are.

(E) This paragraph is broader still; it seeks to cover the entire ground. So far as the experimental pieces, (proofs of unfinished dies,) are concerned, we admit its correctness, and sustain it. If, however, it applies, as we presume it is intended to do, to what we have defined above as patterns, we cannot see that it rests on equity or the statute. We sincerely hope that a reconsideration of the matter may lead the Director to a different conclusion, so far as *patterns* are concerned. If he can force the mules of mint dies, and the other issues which have been fraudulently emitted, to the oblivion of the melting pot we shall rejoice. But we hope that no misapprehension of the distinctions we have endeavored to point out will array the Government against honest collectors, strip them of the most interesting portion of their cabinets, and thus destroy many pieces which candor compels us to say, excel in merit and beauty many of the authorized issues.

ANCIENT AMERICAN MONEY.

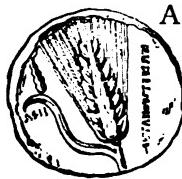
In the fifth volume of the *Journal*, and again in an article by Mr. Brevoort in the sixteenth volume, reference is made to plates of copper, shaped much like the letter T, believed by many numismatists to have been used in Mexico and Central America as currency, previous to and at the time of the conquest by Cortez. In Mons. Désiré Charnay’s valuable work on the Ancient Cities of the New World, a translation of which has just been issued, we notice some references to this money, and citations from different writers in support of the theory that these plates were so used.

After speaking of the use of copper by the Indians, M. Charnay says:—“Copper was also found in Venezuela, where, at the present day, jewels of copper or mixed with

gold, crocodiles, lizards, and frogs are found. We procured some, and placed them in the Trocadero, having the same dimensions as those found in Central America. Those we found on our first visit to Mitla are thin, shaped like a Tau, and hardly four inches long. Dupaix found similar hatchets at Mitla, and he thinks they were used as currency, a supposition all the more probable, that an Indian from Zochoxocotlan, near Oaxaca, found an earthen pot, containing twenty-three dozen of these Taus, but differing slightly from each other both in size and thickness. We read in Torquemada, 'Monarquia Indiana,' Vol. II, p. 560,—that copper tablets, varying in thickness and shaped like a Tau, were used as currency in various regions, and that they contained a large proportion of gold. Ixtlilxochitl, in his fourth 'Relacion,' says that the Toltecs used oblong pieces of copper, shaped like hatchets, about the thickness of a real." M. Charnay, as we infer from the context, seems to think that the copper hatchets mentioned by Cortez in his letters, paid as a part of their taxes by the Mexicans, may have been these Tau-shaped plates.

W. T. R. M.

GLEANINGS.



ASSUMING that the Directors of the *Journal* see no reason to the contrary, it is proposed to furnish, quarterly, a sheaf of gleanings from European fields, Numismatic and Archaeological. Perchance a wild flower may here and there be gathered up, but from each armful will be discarded all stalks of mere straw; ears of corn only, some light, some perchance weighty, being retained for use; and as gleanings may be considered to be peculiarly under the auspices of Demeter, a fairly appropriate heading is found on the reverse of a Greek coin of Metapontum, which is herewith given.

WILLIAM TASKER-NUGENT.

TREASURE BURIED IN INDIA.

At Gwalior, recently, the Acting Secretary of the Financial Department of the Supreme Government at Calcutta took over from the Native Regency, by request, about £5,000,000 worth of treasure, which had been accumulated in vaults or pits in the palace Zenana. Each vault is situate partly underground, and after removing earth, a level pavement was found, which, when the flagstones were lifted, disclosed a square pit, filled to the brim with glittering silver. There were several such pits, two or three of them containing jewels, but the majority having each about fifteen lakhs of Gwalior rupees. In each pit was a copper plate, on which was engraved the amount of the contents and the name of the official who placed the treasure there. This information is gathered from the *S. James Gazette* of May 16 last.

MEDALS GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF VENICE TO ENGLISH AMBASSADORS.

According to information derived from the Archives of the Venetian Republic, when the ambassador took his leave, the Senate voted him a gold chain and medal of the value of 2,000 scudi (crowns). This seems to have been a seventeenth century practice, established on the precedent of the embassy of Lord Falconberg, Cromwell's son-in-law, and it would be interesting to know whether any of the complimentary medals referred to are still in existence, and if so, what designs they bear. I hazard a guess that the sitting doge's portrait, and arms, or the arms of Venice, formed obverse and reverse, and finish this note by a request for further information.

MEDALS DEPOSITED AMONG THE FOUNDATIONS OF A CHURCH.

In the city of Doges and lagoons, about the year 1408, Sir Francisco degli Amadi, a pious citizen, caused to be made and painted by Master Nicolo, an image of the Virgin, with the Son in her arms, which group, according to current Venetian custom, was hung up at the corner of a certain house. Reverence towards this image obtained and increased; suffice it here to say that, for its reception in 1480, license was issued to build a church, and this sacred edifice, known as the Church of S. Maria

dei Miracoli, was founded during the next year. A descendant of the Amadi before mentioned, one Angelo Amadi, who had claimed and taken possession of the image, for deposit in the Church, and had been very active in the matter of its erection, has left the following record, which possesses much interest for numismatists, architects, heralds and antiquarians.

"The 2d day of May, 1481, as the Church was founded, I had a large bronze medal put under the pilaster at the left corner of the façade. This medal shows the head of myself, Angelo Amadi, in relief, taken from nature, with ancient letters around, like these: ANGELVS DE AMATIS; and on the back of it a festoon, or garland of ears of corn, including the arms (shield) of the Amadi family, divided in two. The half below it is of gold, and the one above has two golden mounds, one beside the other, and another upon them, with a little bird at the top, in azure field, and across the said medal, where is the festoon or garland, are ancient letters, which say: ANNO XTI. OPTIMI. MCCCCCLXXX.

"The 8th do. I had another medal put under the corner on the right; the 16th do. one under the corner on the right side of the main entrance; and the 30th of July I had another medal put under the left corner at the head of the Church."

The above, with other matter on the ceremonies, etc., observed, is given on the authority, evidently quite reliable, of a communication from Signor G. Bosi to the builder, published on the 14th of May last, and brings to light an early Italian example of burying specimens of numismatic art among the foundations of a public building. In this case of Amadi, the reasons were probably threefold, viz: 1st, to fix the date of the foundation of the Church; 2d, to be identified with that fane, and with the blessed image which Amadi's predecessor had caused to be fashioned some seventy years before; 3d, to hand down to futurity his own lineaments and coat-armor, in his capacity of one of the original benefactors of the Church. Thus it may be assumed, that the motives of this old Venetian worthy were partly religious, partly utilitarian, and partly self laudatory.

In these days, the custom prevails, very generally, of placing coins and documents within a cavity in the foundation stone of any public edifice. I am not sure whether Masonic rites and ceremonies govern such a proceeding, and ask for information thereon, and also for further early records of numismatic deposits among the foundations of buildings.

JUBILEE MEDALS OF GEORGE III.

IN the present year, 1887, when the Queen-Empress Victoria has just completed a half-century's occupation of the throne of Great Britain, it is interesting enough to come across pieces issued, in 1809, to commemorate her grandfather's jubilee. One medal, which I have examined, is of white metal (? pewter), size 13 of Mionnet, with a plain edge. On the obverse it carries the bust of "Farmer George," though in this instance in cuirass, not gabardine; his hair floating, tied at the nape with ribbon, and wearing the Garter sash. The likeness, in profile, is pretty fair. The legend is GOD SAVE THE KING. On the reverse appears a broad wreath of oak leaves, bound with a ribbon, inscribed GIVE GOD PRAISE; within the wreath, on the field, are the following words, GRAND NATIONAL JUBILEE, OCT. 25: 1809; and outside and around the wreath is this legend, THE 50 (? 50th) YEAR HE HAS GOVERN'D & PRESERVED AN AFFECTIONATE & LOYAL PEOPLE!

There can be very little doubt that there were many others. The following is an example noted in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* of April last: "One pattern bears on the obverse a bust of the king, together with his title and the dates of his accession and jubilee, Oct. 25, 1760 and Oct. 25, 1809 respectively. On the reverse is a representation of England, as Fame, seated on clouds, and triumphing over Mortality. There is likewise a throne, illuminated by rays from heaven, and a centenary circle, one-half of which shows the duration of His Majesty's reign up to that period.

This must have formed a terribly cumbersome allegorical design; but the age was not one when Art was at a high pitch.

THE 1804 DOLLARS.

THE July number (page 20) contained an article on the Dollars of 1804, which brought us the communication below from Mr. Royal, the Assistant Curator of the Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia. We mentioned at the time that the clipping "contains several inaccuracies." It is proper to state further that an editorial was prepared and put in type, for the July number, with special reference to the sale of one of these Dollars as announced in the Catalogue of the Linderman collection, in which we pointed out the inaccuracies alluded to in reprinting the clipping, which are mentioned by our correspondent: this editorial we omitted, as just before printing we learned that the Government claimed a large proportion of that collection as its property, and until the matter was settled by the officers who had charge of the case, it seemed best to defer any comments, especially as we were in hopes that the investigation in progress might answer the question asked as to the history of the Linderman piece. The exaggerations of the clipping were so absurd we thought they carried condemnation on their face, as they doubtless did to most of our readers; but we are happy to print the following, which covers a point probably overlooked by Mr. Nexsen, and shows that the Linderman piece is not the supposed "duplicate" from the Mint cabinet as suggested in the July number.

Editors of the Journal:

IN the July number of your magazine the article, "The 1804 Dollars," is a little too much out of line, to be allowed to circulate without contradiction. Mr. Nexsen says, "One of the dollars in the Mint has a lettered, and the other an unlettered edge." Now the fact is, we have but one dollar of 1804 in the Mint, and that *has a lettered edge*. The second piece, charged as being a dollar of that date, is only a re-strike, and is represented as such: it was struck from the original die, but is much lighter in weight, and intended merely to exhibit the reverse side of the coin.

Appearing in an authoritative journal, the clipping from a "Boston paper," published in your columns, without adverse comment, would doubtless lead many astray. It mentions the report that Capt. Hall discovered a counterfeit of the issue of 1804, produced by a modification of the dollar of 1806, (which states quite positively that it was a modified dollar of 1806), and shows by the illustration of the test, that the "6" had been drilled out and the opening plugged with a "4." It should be unnecessary to inform you there were no dollars struck in 1806, and the fright occasioned the numismatists was quite unnecessary.

The revelation that 127 of the dollars of 1804, or their imitations, are in existence needs confirmation, and if this be no more correct than the other portions of the article, the whole story would have been better left untold.

Very respectfully,

E. L. ROYAL, *Assistant Curator U. S. Mint Cabinet,*
Philadelphia, Pa.

COINS OF USE AS WEIGHTS.

THE coins of the German Empire may be used also as weights. A pfennig piece weighs exactly 2 grams, so does a gold five-mark piece. A nickel ten-pfennig and a ten-mark gold piece weigh each 4 grams, two five-pfennig pieces 15 grams, a twenty-pfennig piece 8 grams, three nickel two-pfennig pieces 10 grams, nine silver twenty-pfennig pieces 10 grams, nine silver fifty-pfennig pieces 25 grams, nine silver one-mark pieces 50 grams, nine silver two-mark pieces 100 grams, and nine silver five-mark pieces 250 grams.—*Paris American Register.*

COIN SALES.

WOODWARD'S NINETY-FOURTH SALE.

W. ELLIOT WOODWARD closed his Ninety-fourth Sale at the usual place, Bangs & Co.'s, Broadway, New York, on Friday, August 10th. The sale was of less importance than most of the series have been, but it contained a number of remarkably fine things. We have space to mention but a few. No. 1518, the Bank of Montreal Penny Token for 1838, brought \$80, and was purchased by a collector in Chicago. No. 3, 1795, was a magnificent proof silver dollar, fully equal to the one in the Randall Sale that brought \$113; this sold at the unprecedently low price of \$40, bought for an English collector. A proof quarter dollar of 1796, No. 46, was knocked down for \$31, certainly not half its value. The Catalogue mentions a number of other fine pieces, most of which sold at fair prices. A feature of the sale was a large quantity of minor proof sets, mostly from the Randall collection, of which there were several hundreds, dated from 1878 to 1884. A consignment from Japan of Japanese coins, with several Japanese and Chinese works on Numismatics, made the sale attractive. The sale closed with a few fine and rare minerals, a number of table tops and fruit ornaments of onyx and a few scarf pins of opals brought from Queretaro. The Catalogue mentions the comparative rarity of opals, the great localities of which in Mexico are mainly exhausted.

Mr. Woodward has in preparation his Ninety-fifth Sale, which will contain some rare California coins of the Pioneers, the remainder of the coins of the great Dohrmann collection, so well known on the Pacific coast, the sale of which by Mr. Woodward is not too remote to have passed out of mind. Mr. Dohrmann's must rank as one of the few great American collections, and it was the last one of its kind in California.

MR. FROSSARD announces for the 11th October, the sale of the second part of the Eugene Boban collection of Antiquities, which is particularly rich in arms of savage tribes, Aztec curiosities, etc.,; in the latter we notice some of the tau-shaped Mexican money; a reference to this currency will be found elsewhere in this number.

MR. FROSSARD announces his Seventy-third Sale, to take place on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12 and 13 instant. It comprises the large and varied collection of American Coins of Jonas Ettinger, Esq., of Mount Bethel, Pa. Also several invoices of American and Foreign silver and copper coins, fine U. S. cents, Indian curiosities, numismatic books, war, agricultural, and other medals, entire sheets of Mulready envelopes and wrappers, selections from Aaron White's Hoard, etc. Catalogues can be obtained on application to Mr. Frossard, 787 Broadway, New York.

NUMISMATIC NOTES.

OWING to the pressure of business caused by his recent change, mentioned elsewhere, Mr. Lyman H. Low has found himself unable to furnish his interesting Notes for the present number, but will resume them in our next. In a private letter to one of the editors he called attention to the Catalogue of a recent sale held in Paris, of more than usual interest. It was the gold Collection of Mons. le Vicomte d'Americourt, embracing a large and valuable cabinet of the Roman and Byzantine series. The catalogue was prepared with remarkable care by Messrs. Rollin & Feuardent, as will be seen when we say that the description of 1009 lots covered 164 printed pages, and was freely bought at the price of five francs. An edition de luxe was issued for collectors, embellished with 37 phototype plates, representing over 700 coins, which was sold for 30 francs. One of the rarest pieces is mentioned below under "Notes and Queries," as bringing £432, over \$2100.

Mr. Low mentions that he recently had in his possession the "gourd," or 100 centime piece of J. P. Boyer, Haiti, dated *an 27*, (1830) struck from the legitimate dies upon a Cent of the United States of 1833. The Somers Island money mentioned on page 33 of the present number has been sold to a Boston dealer for about \$110.

Those of our readers who have secured the earlier volumes of the series named below, will be glad to know that Mr. Low is prepared to take orders for the following Numismatic works, which have recently been issued abroad, and which will be recognized by collectors of the Greek and Roman series as among the highest authorities on the subjects of which they treat.

Catalogue of Greek Coins, Peloponnesus, excluding Corinth. By Percy Gardner, Litt. D. London, 1887. lxiv and 230 pages, and thirty-seven autotype plates. This is the tenth volume of the Greek Coins in the British Museum.

Vol. VI of the second edition of Cohen's "Description Historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire Romaine," 570 pages, and an engraved portrait of Henry Cohen. Paris and London, 1886. This volume continues the descriptions from Macrinus I to Maximianus Hercules and Galerius, A. D. 311.

Babelon, Part II. Description historique et chronologique des monnaies de la République Romaine. Paris and London, 1886. 669 pages. This volume completes the work.

COIN FIND.

An urn of clay found while digging a ditch on the east side of the Isle of Gothland has been sent to the Stockholm Museum. It contains 2696 unbroken and 191 broken silver coins, part with old German and part with Anglo-Saxon stamps. There are besides silver bracelets, some with figurines appended to them, and also some rods of the finest silver, such as in early times were cut and used instead of money. The total weight of the treasure is about nine pounds. The chief interest for antiquarians lies in the fact that old German and Anglo-Saxon coins were found together.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

SALE OF A RARE COIN OF CONSTANTINE.

The London Standard, under date of May 2d, reports that at the sale in Paris of the Ponton d' Amercourt collection of Roman and Byzantine Coins, the possession of an extremely rare piece of Constantine the First, weighing eight grammes and eighty-five centigrammes (a gold coin), was hotly disputed by the Berlin Museum and the French National Library, to which latter it was ultimately knocked down for ten thousand eight hundred francs, or *four hundred and thirty-two pounds!*

N.

QUERIES.

A MEXICAN MEDAL.

IN January 7 of the present year, at Brighton, Sussex, I examined, at a shop for antiques, a Mexican gold medal, of which the following is a description.

Shape of the medal, oval, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; at the top of the medal, and attached thereto for the purpose of suspension, is the Mexican eagle and serpent, having a brooch-pin behind. (Here let me refer to the old adage "there is nothing new under the sun," just to observe that a similar design of Jove's bird and snake formed the type on coins of Chalcis, Euboea, 2300 years ago.) The edge is milled; the obverse field bears a bust to left, of a bearded soldier, in an embroidered and epauletted uniform, while round the effigy runs the following inscription: "El General Melgarejo al valor y lealtad de los defensores de la causa de Diciembre, 1863." Reverse, at top, the all-seeing eye of Providence, radiated; underneath, within a wreath of olive and oak, appear these dates: Dic^{bre} 28, Enero 31, Marzo 27, Sep^{bre} 5. The relief is low, the style of work stiff, precise, and apparently Mexican; the bullion value of the metal about £4. The price asked was £5 10s. Can some one of your readers afford information as to the occasion which gave rise to the issue of this piece.

W. T. N.

This medal evidently refers to contests between the Mexicans and the French, at the time when Napoleon the III endeavored to erect an empire in that country, with the unfortunate Maximilian at its head.—EDS.

A GERMAN COIN.

CAN some reader of the *Journal* enlighten me as to the origin of the piece described below, and especially what the abbreviations on the obverse represent, and the signification of the device on the reverse?

OBVERSE, A shield surmounted by a large crown, or perhaps a Grand Duke's coronet, which extends from edge to edge of the shield. The blazon is Quarterly, 1 and 4, a double-headed eagle displayed, on his breast a small escutcheon, but the device I cannot make out: 2 and 3, bendy sinister, of four pieces, charged with hearts, one, four, four, and two: there are no indications of the colors: on the left (observer's) of the shield, 28 and on the right, 37. Date at the top, 1681. Legend, MO : NO. ARG : ORD : GRON. ET OML. REVERSE, Two right

hands joined, holding crossed staves ; the left one surmounted by a radiant triangle, the right by a pilgrim's hat. Legend, REDDIT CONIVNCTIO TVTOS which refers apparently to some alliance, perhaps from the character of the device, of an ecclesiastical character. The borders are milled, and the piece, which is silver, is about crown size.

W. P.

EARLY AWARD MEDALS.

THE following queries appeared in the *Boston Transcript*. Can any of our readers answer them?

1. How early were Award Medals, such as are given by the American Institute of New York and other similar bodies, struck for presentation in this country?
2. Were such medals struck and awarded in England fifty years or more ago by agricultural or other societies.
3. I wish to identify a medal with two emblematic female figures, typifying Peace and Plenty, a beehive between them, and the legend, "Peace and Plenty are the fruits of industry and subordination." I should be glad to have a description of the reverse and any account of its origin and purpose. I know of an impression of this obverse, with an engraved reverse, and wish, if possible, to trace its source.

CAXTON.

OBITUARY.

KAREL WIENER.

IN the *Jewish Chronicle* appears a sketch of Karel Wiener, whose death at Brussels was recently announced. He was born at Venloo in 1832, and was brought up by his brother, Jaques Wiener, who was already known as a medallist. He studied at The Hague, at Lisbon (where he afterward became master of the Mint), and at Paris. His best known works in England are the Queen Victoria medal, the Prince Consort medal, medals commemorating the visits of the Emperor Napoleon and the Czar of Russia to the city of London, and the medal recording the acquisition of Epping Forest by the corporation. On the continent his art was widely known by his designs of the Van Dyck and Wagner medals, the latter of which is described in the *Journal*, Vol. XI, p. 19; he also made the dies for the commemoration of Van Humbeeck, as Grand Master of Belgian Masons, 1869, and of the Van Geusau Masonic Medal, 1860, described by Marvin. He had been decorated by Pope Pius IX, as well as by his own sovereign, King Leopold and the King of Holland. He died from heart disease.

DR. WILLIAM EVERETT delivered an oration at Quincy, July 4, on the Life and Services of the late Hon. Charles Francis Adams, from which the following extract is taken :—

But Mr. Adams was never idle ; he was fond of literature, an untiring student and reader ; and he possessed two elegant tastes which afford endless food for one of keen and delicate perceptions. He was a collector and student of coins, that peculiarly fascinating line of research which teaches art and history at once, as no other can ; and he had a lively and cultivated musical taste, going again and again with undiminished delight to the best performances, vocal and instrumental.

NEW COINAGES.

THE financial department of the State of Congo has given orders to the Mint of St. Gilles, near Brussels, for the coinage of twenty-five millions of money. The pieces will be in silver, nickel and copper ; they will bear the king's effigy, with this inscription : "Leopold II, king of the Belgians, Sovereign of the State of Congo" ; at the back large ciphers indicating their value.

The Chinese Government has ordered a supply of silver and bronze coinage from Birmingham, England.

EDITORIAL.

WE devote considerable space in this number to a discussion of the attitude of the Government towards Pattern pieces. In many respects it is one of the most important matters to collectors and coin dealers that has been agitated for years. In this connection we call attention to a remarkable article which originally appeared in the *New York Nation*, entitled "What becomes of all the Pattern coins?" and was reprinted in the *Journal* for January, 1879, page 55. While we believe it is somewhat exaggerated, it shows the difficulties under which the Government is laboring, and corroborates the position of our article as to the prices collectors have had to pay to favored parties for pieces which, by the Circulars of the Mint, they apparently had the right to purchase at a reasonable price. As we have said elsewhere, the most energetic efforts of the Director to stop this "unlawful traffic" deserve the cordial support of all collectors and honest dealers. It is the suppression of lawful traffic by the refusal of the Government to sell Pattern pieces (which should be carefully distinguished from trial impressions of dies in process, and mules of experimental dies, whose only value consists in their rarity), which has worked a part of the mischief, and the threatened seizure of those legitimately in the market, to which we object.

WE have received some numbers of *The Sanitarian*, a monthly magazine published in New York at 1113 Fulton Street, in which Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, is publishing a series of articles descriptive of Medals, Jetons and Tokens illustrative of Sanitation; this is one of the departments of a work on Medical Medals, which Dr. Storer has long been contemplating, and which we earnestly hope he may be able to complete. He has previously published in another magazine a chapter on Medals pertaining to the department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The list of Medals of Sanitation has now reached 160 numbers, and is to be continued in the magazine named. The descriptions are minute, prepared in most cases with the medal before him, with abundant references to authorities, and where there are discrepancies, they are carefully noted. Such elaborate and scholarly contributions to the too brief list of works on numismatics by American students, deserve the highest commendation and encouragement of all who have the advancement of the science at heart, and we cannot but express our gratification that a magazine which claims no special interest in medals except as they may happen to bear in some way on the general subjects of its own specialty, should have given us this valuable series, which we are sure will be frequently referred to in the future. The first portion appeared in the number for May last, the second in July, etc.; the remainder of the series is to follow from time to time. The subscription price of the Magazine is \$4.00 a year, or the numbers containing these articles can probably be obtained separately if desired, at 35 cents a copy.

MR. LYMAN H. LOW, who has, until recently, been conducting the firm of Lyman H. Low & Co., Numismatists, at 853 Broadway, New York, has recently assumed the charge of the coin department of Scott & Co., 721 Broadway. His announcement will be found on another page.

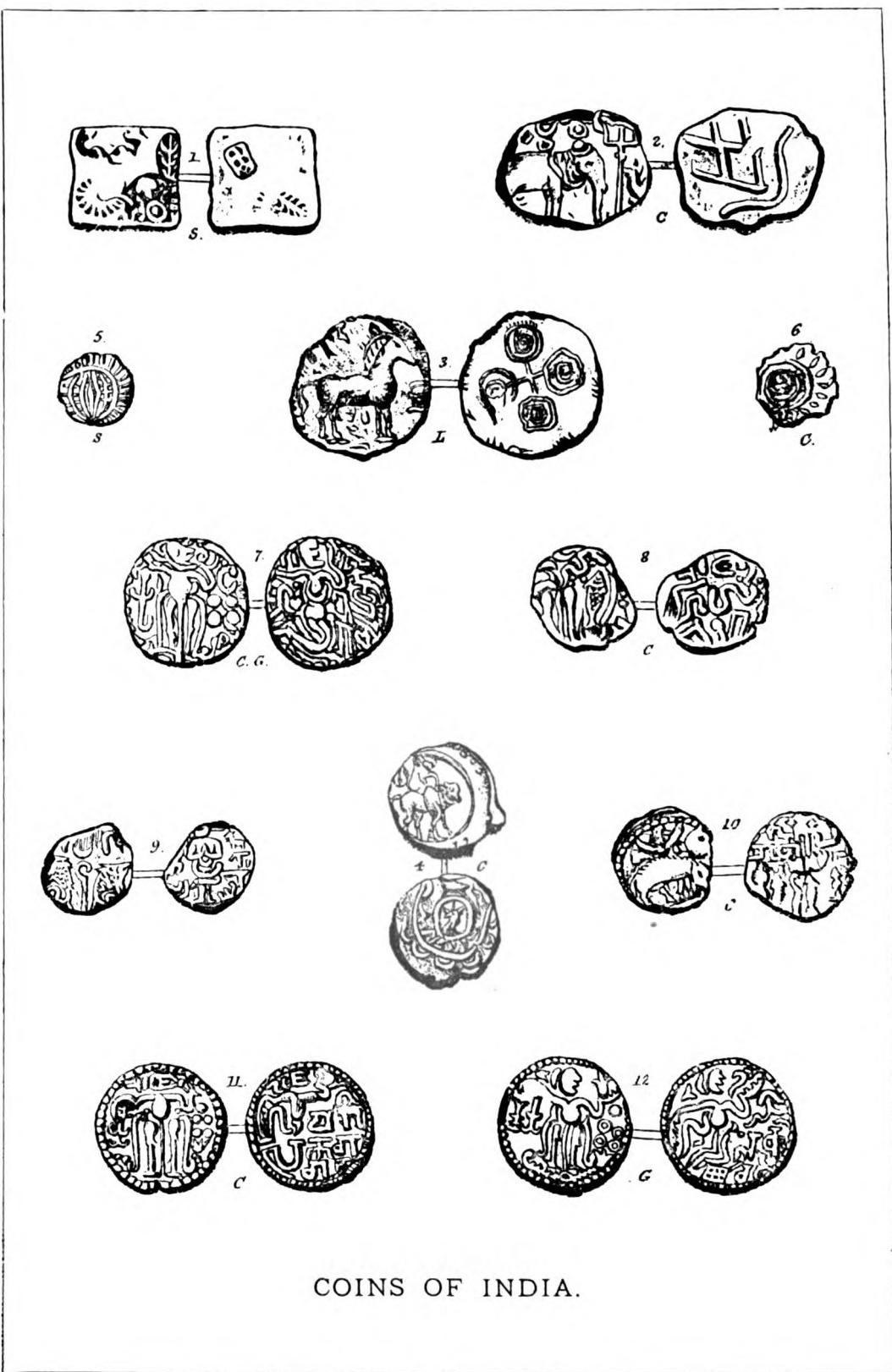
Mr. WM. P. BROWN has returned to his business as a dealer in coins, medals and postage stamps, and is located at 114 Nassau Street, New York City.

CURRENCY.

THE purse had better be empty than filled with other folks' money.

A MAINE woman has made a collection of over 800 different kinds of candy. "So nice."

"ENTERTAIN the antiquarian humor, and skim along the surfaces of things, beguiling harmlessly the listless hours."



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No. 3.

THE GOETHE MEDALS (SUPPLEMENT).¹

BY DR. H. R. STORER.

IN the last number of this Journal I offered a descriptive list of all the medals of Goethe of which, till that time, I had been able to obtain data, and closed my paper with the statement, that since "previous cataloguers seem too much to have blindly copied from each other," it would be necessary, to render my enumeration perfect, "1, to ascertain whether all that I have described exist as separate types, or if two or three of them, through previous inaccurate description, may not have seemed distinct, when they are not; 2, to add any fresh references, either to descriptions or figures; 3, to find out if there remain any other medals of Goethe, as yet ungiven."

I had hardly hoped to be so soon enabled to furnish the desired information upon all these points. In my paper I referred to the work of arranging the collection of coins and medals made by Goethe, which is now being done at Weimar by Hofrath C. Ruland, who had been one of my most valued correspondents in the general field of medical numismatics. The interest of the collection alluded to may be judged by the statement that Goethe's "Italian medals were two thousand in number, some of which were unique."² Mr. Ruland, upon reception of the October *Journal*, has been kind enough to compare all of my descriptions with the medals themselves as existing in the grand-ducal and his own private cabinets, and to send me the results in full. They will be found below.

Before stating them, however, I may mention that I have ascertained that specimens of Nos. 12 and 13 of my list are in the collection of Mr. Robert Shiells, banker, of Neenah, Wisconsin, and that I have myself now obtained No. 15. This brings the number of the Goethe medals in this country, of which I have knowledge, up to seven, of five separate types. The Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia have kindly called my attention to the fact that the Warner Sale, referred to under Nos. 14 and 15, was held in New York, and not at the former city.

¹ Read before the Newport Historical Society, 21 Nov., 1887. ² Sanborn. *The Life and Genius of Goethe*. Boston, 1886, p. xiii.

The following is the communication of Mr. Ruland, under date of 23 October, 1887.

"I have received your most interesting paper on the Goethe Medals, and have examined it carefully with the medals themselves lying beside me."

"I take the liberty of sending you herewith a few observations, which have at least one merit, of being derived from the medals. All these authors, Duisburg, Rudolphi, Kluyskens, Durand, have copied frequently one from the other, without ever having seen the medals themselves. When I have been through all the accounts, letters, diaries, etc., in the Goethe Archives, I intend to put together and publish all I shall have found about medals and medallions of the poet. Curious to say, Goethe himself had not possessed all the medals struck up to 1832; my own private collection is all but complete. Only the unfortunate Pompeii medal I have never seen. Does it exist at all? Zahn's letter to Goethe seems to leave no doubt about it; yet, somewhere a copy of it ought to have turned up in all this time."

"Should I ever come across new information, I will not fail to let you know."

"Believe me, Dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"C. RULAND."

1. "Reverse. A lyre and a mask lying upon two sprigs of laurel. No indication of a wreath (as described by Rollett). Exergue: H. BOLTSCHAUS. F." This is in accordance with my description, save that I have spoken of the lyre and mask as merely united by laurel, and had given v for u in the engraver's name.

"Exists in gold, silver and tin." I had only known of it in the latter metals.

2. "Is certainly the same as No. 1; the monogram of the artist, HB, having been placed upon the raised rim of the medal, it has been rubbed off most of the tin medals, and can only be deciphered on those of first-rate preservation." Rollett, who was my authority, is therefore here in error.

3. ". . . DE GÖTHE AETATIS SUAE LXVI ANNO. Rev. ΑΓΩΝΙΑΙΟΝ ΜΟΙ ΠΕΓΑΣΟΥ . . . ΠΙΤΕΡΟΝ. There were no dies of this medal. The original was Schadow's wax model, now in the Goethe Museum, which he moulded after his return to Berlin, in order to obtain about a dozen casts in bronze. These Goethe gave away as presents to distinguished friends. The copies in lead or iron I believe to be later reproductions of some of the original bronzes."

6 and 7. These "are certainly only one medal. The rejected dies, those with the 'horns' upon the Grand Duchess's head, are still in existence, and a few copies were struck again in 1855 or '56; thus we have of this first or rejected Jubilee Medal,

"a. Genuine old copies of 1825, only in bronze, recognizable by the inscription on the margin: ZUM 7TH NOV. 1825 being produced by a die, and not engraved, as has been done on some copies of 1855. All but unique. The dies of obverse and reverse being still in existence, a few copies in silver and bronze were struck at the request of Dr. Rüppell for the Frankfort Collection.

"b. Copies of 1856, without the writing on the margin. Exceedingly rare.

"I have never seen but one contemporary copy of a (1825) with the inscription on the margin; on the neck of Goethe is the signature BRANDT F, with no dots. Diameter 41 mm. Casts of the original medals by Brandt have also been preserved, which explain the two 'horns.' They are simply some frizzled hair, covered by a thin veil, which the Grand Duchess used to wear. By reducing the original diameter of the medal, 66 mm., to 41 mm., these details became less intelligible."

8. "The official medal was struck in gold, silver and bronze. The very realistic and portrait-like heads of the rejected model were altered into a rather flat semi-antique design."

9. "Is not a Goethe medal, but commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of Charles Augustus' reign." This is a curious coincidence, as that year (1825) was also the fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's first coming to Weimar, and was celebrated as such by his Jubilee Medals.

10. "The obverse imitated from Rauch's famous bust. Beneath, ANG. FACIUS" as I had given, but without a final dot. "*Rev. DEM | VII NOV. | MDCCCXXV.* Diameter, 32 mm."

11. "Has not been figured by Rüppell. His "pl. III, 3, which you indicate, is the Facius Medal, No 10. This is the only Goethe Medal which I have never seen. In the Goethe-House there is no copy, as Rollett had hoped. I have made every possible enquiry in Germany as well as at Naples, without the slightest success."

13. "*Obverse, . . . GÖTHES . . .* No dot after FEIER No dot after 1849 Rim: ZWEY" In the specimen in the possession of Mr. Robert Shiells, however, there seems to be ZWEI, as in the Friedländer manuscript which I quoted, and in addition no dot after FRANKFURT upon the reverse. This latter appears to have escaped the attention of Mr. Ruland.

14. "Obverse like 5 and 10, after Rauch's bust. *Rev.* The original pen and ink sketch by Goethe for this allegorical composition is in the Grand Ducal Museum. The medal exists in silver and bronze."

17. "Is figured by Rollett, page 239; Rüppell, No. 13. Diameter 104 mm. By T. K. Fischer, Berlin, 1827."

19. "Obverse as you give it. *Rev. DAS GÖTHE U. SCHILLER - MONUMENT IN WEIMAR.* Diameter 42 mm. In silver, bronze and britannia."

20 and 21. "For the head of Goethe on these jetons the medallion by Kügelgen" below mentioned, "was made use of. Their diameter is 22 mm."

22. "Impossible to say what it was like."

23. "This is a bronze cast of David d'Anger's famous medallion which we have at Weimar."

24. "Belongs with 20 and 21."

25. "Unknown to me."

"A few additions to your list.

"1a. Medallion. Bust of Goethe in ordinary dress to the left; most likely after Chodowiecky's engraving, about 1780. One-sided. Tin. By Hilpert of Nuremberg. Without inscription; painted in lake colors. Diameter 95 mm. Compare Rollett, p. 39.

"b. Medallion by Kügelgen, about 1812 (?); the original wax in the Goethe-House. It was cast in iron soon afterwards. Bust to the left, without inscription. Diameter 99 mm. No reverse. Rollett, p. 127. It is the original of your Nos. 20, 21 and 24, and of a fourth jeton, namely:

"c. *Obverse.* Bust to the left. J. W. von - GOETHE.

Reverse. NUMISMATISCHER | ABEND | IM | GOETHE-GARTEN | ZU | BLASEWITZ | 8. SEPT. 1881 Bronze. Diameter 22 mm.

"d. Medallion by Posch, 1827 (Rollett, p. 234). The original in ivory is in the Goethe-House. It was cast in iron in 1827. Bust to left, without inscription. Diameter 90 mm.

"e. Bronze medal; diameter 40 mm.

"*Obverse.* Busts of Schiller and Goethe side by side, to right.

"*Reverse.* DEN DEUTSCHEN DICHTER HEROEN Within these words, SCHILLER | UND | GÖTHE. | 1860. Under the shoulder of Schiller, there is the monogram H.W.

"f. Of your No. 5, there exist copies without a reverse.

"g. There exist combinations of your Nos. 12 and 15; viz:

"Obverse of No. 12. Reverse of No. 15.

"I possess such a combination in silver."

ORIENTAL COINS.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THOSE OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

BY R. H. C. TUFNELL, M. S. T., F. Z. S.

THE coins of India, occasionally offered in small quantities in sales by dealers, are themselves very little known in America, and their history and other facts concerning their mintage, etc., are still less familiar to our collectors. We take pleasure therefore in announcing to the readers of the *Journal* that we have received a series of papers on this subject, which will extend through the current volume, and will be made more interesting by illustrations. An outline of the different dynasties and the characteristics of their coins will be given, and we hope that the attention of collectors will be so aroused, that we may be encouraged to follow the series with a brief sketch of the various foreign coins struck in India—such as those of the East India Company, the French, Dutch, Portuguese and Danes. The plate accompanying the present article illustrates several pieces descriptive accounts of which will appear in the next paper.

The articles have been prepared and sent us by Captain R. H. C. TUFNELL, a gentleman in her Majesty's service in India, and a member of the London Numismatic Society, stationed at Fort St. George, Madras, to whom we desire to express our sincere thanks for his kindly interest in the *Journal*.

EDS.

THERE are few more fascinating pursuits to be enjoyed by the "dweller in a foreign land" such as India, than the collecting of those records of a bygone age, which, in the form of coins or inscriptions, carry us back beyond the reach of history to ancient times, when kings and dynasties ruled whose very names are almost unknown today. But few countries there are that have a history so wrapt in mystery as Southern India. While the northern portion of the continent can trace back the stories of successive dynasties from Moghuls and Pathans directly to the Bactrian rulers of the far north-west, the south knows nothing of her former existence, save what can be gleaned from such meagre information as the grant of some village to a Brahman priest, or an inscription rudely traced on a temple wall can supply. Nor is the case different with the successive coinages of the two portions of the peninsula. While the issues of the north are for the most part characterized by fair execution and legible inscriptions, we usually find on the medals of the south but little that can aid us in their identification. All the more reason then for those interested in numismatology to turn their attention in this direction, in order that fresh light may be thrown on a subject now wrapt in too dark a mystery. It is only by united effort that any solid addition to our present scanty knowledge can be gained, and the recollection that every day the smelting pots of the goldsmith and coppersmith are claiming their victims, while the cabinet of the Central Museum, of Madras, is but rarely blessed with a fresh issue, should urge each flagging collector to fresh exertions.

It is not, however, intended in the present paper to go deeply into any type of Southern Indian coins, but rather in a short space to give a few hints to one who is commencing this most fascinating study, to help him in the identification of the commoner issues he is likely to meet with, and in the hope that this may be followed by other papers going more deeply into the coins of the various dynasties, which men of greater experience, such as Mr. Scott, of Madura, or the Rev. James E. Tracy, of Tirumangalam, could easily supply.

Many, doubtless, are deterred at the outset, by the difficulty of identification, which presents itself with their first "find." As I have already said, most of the issues of this part of the country boast no inscription to guide us; but for all that, there are not wanting distinguishing badges, which can in very many, if not in most, instances, help us to assign them fairly approximately. It is, then, with a view to pointing out the most prominent of these to the tyro, and thus enlisting fresh recruits in the slowly-increasing ranks of coin-students in Southern India, that this paper appears. In Calcutta, the Journal of the "Asiatic Society, Bengal," in almost every issue, publishes fresh coins that have come to light, whereas in Madras¹ nothing of the kind has been done, since Sir Walter Elliot's "Numismatic Gleanings" appeared in the pages of this journal for 1858. What little literature has been already published on the subject has either become so scarce as to command² a prohibitive price, or, like Hawkes' invaluable little pamphlet on the coins of Mysore, is out of print. Under the able supervision of the present Superintendent of the Central Museum, a great step in the right direction has been taken, by the arranging of all the copper issues of this part of the country; but many sections are still woefully weak in specimens, notably those of the Cholas, Pandavas, and Chalukyans. As the phalanx of collectors increases, let us hope, however, that duplicate specimens (and originals with non-collectors) may find their way into a collection which should be as nearly perfect as possible.

To the collector who has been at work any time, the enormous number of coins scattered throughout the country cannot fail to be a subject of wonder. The beginner, on the other hand, or the owner of a few specimens, who has never really *hunted*, will probably complain of the scarcity of issues procurable. The writer has purchased in one place, in two days, no less than 28 pounds' weight of copper coins, and yet been told by residents on the spot that search is hopeless, and that no coins were ever found there. Let not the tyro then be discouraged at a few blank days. Every village in India contains coins—gold ones among the jewels of the rich, copper ones among the rubbish of the poor—but it takes tact, patience, and practice to lure them from their lurking places. It is no unusual thing to hunt through a village without seeing a sign of a coin, and be assured that there never were any, and yet the next day, armed with a handful of old coppers, as example of what one wants, to ferret out some prizes. To the native mind an *old* coin is of no more value than a modern one of identical weight and of infinitely less interest, and it is only when the mild Hindu realizes that for one pie that is old, he can get two pies that are current, that his little store is unearthed. Take, as I have said, a handful of old coppers with you, and sitting on his doorstep show them to the village shroff, and try to coax out whatever he may have. Encourage passers-by to stop and gape, and gradually whatever the village contains will be at your mercy, and a prize thus gained is a prize indeed.

But however difficult the procuring old coins may be, the identification is doubly so at first; and yet with a little practice it is wonderful how soon one can pick out the choicest morsels from a chatty-full of rubbish. Gold coins

¹ Sir Walter Elliot's contribution to the "Numismata Orientalia" had not been received when this paper was commenced.
² A copy of Princep's "Indian Antiquities" now fetches as much as £10 10s.

down here are now so rare that (with the exception of an occasional interloper) one can pretty easily remember them all; while silver pieces, prior to the issues of the East India Company, and excepting an occasional "punch-marked" Buddhist, may be said to be practically non-existent. Of copper, thousands of thousands are found, and it is to these that we must turn our attention chiefly. And perhaps a word or two here about the sizes and weights of these coins may not be out of place. The Chola and Pandyan issues appear to have been struck in three sizes, the largest and smallest of which are found both in copper and gold, while the medium size has only been found in the former metal. The largest is just about the size of a four-anna piece, the medium slightly more than half this, and the smallest, in copper, only just large enough to receive one letter of the inscription, though slightly larger in gold. The average weights are, approximately, in gold sixty-eight and seven and one-half to eight grains; and in copper, sixty, twenty-four and nine grains, respectively.

Mohammedan issues (chiefly Pathan) which occur in considerable numbers — having wandered down south either in course of trade, in the scrips of pilgrims, or brought by the conquering hordes of the north — are in rupees and mohurs, each of approximately the same weight and averaging generally from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy grains, while the copper issues, usually more or less alloyed with silver, vary very considerably. The Hindu pagoda and fanam are both of gold, the former, usually almost a spherical coin, and weighing about fifty-two grains, the latter a small thin piece rarely reaching six grains. The early French issues struck in Southern India are of two sizes in copper and two in silver, their respective weights being approximately fifty-seven and one-half and thirty-two and one-half grains in the former and forty-five and twenty-two and one-half grains in the latter metal. As far back as 1668, issues of English silver money were struck in Bombay. In the latter part of the last and early part of the present century, English medals were coined, following the Mohammedan and Hindu systems. Those current in the south consisted firstly of the single star and other pagodas in the Hindu style (weighing from fifty-two to fifty-two and one-half grains), and subsequently of a more modern type of coin in double¹ and single pagodas, weighing ninety-one and forty-five and one-half grains, respectively, in gold; while the silver series of half and quarter pagodas weighed three hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and sixty-two and one-half grains and the silver fanam twenty-nine. By royal proclamation of the seventh of January, 1818, the pagoda series gave way, and the rupee of one hundred and eighty grains (three hundred and fifty to one hundred pagodas) became the current coin of the country, and has so continued ever since, to the sorrow of many a father with a family in the old country.

To turn now to the coins that are most commonly met with in the southern districts of the peninsula, we find that the earliest represented are evidently of a Buddhist origin, and these are found from end to end of India, and are by no means uncommon in the Island of Ceylon. Through them we trace the early history of coining. First we have small pieces of metal, some rectangular, some circular, and some apparently slices cut from a bar of metal.

¹ Journal Asiatic Society, Bengal, Vol. I.II, Part I, No. 24.

These we find followed by irregular flat pieces of silver and copper, at first utterly devoid of any mark, but later bearing the impression of some device or devices *punched* upon them, and hence known as the "punch-marked" Buddhist type. (Figure 1.) Though by no means common, they are met with in silver, gold and copper, the first being by far the commonest. An examination of a few of these coins will show that all the marks they bear were not stamped upon them at one time, as one device is often seen to override another; and hence we may conclude that successive kings (or periods) stamped on the coins in general use a mark of their own sovereignty or time. The earliest emblem of all would seem to be the sun, in the form of a rayed circle, for this device appears upon every issue, more or less distinct, and is followed by a number of others, such as the "chaitya," the "chakra" or wheel, the "caduceus" or wizard's rod, the Buddhist tree, &c. Of these, Sir Walter Elliot, in his recent contribution to the "Numismata Orientalia" has figured a considerable number of specimens, and many were also illustrated in the early numbers of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science. See Vol. IV, No. 7, [1858 J].

From them we pass to the more recent *die-made* issues, of which specimens in copper are frequently met with in Southern India, especially in that most prolific coin centre, Madura. These are almost invariably rectangular, and bear on one side an elephant with apparently Buddhist symbols, and on the reverse a chequered pattern as shown in Figure 2, beneath which is a wavy line. The native legend is that these coins were struck in Madura at a very early period, and that the line denotes the river, while the chequered pattern is supposed to represent a plan of the city.

It is not, however, only in the ordinary coin metals (gold, silver and copper) that the collector will find issues bearing evidently Buddhist emblems. He will not be long on the hunt before he comes across circular (and rarely rectangular) coins in *lead*. These are found, for the most part, in the Krishna and Godavari districts, but occasionally in Mysore, and other parts of the south, and are usually attributed to the Andhros, a dynasty of considerable antiquity, mentioned by Pliny,¹ but whose story is wrapt in prehistoric mystery. These coins, for the most part, bear on the obverse a horse, a lion, an elephant, or some other animal, the reverse being occupied by what is usually known as the "four-balled chakra," a form of the Buddhist wheel. (Figure 3.)

Travelling down southward now, along the eastern coast, we find, chiefly on or near the sea-shore, a type of coin, rare in silver but fairly common in copper, all with the metal beaten very thin and exceedingly brittle, bearing on the obverse almost invariably a bull, and on the reverse a rayed "chakra" or wheel, and occasionally a device not unlike a symbolical altar. These occur in considerable numbers near the Seven Pagodas (Mahavalipuram), and are usually attributed to the Curumbars, a race of some power, which lasted till about the eighth century of our era, when they fell before the Cholas who annexed their country. (Figures 4, 5, 6.) The Rev. W. Taylor, in his account of the Mackenzie MSS., observes of this people, that "they had a certain kind of religion; they were murderers; they derived their name of Curumbars

¹ Pliny, lib. V, cap. XVII, "Validior deinde gens Andaræ," &c.

from their cruelty. Some of them spread into Dravida desám as far as the Tonda-Mundala country. They are now found near Uttramalur, (a village, according to Sewell, some fifteen miles from Madrantikam), but are more civilized."

[To be continued.]

A NEW MEANING TO SOME OLD MEDALS.

In a recent publication d'Herisson advances a curious theory concerning what he calls the double meaning of certain medals. He speaks especially of the medals struck in France and elsewhere in commemoration of the birth, imprisonment and death of the Duke of Normandy, Louis XVII, of France. He most strongly adheres, as does his friend, Jules Favre, to the conviction that the Dauphin did not die in prison, but that he was rescued, and another child substituted, who died and was buried in his name. He passes over all the pretenders, such as Hergaraut, Bruneau and Eleazar Williams; but he thinks that Nauendorff (Nawendorff) was the true son of Louis XVI, and his son the heir of the elder branch of the Bourbons. Jules Favre, although a Republican, pleaded for him from the conviction that he truly was what he claimed to be, and as late as 1873 even, an unsuccessful attempt was made to have the case of Nauendorff reopened. His father is buried in Delft with his titles "Louis XVII, King of France and Navarre, Charles Louis, Duke of Normandy, born at Versailles, March 27th, 1785 — Died at Delft August 10th, 1845," engraved upon his tombstone. The Dutch government allowed this.

But to come to the part that interests lovers of numismatics, d'Herisson describes how the idea of the survival of Louis XVII is carried out in the various medals struck relating to that prince, and he reads their occult meaning according to his own views, which are at least very ingenious.

To the medal commemorating his birth no hidden meaning was attached, nor indeed was any needed; but after his imprisonment in the Temple, and when it was hinted at Berlin that a substitution was about to take place, Loos struck this mysterious fact in bronze in this manner: On one side of the medal stand the two child prisoners; on the other is a curtain drawn over a mystery; beneath, "Quand sera-t-elle levée?": "When will it be lifted?" This medal is of somewhat uncertain date. Lenormand says 1793; Hennin says that it is classed under 1793 in Loos's catalogue, but that he believes it to belong to the latter part of 1794.

There is another by Loos supposed to be intended to commemorate the date of the Dauphin's death, which is curious and explicit to those who have the key. On the face is "Louis, second fils de Louis XVI né le 27 Mars, 1785." The reverse has the same curtain that concealed a mystery in the preceding medal; in this one it is drawn back, and discloses an angel writing. "Redévenu libre le 8 Juin, 1795": "Became free again on June 8th, 1795." The angel is standing. One of his feet is on a lighted torch, the flame of which represents life; the other is on a tomb, against which is an open book, in which we read these names: Louis XVI; Louis (the elder Dauphin); Antoinette; Elizabeth." These are the four members of the family who were dead at the time. The tomb is the witness of that. The 8th of June frees the second Dauphin, thanks to the substitution of the other child; and this thought appears again in the artist offering life to death, and thus showing as clearly as he dared that the second Dauphin survived his father, brother, mother and aunt. The raised curtain shows there are four dead persons and one living one, the Dauphin.

Another medal, struck in England by William Mainwaring, bears on one side the head of Louis XVII, and in the field, "Sitôt qu'il hait un roi Doit-en cesser de l'être?" a fleuron, and the date, 1793. It will be remembered that it was at the Chateau of Ham that the brothers of Louis XVI learned of his death, and thence proclaimed his son King. Monsieur (afterward Louis XVIII) took the title of Regent, and named the Count d'Artois lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

Several Vendean medals relating to Louis XVII were struck, and one, now very rare, was generally worn by royalists after his pretended death. This one represented an eagle lying on his back, with his wings spread out and his claws in the air, with the inscription "A bas l'anarchie, vive Louis XVII!" There was nothing on the reverse.

After the accession of Louis XVIII came the official medals of the First Restoration. In these, the double meaning, although more hidden, still exists. One has the head of Louis XVII, and the reverse a broken lily, with the inscription, "Cecidit ut flos 8 Junii, 1785." It is clear the artist has taken great pains to represent a flower that is not only not dead, but trying to raise its head again. Flowers fade and die, but nothing in the medical certificates, which attribute the death of the Dauphin to scrofula, justifies the violent death typified by a broken lily.

To be paid by the government to write in bronze the fact that the Dauphin was dead, and at the same time to engrave a medal that should prove the contrary, was a hard task. This is the manner in which the artist surmounted the difficulty: The head of Louis XVII on the obverse, and the legend, "Regni tantum jura"; on the reverse a genius flying from the Temple prison with a crown in his hand, and these lines, "1^o quam reddat haeredi." "2^o Ludovicus XVII, in vinculis occumbit." The author¹ writes these lines thus: "Ludovicus XVII in vinculis occumbit quam reddat haeredi regni tantum jura," which, designedly obscure, may be rendered: "Louis XVII dies in prison rather than yield only royal rights to his heir." From this it appears that at the time this was struck, 1815, Louis XVII was still alive and "in vinculis." On the funeral monument the artist has put three broken lilies, which represent three royal victims; there were four dead, as named above, but he would have put five, if he had desired to show that Louis XVII was dead also.

The existence of this royal person was so well known in European courts that when the French Chambers decided in 1816 to build the Chapelle Expiatoire to the

¹ The author seems less successful in proving his theory with this medal than with the others. We mention a few of the difficulties. It is implied that the designer had some knowledge that the King did not possess, but no hint is given as to the source from which he obtained it; and the interpretation of the legends, on this theory, would reflect on the reigning monarch. The meaning the medal conveyed to the casual observer was perhaps this: The bust and the words, Regni tantum jura, show that Louis XVII had merely the right to the throne without actual possession; the genius flying from the prison, with a crown, may allude to his reported death, while to those better informed, it tells of his escape; or it may mean that the nation's messenger seeks the proper person upon whom to bestow it. The most obvious meaning of the legend would be, "Louis XVII dies in chains; how may he give up his crown to an heir?" or taking the figure with the crown to symbolize the genius of the French people, "How may the nation restore the crown to his heir — Louis dies in prison." The implied answer being by accepting Louis XVIII as king.

The different meanings which *quam* is capable of bearing, make this phrase difficult to render clearly, as was very likely the artist's intention. D'Herisson's version in French to support his theory is, "Louis Dix-sept meurt en prison plutôt qu'on rende à son héritier seulement les droits royaux." One difficulty with this is that the Latin *reddat* is distinctively singular, and can hardly bear the indefinite signification of the French *qu'on rende*, which can only be given it by supplying *populus* or some similar word as its subject. We may render the English thus: Louis XVII dies in prison rather than that they [the nation, or Government] shall render to his heir [possibly meaning the occupant, the heir de facto, not de jure] only [perhaps seulement will bear to be rendered merely or even nominally] the right to the throne. The legend really implies, he seems to think, that the true King will consent to die in bonds, his only condition being that the Government shall ac-

cord to his lawful heir the right to the crown, (which was refused.) But this proposal is apparently inconsistent with his theory that the Prince escaped from prison when a child, and which may be symbolized as mentioned above, by the genius flying away with the crown. In this case we may read *Quam* in order that he may *reddat* 'restore the rights of the crown to his heir, he dies in prison.' Yet this, applied to a mere child, accords more statesmanship to the youthful Dauphin than one of his years could possess, and his escape and subsequent marriage seems to conflict with it. How was he in "prison" at that time?

If the artist possessed some secret knowledge, given by the opponents of the reigning branch, perhaps he meant that Louis XVII was figuratively dying in chains, that is, in obscurity, rather than surrender so much as the nominal right to the crown to one who by continuing to occupy the throne, claimed to be the legitimate and only heir. It is not easy to see what benefit the absent prince would gain by such a course, unless his friends, convinced that he was still living, should eject his uncle from his seat, and give the crown to him, and does not seem plausible; supposing this to be true, however, then the device and legend were perhaps intended as a warning to Louis XVIII, and signify that the youthful Dauphin, symbolized by the flying figure, escapes "in order that he may restore the royal privileges to his true heir," who was, the author considers, the claimant Nauendorf. But this again does not remove the difficulties, and leaves the meaning of the second part of the legend uncertain.

There is no doubt a hidden meaning in the words, for *quam* and *reddat* are capable of several renderings, and it is not clear how the author wishes us to interpret them. With our lack of particular knowledge concerning the life of the claimant Charles Louis after his escape, if he really was rescued from the Temple, we cannot suggest any better interpretations than the above. If he did escape, and make such an offer, it was refused, as the author strives to prove from the legend.

memory of Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Madame Elizabeth, and Louis XVII, the Pope made some observations to Louis XVIII, who, of his own authority, modified the decisions of the Chamber ; and the decree consecrates the "Chapelle Expiatoire" exclusively to the memory of Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and Madame Elizabeth. Probably the Pope refused to authorize the celebration of prayers for the dead for a person still living, thus forbidding a sacrilegious comedy to be acted for political reasons. This author says that the court of Berlin possesses undoubted proofs of the escape of the Dauphin, and that his uncle, Louis XVIII, knew of it, and also possessed the proofs of his having lived to grow up, and that he was undoubtedly recognized by birth-marks by people who had been associated with him in his service when he was a child. The strong conviction of the author may have aided him in finding his occult meanings, but, at all events, it throws a new light upon these medals, and the very fact that a new trial of Nauendorff's claim in 1873, under the Republic, was refused, shows that very strong influence was brought to bear upon the government, for, if there was no truth in the matter, the shortest way to kill the scandal would have been to argue the case openly and dismiss it for lack of proofs, if there were no proofs to substantiate the claim.

R. T. BARRINGTON.

COMMUNION TOKENS.

[Continued from Vol. xxii, p. 39.]

105. Pittsburgh, Pa. First. R. P. Church, "In remembrance of Me," in three lines, first and last curving. The letters R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian. This is on cardboard. Round. Size 20.

This and the following Pittsburgh tokens were omitted in their regular order, and should follow 99.

106. The same. SECOND U. P CHURCH OF PITTSBURGH TOKEN. A place for name.

This is a printed cardboard token.

107. The same. Organized 1801. A. R. for Associate Reformed, in countersunk letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 10 x 16.

This was their first token.

107a. The same. 1ST A. R. CHURCH TOKEN in three lines, first and last curving, word TOKEN extending across the planchet. A. R. for Associate Reformed.

Reverse. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME in four curved lines, and a plain raised border. Lead. Round. Size 15.

This was their second token issued.

108. Preston, Ill. (Springfield Congregation). Organized 1812. S.F. in rude letters for Spring Field.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 9 x 9.

109. Princeton, Ind. Organized 1816. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian, in raised letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 6 x 8.

This design was abandoned in 1855, and the following (a new one) procured.

109a. The same. REF. PRES. CHURCH in two curved lines, TOKEN in centre.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 12 x 18,

110. The same. (Old School Congregation). R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian, in raised letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 13.

111. Robinson's Run, Allegheny Co., Pa. Organized in 1790 as Associate Reformed. This church used three differing tokens for several years; one marked L. for Lord's Supper; one marked C. for Communion, and one with a rosette or wheel in the centre.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Size 8 to 10.

111a. Another. Several years later another token was used, much larger, octagonal in shape, marked with two circles. Lead. Size 12 x 14.

All the foregoing were abandoned in 1843, and the following adopted.

111b. Another. Associate Reformed Congregation, with beaded border.

Reverse. TOKEN. Lead. Oblong, octagonal. Size 9 x 16.

All tokens abandoned in 1874.

112. Roney's Point, W. Va. R in raised letter for Roney's Point.

Reverse. C. for Church. Lead. Round. Size 10.

This Congregation is the "Middle Wheeling Reformed Presbyterian Congregation."

113. Rose Point, Lawrence Co., Pa. "Slippery Rock Congregation." Organized 1834. Named for the stream on which the church is built. R. P. C. in rude letters for Reformed Presbyterian Church. Border serrated.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 15.

114. Ryegate, Caledonia Co., Vt. Organized 1790. A. C. R. Vt. in two lines and with raised border for Associate Church, Ryegate, Vermont.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 10 x 10.

115. St. Clair, Allegheny Co., Pa. Organized 1804. I K in sunken square, for Joseph Kerr, D. D., who was the first pastor 1804 to 1825, and the father of the late lamented David R. Kerr, D. D., LL. D., who died Oct. 14th, 1887. Border serrated.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 10 x 13.

115a. J. D. in deep countersunk letters, for John Dickey, who was the son-in-law and successor of Dr. Kerr, and pastor from 1830 until his death in 1839.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 8 x 14.

115b. Another. Similar to the preceding, but size 9 x 13.

115c. Another. A. R. for Associate Reformed, in countersunk letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 7 x 13.

116. St. Johnsbury, Vt. REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH COMMUNICANT'S TOKEN ST. JOHNSBURY VT.

Reverse. "This do in remembrance of Me." 1 Cor. xi. 24.

"All that the Lord hath said will we do and be obedient."—Ex. xxiv. 7.

This is a cardboard token, and still in use.

117. Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. A P in countersunk letters for Alexander Proudfit, who was pastor from 1795 to 1835.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 9 x 9.

This church was organized in Ireland and came to Salem in 1766.

118. San Francisco, Cal. "This do in Remembrance of Me." The words, Name, Residence, followed by blanks and a blank for signing: three lines in all, separated by a dash from the text, Let a man examine himself.

This is a printed cardboard token and now in use.

119. Selma, Ala. (Covenanter, O. S.) R. P. C. counterstamped on a nickel planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Oblong, with circular ends. Size 8 x 17.

120. Service, (Mill Creek) Beaver Co., Pa. Organized 1790. M for Mill Creek.

Reverse. A. for Anderson, the first pastor, 1792 to 1830. Lead. Square. Size 10 x 10.

120a. Another. M for Mill Creek, stamped, without border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 11.

120b. Another. M. A. Mill Creek Associate Church.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 11.

Tokens were used from 1833 to 1858, when cards were adopted.

121. South Buffalo, Washington Co., Pa. Organized 1811. S. B. in countersunk letters for South Buffalo.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 12.

122. South Henderson, Henderson Co., Ill. S. H. for South Henderson.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 8.

This was used from 1835 to 1848.

122a. Another. A. R. P. C. for Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 16.

This was used from 1848 until the Union, after which a card, with "The Lord's Supper," "This do," etc., was used.

123. South Ryegate, Vt. New School, Covenanter. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, in curved line, over IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME in three lines.

Reverse. The burning bush on the field, THE BUSH WAS NOT BURNED. in a curved line above, and R. P. C. below. Lead. Round. Size 15.

123a. The same. Old School Covenanter. P. C. for Presbyterian Church, on a planchet without border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Size 9 x 9.

123b. Another. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Size 8 x 8.

124. Sparta, Ill. Bethel Congregation. Organized 1818. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian in rude raised letters, serrated border.

Reverse. L. S. for Lord's Supper with border as obverse. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 11.

This was their first token.

124a. Another. Same design except it has a dotted border. Struck from a different die. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 12.

124b. R. + P. for Reformed Presbyterian, in rude raised letters and border.

Reverse. A. D. 1843 in two lines. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 11.

124c. Another. R. P. C. with a double border.

Reverse. I COR. XI: 28. Lead. Round. Size 13.

125. Stanton, Pa. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, in countersunk letters; milled border.

Reverse. Plain planchet with border. Nickel. Round. Size 15.

126. Staunton, Ill. R. P. C. in the centre of a round planchet and double border.

Reverse. I COR. XI. 28, in one line, double border, as on obverse. Lead. Round. Size 12.

127. Sterling Valley, Cayuga Co., N. Y. C. incused, for Currie, the name of the pastor, 1826.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 8.

128. Stone Valley, Huntington Co., Pa. A. C. for Associate Church, within an octagonal line; raised border.

Reverse. S. V. for Stone Valley, with line above and below. Edge plain. Lead. Oblong, concave corners. Size 9 x 12.

129. Strattonville, Clarion Co., Pa. A. P. C. for Associate Presbyterian Congregation, raised letters on a heart-shaped planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Size 10.

This church is now extinct.

130. Sutton, Worcester Co., Mass. COMMUNION TOKEN in two lines, the first curving, the last inside of a plain border in the centre, with a vine below; raised border.

Reverse. ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in two lines, the first curving, and CHURCH inside of a border. Lead. Oval. Size 12 x 16.

This token is still in use.

131. Swanwick, Perry Co., Ill. (Bethel Congregation.) Organized 1850. B in rude form for Bethel.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Cast. Size 7 x 7.

The moulds were cut in soapstone by John C. Huey, one of the first Elders.

132. Tarentum, Allegheny Co., Pa. U P. for United Presbyterian, in the centre of planchet, surrounded by five rings.

Reverse. A rosette in the centre of five rings. Lead. Round. Cast. Size 12.

133. Tranquility, Ohio. Organized 1838. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Congregation; raised letters, without border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 14.

134. Tuscarora, Juniata Co., Pa. Organized 1800. T. S. for Thomas Smith, in raised letters, and serrated border.

Reverse. Same as obverse. Lead. Square. Size 8 x 8.

The Rev. Thomas Smith was the pastor from 1801 to 1832.

135. Union, Butler Co., Pa. Organized 1806. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, raised letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Oval. Size 9 x 12.

136. Union; Mars, Butler Co., Pa. (Old School Church.) Organized 1827. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, in raised letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 17.

The dies for this token, which is now in use, were made in 1848, by Elder James Daugherty, a blacksmith, whose residence I have not yet ascertained.

137. Unity, Harrison Co., Ohio. Organized 1815. A. C. in script, same as No. 80. Round. Size 15.

THOMAS WARNER.

[To be continued.]

A MORMON COIN.

IN the cabinet of the Iowa Historical Society there is a gold coin, deposited there by Mr. Josiah Y. Porter, many years ago, which has a more than common interest. It is about the size and form of an American five dollar gold piece—a little broader, but not quite so thick—and is evidently composed of pure gold, as it purports to be. It bears on the obverse the figure of an eagle with a shield on its breast, holding in its talons an olive branch and a clump of arrows, surrounded by the words in Roman characters, "DESERET ASSAY OFFICE, PURE GOLD, 5 D." On the reverse is a lion surrounded by Mormon characters, and the date, 1860, in Arabic figures.

It is said that when the issue of this coin, by Brigham Young, had amounted to nine thousand dollars, it was interrupted by an indictment, trial and fine of ten thousand dollars, together with costs, for the reason, as Brigham Young shrewdly remarked, that as a financial measure, "It did not pay." The further issue of the money was therefore permanently suspended, and specimens of it will soon, probably, be as rare as the coins of antiquity.—*Iowa Historical Record.*

SIAM'S NEW BRONZE CURRENCY.

THE machinery of the Hamburg Mint, which has during recent years been seldom called into requisition, will be shortly employed in the coinage of a new bronze currency for the kingdom of Siam, a contract for no less than 25,000,000 coins of this metal having been given to Herr Paul Pickenpack, the Hamburg consul general for his Siamese majesty.

The obverse of the coins, which will be of several denominations, will bear the impression of the royal portrait, while the reverse will be adorned with a tasteful allegorical figure representing Genius. The metal for this coinage is to be supplied by a Westphalian firm. The preliminaries were settled between the brother of the king and Consul General Pickenpack, who was in attendance upon his royal highness during the visit of the former to London upon the occasion of Her Majesty's jubilee.

This bronze coinage will replace the present zinc currency known as one-half and one-quarter pat. Taking the population of Siam as something in excess of five millions, a supply of about five coins per head will be issued. The work of stamping the metal is estimated to keep the Hamburg presses in employment for about five months. As

recently as 1860 the Siamese silver coinage consisted of roughly spherical pieces of silver of various sizes, which were formed of portions of silver rods, which were first bent together and afterward trimmed by the ends being hammered, the whole being then stamped with two or three devices denoting the value, etc. In 1861, during the visit of the Siamese Embassy to England, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons of Birmingham, for the delivery of the present circular silver coinage of seven denominations.

CONGO FREE STATE COINAGE.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS, JR., has sent us a description of the new coinage of the Congo Free State, taken from a Proof set, with which he has lately been presented by the Finance Department of Congo, from which we take the following:

This is a silver coinage, and is struck in pieces having the value of Five francs, (size 24,) Two francs, (size 18,) One franc, (size 14,) and One-half franc, (size 12.) All have reeded edges, except the Five franc pieces, on which in raised letters are the words TRAVAIL ET PROGRES. The devices and inscriptions are the same on each piece, only the denominational figures varying.

Obverse, Bust facing left; under the bust in small letters the name of the engraver, Weiner. Inscription, LEOPOLD II. R. D. BELGES, SOUV. DE L'ETAT INDEP. DU CONGO.

Reverse, Two lions rampant, supporting a shield which displays the Congo arms. Crest, a royal crown. The inscription states the value, "5 Francs." On a ribbon below, TRAVAIL ET PROGRES. In exergue, the date of mintage, 1887. The dies are all sharply engraved, and the piece is struck in high relief.

J. C.

THE OLD SCOTTISH MERK.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

I have a letter of recent date from Dr. R. W. Cochran Patrick of Beith, in Ayrshire, Scotland, answering some queries of mine relating to the old Scotch coinage. I had desired particularly to know the history and value of the old Scottish Merk, named in Burns's Poems and other Scotch books. Dr. Patrick, who is admittedly the highest living authority on this subject, and the historian of "The Records of the Coinage of Scotland," replies that the Scottish Merk owes its origin to the mediaeval *Mark*, which was originally a *weight*, then a money of account and finally a coined piece. As a weight and money of account, it was equal to two-thirds of the "pound," which like the "Merk" was also first a weight, then a money of account.

As a coin the Merk first appears in the Scottish series of money in the year 1591, in the shape of the *Balance Half Merk* of James VI. See Records of the Coinage of Scotland, Vol. I, introduction, page CLVII, and text, pp. 118, 177, 253; also, Vol. II, Plate IX, fig. 15, though this piece is frequently erroneously styled the *Balance Merk*. These were followed by the *Thistle Merk* of 1601, 1604, etc., etc.

The value of the Merk still continued to be two-thirds of the pound, that is, 13 s. 4 d., that of the $\frac{1}{2}$ Merk 6 s. 8 d., and so on. But on the accession of James to the English throne in 1604, Scottish money, which had been equal to the English (that is 240 English or Scotch silver pennies really weighed a pound of silver) had so deteriorated that it compared to the English as 1 to 12,—that is, the *shilling* Scotch was only the *penny* English, and the English silver crown piece of James and his successors passed in Scotland as the sixty shilling piece. This continued until the extinction of the Scottish Mint in 1709. Consequently the *Merk* Scots in 1771, was equal in value to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ pennies of the United Kingdom.

R. M.

La Grange, Ky.

MASONIC MEDALS.

WE have been requested by some of our subscribers to resume the publication of descriptions of Masonic Medals, which attracted so much attention in the *Journal* a few years ago. So many new medals of this character have been struck since the publication of "The Medals of the Masonic Fraternity," and the diligence of collectors having brought others to light that had evaded search when that work was finished, it has seemed that a list might be prepared which would be of value and add much to the completeness of the former. We have obtained Mr. Marvin's consent to furnish us with descriptions of those which have come to his knowledge since that time, and he has had the valuable aid of Mr. Poillon, Vice President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, whose superb cabinet of these medals is by far the largest known to us, either in this country or abroad; of Mr. Wm. J. Hughan, and Mr. George L. Shackles, well known English collectors, who are specially familiar with the Masonics of their own country, and the latter of whom has probably the best collection in Great Britain. The list will probably include upwards of one hundred undescribed pieces, which for the convenience of collectors, and for ease of reference by those who have Mr. Marvin's book mentioned above, will be numbered consecutively from the close of that volume. We propose to begin with descriptions of several which were mentioned by Mr. Marvin, without full accounts, and give their numbers as in his work; after which we shall proceed with the medals since issued, or recently discovered. — EDS.

DXXVII. Obverse, Within a circle the inscription in three lines, MEDAILLE | D'ASSIDVITE | 5831. [Medal of assiduity, 1831.] Legend, outside the circle, LOGE LES DISCIPLES DE ZENON. [Lodge¹ of the Disciples of Zeno.] Reverse, Two right hands joined, within the square and compasses; the head of the latter forms a radiant sun; a gavel hangs from the joint, and sprigs of acacia issue from behind. Legend, above, AMITIE and BIENFAISANCE below. [Friendship and benevolence.] The reverse of this Medal resembles the obverse of XXII. Brass, octagonal. Size 15.

DCVIII. Obverse, A temple with two pillars, J on the left and B on the right; in the pediment a five-pointed star; on a circular altar, three burning hearts; on either side is a small acacia bush, and in the foreground a gavel, square and compasses interlaced, and a trowel. Legend, □ DES COEURS SINCERES (the n is reversed) [Lodge of Sincere Hearts.] A dotted border. Reverse, Plain. Bronze, octagonal. Size 18.

DCXVIII. Obverse, A star of six points formed by two equilateral triangles; the one in front enclosing a blazing star on which is the letter G; from the top point of the star to the apex of this triangle, FRAT .: from the left to lower left angle, MORALE and from the right, CHARITÉ [Fraternity, morality and charity.] On each point of the other triangle is a five-pointed star; around the large star, one word between each two points, TENUE 2^{me} MERCR .: DE CHAQUE MOIS [Session the second Wednesday of each month.] Legend, L .: 58. LES ECOSSE .: INSÉP .: O .: DE PARIS .: S .: C .: DE F .: A .: A .: and 5853 small, at the bottom.² [Lodge 58, Scottish Inseparables, Orient of Paris, Supreme Council of France, Ancient and Accepted Rite, 1853.]

¹ This Lodge is located at Chapelle, France, and the piece seems to have been given for attendance on the meetings.

² The date is that of striking, as the Lodge was constituted by the Supreme Council in 1836. The medal is a "jeton de présence," and is sufficiently explained by the inscription.

Reverse, Legend, UNE MÉDAILLE D'ASSIDUITÉ EN ARGENT surrounding the inscription in seven lines, EST DONNÉE | AU F.Visiteur | PRÉSENT | A 12 TENUES | EN UNE | OU DEUX ANNÉES. [A silver medal of constancy is given to a brother visitor present at 12 meetings in one or two years.] Bronze, octagonal. Size 15.³

DCXIX. Obverse, A temple of four pillars, the door open and an altar with a burning heart within; in the pediment a radiant triangle; on the right of the steps s. p. (die-cutter's initials.) Legend, v. l. EREXERUNT MARS ET THEMIS [Mars and Themis have erected it.⁴] In exergue, in two lines, o. LUTETIAE | 5784 [Orient of Paris, 5784.] Reverse, Themis on the right, holding the fasces and axe in her left hand, presents a sword with her right to Mars who is approaching in armor from the observer's left, a spear in his left hand, and his right extended; at the lower left of the field near Themis s. p. in very small letters. In exergue, in two lines, NON LEX SINE ARMIS [Law is nothing without weapons.] Struck like a coin. Silver. Size 18. Rare.

DCXXIV. Obverse, Similar to DCXXIII, but the bee is much larger, and the rosettes near the legend are wanting. Legend, above, □ BONAPARTE and^s below, · FONDÉE EN 1852 · [Founded in 1852.] Reverse, Same as DCXXIII. Bronze, octagonal. Size 20.

DCXXVIII. Obverse, A wreath of laurel, tied at the bottom, and separated at the top by a radiant triangle on which is the letter G; below, on the field, 5817 and a dash. Legend, L. DU BERG DES AMIS DE L'HUMANITÉ O. DE PARIS [Lodge of the Cradle of the Friends of Humanity]. Reverse, On the field in three lines, the inscription, AMITIÉ | BIENFAISANCE | HUMANITE [Friendship, benevolence, humanity]. A five-pointed star at the top, and the square and compasses below. Silver. Size 16.

DCXXIX. Obverse, The square and compasses within a wreath of laurel tied at the bottom with a bow, and enclosing a radiant star of five points on which is the letter G. The square is spaced, and the compasses are of unusual form. No legend. Reverse, A female figure with floating drapery stands on the right of a burning altar on the face of which is a blazing star bearing the letter G; in her left hand she holds a heart, from which a wreath of ivy passes behind her and falls across the altar to the ground. L. D. LIENS DE LA P. AMITIE [Lodge of the Ties of Perfect Friendship.] In exergue at observer's left in small letters, MERLEN F. Silver. Size 17.

DCXXX. Obverse, A phoenix surrounded by rays, rising from a pyre; in his talons a branch of laurel. Legend, LOGE ECOSSAISE LE PATRONAGE DES ORPHELINS [Scottish Lodge of the Protection of Orphans]. At the bottom * 5845 * Reverse, Within a serpent-ring the inscription in five lines, RITE ECOSSAIS | ANCIEN-ACCEPTE | <> | SUPREME CONSEIL | DE | FRANCE [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite—Supreme Council of France]. Legend, outside the serpent-ring, NISI UTILE, etc., as given in the former description; a five-pointed star at the bottom. Bronze, octagonal. Size 22.

³ See CCXXV for another medal of this Lodge, and the text under its number, for reference to the Lodge.

⁴ I am uncertain what the letters V. l. in the legend mean, but possibly, though unusual, *Venerable Loge*, equivalent in English to *Worshipful Lodge*; or they may be intended to be read after the exergue, and may signify *verae lucis*; the legend would then read thus,

"In the Orient of Paris, in the year of true light, 5784, the Lodge Mars and Themis erected (a temple)." This is so unsatisfactory that I hesitate to propose it; I do not find a Lodge of this name mentioned by Rebold, at this period.

⁵ The character for the Lodge contains .

DCXXXVII. Obverse, Clothed bust of the Count De Milly⁶ to the observer's left, wearing a wig; a ribbon, collar and cross hang on his breast. Legend above, N^{AS} CH^E DETHY C^TE DEMILLY DE L'ACAD^E ROY^L DES SCIENC^{ES} [Nicholas Christiern de Thy, Comte De Milly, of the Royal Academy of Sciences], and below, v.: D.: L.: l.: D.: N.: s.: [Venerable de la Loge Neuf Soeurs]; on the truncation of the arm BERNIER F. Reverse, As the reverse of LVIII. Edge milled. Silver and copper. Size 19. Rare.

DCXXXVIII. Obverse, St. Louis vested with robe and cope, kneeling before an altar on a platform: on the altar is a book on which rests a crucifix. (The cross can hardly be distinguished except by looking at it from the top.) The side of the altar has a radiant triangle, and on the base of the platform, in two lines □ DE S.: L.: DE I. A. M.: | DES FF.: REUNIS [Lodge of St. Louis of Martinique, etc.] The whole enclosed within two branches of acacia, tied at the bottom with a ribbon. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Size 21.

DCXXXIX. Obverse, A temple with seven steps, supported by two pillars, J on the left, B on the right one, the door closed, the wall of mason work. A radiant G fills the pediment. Legend, □ DU TEMPLE DE L'UNION DES PEUPLES. [Lodge of the Temple of the Union of the Peoples].⁷ Reverse, Across the field, PRESENCE, below which two branches of laurel crossed and tied, and above it the square and compasses enclosing a small five-pointed star with another on each side. Brass. Size 15.

DCXL. Obverse, A radiant delta bearing the tetragrammaton. Legend, □ UNION PARFAITE DE LA PERSEVERANCE and at the bottom 5778 [Lodge of Perfect Union of Perseverance]. Reverse, The square and compasses, the left arm of the square being the longer; surrounded by an open wreath of acacia, and enclosing M for *membre* (?). Above is the legend ASSIDUITE; below the square 5838, curving, and at the bottom R.: DE GRENELLE S^T H^R 4^s [Perhaps for Rue de Grenelle, St. Honore, fourth story]. Brass, heptagonal. Size 13.⁸

DCXLI. Obverse, Within an open wreath of laurel and acacia an equilateral triangle, on which are the compasses and square, tied together by a bow of ribbon; below the triangle is a radiant five-pointed star; on the upper part of the triangle a ribbon inscribed OMNES IN UNO [All in one]. Legend above, L. R. I. DE LA VRAIE REUNION and below ★ A L'OR DE PARIS ★ [The Regular Lodge of True Union, etc.]. Reverse, A cypher of ornamented script letters V. R. surmounted by circles of dots and rope, outside of which is the legend ER^A S. O. ANNO 5781 DIE 23 SECUNDIMENSIS; a cable tow of three knots completes the circle.⁹ Size 25.

DCXLII. Obverse, ∵ S H Y ∵; over the letter H are the compasses; 57 on the left and 85 on the right, and beneath is a square. Reverse, Blank.

⁶ This Brother was an able physicist, Master of the famous Lodge named, to which Franklin belonged in Paris. He was one of the founders of the Grand Orient of France; born in 1728 and died in 1784.

⁷ This was a Lodge in Paris, chartered Jan. 17, 1832. The character in obverse legend contains ∵.

⁸ According to Rebold this Lodge (in Paris) was constituted June 24, 1779; possibly this may be an error or Jan. 24, on which date I find another Lodge was constituted, which would be in the Masonic year 1778, as given on the Medal. It is proper to say, however,

that Rebold's dates may not be always that of the erection of the Lodge, but the time when one came under the obedience of the Grand Orient.

⁹ I describe this from an electrotype of this rare medal, formerly in the Crepy collection; I have never seen an original. I do not readily make out the first two abbreviations, but it is evident that the legend gives the date of the erection as April 23, 1781. I do not find the Lodge in Rebold's lists, and as there were upwards of two hundred Lodges which did not come under the Grand Orient, it may be one of those.

The impression in the Crepy collection, had engraved upon it an equilateral triangle, enclosing the letter G. Bronze. Size 14 nearly.

DCXLVIII. Obverse, Inscription in eight lines, M. ROUSSEL | ARCHI-
TECTE | F.: DUPIN | M. A. PERQUER | F.: CHATEL | F.: BERTOLLA | F. CHABANNAIS |
ENTREP^{RS} [The names of the architect and builders,] surrounded by the legend
POSE DE LA PREMIERE PIERRE D'UN TEMPLE MAÇONNIQUE [Laid the first stone
of a Masonic Temple], and at the bottom o 4 9^{BBB} 1860 o [November 4, 1860]
Reverse, The compasses extended with a square on the left, a level on the
right, a radiant five-pointed star above, and a slip with five branches or ears
(something like a rosebud or small bunch of grapes). Legend, POUR LES AT.
AMENITE. : 3. : H. : OLIVIER. : EC. : CH. : DE LA RENOVATION [For the Lodges
Amenity, etc.]. Type metal or composition, cast. Size 17.

DCXLIX. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a small star of five points, rays from which cover the field. No legend. Reverse, A slender olive tree on the stem of which are crossed and tied a gavel and trowel. Legend, □ DE L'OLIVIER EC.: O.: D'INGOUVILLE [Lodge of the Scotch Olive tree, Orient, etc.]. In exergue, HAVRE. Lead. Size 18.

DCL. Obverse, A group of three youths; one on the right places his left hand on his lips and with his right grasps the hand of the one opposite: these two are approaching each other — the one in the centre is standing still, his right hand is placed on the shoulder of the youth on the left, and his face is turned to him on the right. Legend, in cypher (Improved Continental) ☐ ፩፪ ፭፻፭ ፭፻፭ ፭፻፭ ፭፻፭ ፭፻፭ [L. des Amis Reunis a l'Orient de Lille, *i. e.* The Lodge of United Friends, in the Orient of Lille]. Reverse, The compasses with extended points touching the ends of a square and enclosing a radiant triangle on which the tetragrammaton. At the top * closes the legend, CONSTANTIA MERUERE LUMEN [By constancy they have merited light]. Silver. Size 18.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE Boston Numismatic Society have held several interesting meetings since our last report. At the April meeting there was a full attendance, and the 1804 Dollars were the subject of discussion, and several letters were read concerning them. The Curator reported a large and acceptable donation of Medals for the Society's Cabinet, from the Messrs. Warner of Philadelphia, containing most of their recent issues, and some very creditable work. At the October meeting Mr. Marvin was chosen Secretary pro tem., in the continued absence of Mr. Appleton. That gentleman does not forget his numismatic friends while away, and at every meeting he has manifested his continued interest by sending letters, giving items and intelligence concerning coins, medals, etc., which he has collected while journeying. At this meeting two were read. The recent action of the Director of the Mint was discussed by the members, and his course in preventing the sale of illegitimate issues was highly commended; the Society however, took a very different view of the Circular relative to Patterns, the sale of which that gentleman is endeavoring to suppress. Many of these, now in the hands of collectors were obtained by purchase openly from the Mint officials, and others by exchange, at their request, of rare coins not in the Mint Cabinet, for patterns which had not been adopted as regular issues; and it seemed unjust to forbid the sale by

their present owners who had acquired them legitimately. By the terms of the late Circular these pieces, many of which are among the most desirable that the Government has ever produced, are proscribed; the action taken seemed to most, if not all, present, to be based on a misapprehension of the technical difference between Patterns and Trial pieces. While the latter should undoubtedly be suppressed, no legitimate ground appeared for forbidding traffic in the former, and the hope was expressed that on a reconsideration of the case, the course laid down in the Circular relative to Patterns would be modified. The Society is contemplating the propriety of requesting members to read papers on numismatic subjects at its meetings, to be occasionally illustrated by coins or medals.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A REGULAR meeting of the Society was held at their rooms, Nov. 15th, President Parish in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected to Resident membership, H. M. W. Eastman and Robert Carter Alexander; to permanent Corresponding Membership, James Kirkwood, Chefoo, China, and William Spohn Baker, Philadelphia, Pa.; for two years as Corresponding Member, Stewart Culin, Philadelphia, Pa. Acceptances have been received from Resident Members Augustus St. Gaudens, Charles Aycrigg, Jr., and J. Ernest G. Yalden. The death of our fellow member Eugene W. Spoffard was communicated to the Society. The Librarian called attention to the fact that two complete sets of the American Journal of Numismatics were ready for sale at \$25.00.

The Curator reported donations of five medals from Mr. James Oliver and one from Mr. William Poillon.

Mr. Low moved that a committee of four be appointed to take into consideration the securing of better and more appropriate accommodations for the Society's use, and to report at the next meeting. The chair appointed Messrs. Low, Poillon, Dodd and Drowne. Interesting exhibitions of medals and books were contributed by Dr. Joseph Wiener and Wm. R. Weeks. Adjourned.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

A STATED Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia was held October 6th, 1887, at its new hall, N. W. corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, President Brinton in the chair.

A paper by Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, D. D., of Baldwinsville, N. Y., entitled "Notes on early Medals, Rings, etc., found in Onondaga and Cayuga Counties, New York," was presented through the President. It described and illustrated many European medals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with other objects of foreign or later aboriginal manufacture found in Indian graves or associated with Indian remains. The Corresponding Secretary was directed to transmit the thanks of the Society to Mr. Beauchamp for his paper.

Some account of the papers of an antiquarian character read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent meeting in New York was given by the President, in which he referred to paleolithic man as the central object of discussion in the archaeological section, and one notable for the interest evolved, as well as the eminence of those by whom the subject was discussed.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., gave an account of Volapuk, the new universal language invented by a Swiss professor, the Rev. Mr. Schleyer, of Constance, in which he criticized the language as being, in his opinion, one of the most difficult he had ever examined, the phonology being particularly difficult, and the grammar confused. The President announced the appointment of the following members to read papers before the Society: November, Mr. Frank Willing Leach; December, Rev. Dr. Garrison; January, Dr. Ruschenber, Sr.; February, Mr. Law; March, Mr. Culin; April, Mr. Jordan; May, Mr. Myer.

A stated meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 3, 1887, President Daniel G. Brinton in the chair. A communication on the new silver coinage

of the Congo Free State was presented by Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., who also read a paper, entitled "Numismatic Eschatology." Remarks were made by the President on the early native coinages of America, referring to the copper coinage described by Ixtlilxochitl, as the only instance of such coinage recorded by the chroniclers. This writer, who wrote in Spanish, although he was largely of Indian blood, in his *Relaciones Historicas*, composed about 1580, states that even at that time the ancient coins were current at Tutupec, a Nahua town on the Pacific coast. He describes them as about two finger breadth's long and one wide, made of copper, and the thickness of "un real de á ocho." Such coins, he states, were current for a long time before the conquest, in and about the valley of Mexico. Numerous and valuable donations to the library were reported.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

THE Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal commemorated its twenty-fifth Anniversary, Dec. 15th, 1887. For this event a medal has been struck in honor of its President, in bronze, size 36; Obv. Bust, Hon. Justice L. F. G. Baby, President, 1887. Rev., The seal of the Society, with its name inscribed, etc., etc.

BRITISH DECIMAL CURRENCY.

THE new British coin, the double florin, or dollar, is believed to be the beginning of the end of the old pounds, shillings, pence and farthings division of British money. For a long time the present pound has been regarded as an inconvenient unit of monetary value, and many schemes have been proposed to remedy the fault. The London Chamber of Commerce has now under consideration a plan making the four shilling piece the unit of value or dollar, and dividing it into cents. By this plan nearly all the existing coins can be utilized without creating any confusion from having a double standard of unit value in force. The sovereign would become five dollars, two shillings a half dollar, one shilling twenty-five cents, while the new coins would be ten and five cents, the new penny two cents, and the halfpenny one cent.

COIN SALES.

We have less to say in reference to coin sales this month than almost ever before. The long continued indisposition of Dr. Woodward has prevented him from holding his usual sales during the last few months, but we learn he has two in preparation, one in particular containing some very choice pieces, which we understand he proposes to offer this winter or early spring. "The collection contains the finest genuine 1804 dollar extant, and numismatic landmarks stick up all over the field, gems of the first water and magnitude. With a few exceptions of 'uniques,' the collection contains almost every known American coin."

Mr. Frossard has held several sales, embracing collections of coins, stamps, antiquities, etc. In his closing sale, Oct. 11, of the Boban collection, which contained 262 lots, were many interesting objects and the net results were over \$1,506. Oct. 12 and 13 he sold the Jonas Ettinger collection, of American Coins, Medals, etc., also medals of distinguished Union generals, selections from the Aaron White hoard, etc., 1,077 lots. Among the special offers were two entire sheets of Mulready wrappers and envelopes which sold for \$27.25 and 28.25 respectively.

Dec. 1 and 2. He sold a collection of Arms, Antiquities, Bronzes, Wood carvings, etc., 412 lots, and Dec. 16 and 17, a collection of Ancient Coins belonging to the late George Williamson, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., also the remainder of the collection of J. W. March, Esq., Jacksonville, Ill., Ivory paintings, Intaglios, Cameos, etc. 893 lots. Among the curios, a tea-caddy, inscribed with name of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and of unquestionable authenticity, sold for \$55. This was followed Dec. 20, by E. B. Sterling's private Collection of U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps. Part I, Adhesive Postage Stamps, Envelopes, etc. 589 lots, realizing \$1,106.

COMING SALES.

PART II of E. B. Sterling's entire private collection comprising Document, Match, Medicine, Playing Card and State Revenue Stamps, will be sold on January 26th and 27th next. Catalogues can be had through Mr. Frossard, or any responsible stamp firm in the country.

He also has in preparation two sales, the collection of coins, medals, etc., formed by Gen. R. C. Hawkins, to be sold in March; and Part III, Sterling collection of American stamps, the sale to take place about Feb. 15.

THE G. J. Bascom collection of Ancient and American coins is to be sold in March by the Scott Coin and Stamp Co. The catalogue, prepared by Mr. Lyman H. Low, who has assumed the management of their Numismatic Department, contains upwards of 600 lots, and is now ready.

MESSRS. FREDERIK MULLER & Co., Amsterdam, inform American Collectors of Historical Medals and Coins, that they will sell at auction, April or May, 1888, in their salesrooms, No 10 Doeckenstraat, the very important and precious Collection formed by the late Volcker van Soellen, Esq. This cabinet contains about 2000 Historical Medals in gold and silver, and about 3000 Coins, among which are many Siege or Obsidional pieces of great rarity; many of the pieces in this sale relate to America. American Amateurs and dealers are requested to apply for Catalogues to Ed. Frossard, 787 and 789 Broadway, New York, who will probably attend the sale in person.

OBITUARY.

JAMES CARSON BREVOORT.

By the recent death of the Hon. JAMES CARSON BREVOORT, which occurred at his late residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., the cause of Numismatics has lost a devoted supporter, and the *Journal* one of its most valued contributors. He passed quietly away, after a depressing illness, which had afflicted him for many months, gradually overcoming his strength, but never weakening his interest in the studies of his life. He was acknowledged to be one of the best informed students of the early coins and money of our country, and his articles on Early Spanish and Portuguese coinage in America, will doubtless be remembered by our readers. He was hardly less interested in the early history of the Colonies, and fond of bringing to light new points from out-of-the-way sources. Some years ago he issued a little tract, the "Diary of a French Protestant Refugee," which he had privately printed, and which was a quaint and interesting picture of early New England life. Several papers from his pen on historical and geographical subjects have been printed in the Historical Magazine and others of a similar character. In his earlier life he was much interested in Natural History, having given considerable attention to entomology and ichthyology; on the latter subject he was regarded as an authority, and he prepared the paper relating to it which was published in connection with Commodore Perry's Reports of the Japan Expedition. His well known interest in these various topics led many Scientific and Historical Societies to confer on him the honor of membership, and he was for many years the President of the Long Island Historical Society.

He was the son of Henry Brevoort, who was a life-long friend of Washington Irving, and was born in New York, July 10, 1818. In 1838 he went to Spain as private secretary to Washington Irving, United States Consul to that country; spent a year there, and then visited other European countries, returning to America in 1843. He was made a trustee of the Astor Library in 1852, and for two years was superintendent of that institution. In 1861 he was made a regent of the University of the City of New York, and in the same year the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College. His friendships were warm and enduring, and by those who were fortunate enough to share them his memory will long be cherished.

HENRY A. HOLMES.

DR. HENRY A. HOLMES, State Librarian of New York, died in Albany recently after a long illness. He was born in Boston in 1812. After studying at Phillips Academy at Andover, he entered the Andover and subsequently the Yale Theological Schools. Going abroad as a missionary, he passed the years from 1838 to 1856 in Paris, Constantinople and the East, later on taking a place in the United States diplomatic service. Since 1862 he had been State Librarian at Albany, and had always been prominent in librarians' congresses. He was also regarded as one of the leading Oriental scholars of the country, and was a valued correspondent of the *Journal*.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

IN "Gleanings" for October, I find an inquiry for Geo. III. Jubilee Medals. I have a small brass one, size 16; obverse, sword and sceptre crossed and surmounted by a crown. A ribbon intertwined, bears the legend, "Commemor. George III. Accession." Underneath, "50." In exergue, "K & S." Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, the first curving, "GRAND NATIONAL | JUBILEE, | CELEBRATED OCTOBER 25. | 1809. THE KING | HAVING ENTERED | THE 50TH YEAR | OF HIS REIGN. | There is nothing artistic about it.

In "Notes and Queries" I can perhaps guide "W. P." a little, though I do not know his coin. His legend in full is, "*Moneta Nova Argentea Ordinum Groningiae Et Ommelandiae*" [New Silver Money, according to the Ordinance (or standard,) of Gröningen and Ommeland.] No gazetteer within my reach gives this last name. Gröningen, as "W. P." will know, is in the North East province of the Netherlands. I find a town called Ommen in Overijssel, south of Gröningen, but the province of Dreuthes lies between. There may perhaps, be some connection between Ommeland and Ommen, and the coin may refer to a treaty of union between two provinces. But an old map of 1543 shows that the provinces lay then as at present,—Gröningen, Dreuth, and Overijssel. If I have given "W. P." the slightest useful hint, I shall be glad indeed.

ROB'T SHIELLS.

RELICS OF THE STONE AGE.

FIVE large granite altars and a number of other relics of the stone age, such as axes, knives, etc., used in the pagan epochs for sacrifices, have been discovered in the Alps, near the summit of the great St. Bernard. It is considered proof that the mountain was a place of sacrifice in ancient times.

FRENCH NICKEL COINAGE.

IT is probable that a Nickel coinage will shortly be substituted in France for the bronze coins. According to the terms of the project of the Minister of Finance, the new pieces will not be polygonal, as was first proposed, but round. On the obverse will be the value in a wreath, and in the exergue REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE; on the reverse a large figure as 5, or 10, and in the exergue the words LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE. The dimensions of the new pieces will differ from those of the gold and silver coinages now current, in order to prevent, as far as possible, any confusion, possible deception, or intentional fraud.

E. F.

BAR CENTS IN SILVER.

ON a late English catalogue we find the following:—"The United States Shilling and Sixpence, 1771, with U. S. A. in monogram, and reverse, Thirteen lines representing the number of States." The metal is not given; if in silver, possibly the dies of what is known as the "Bar Cent" have been used to strike the above. The description is not definite enough to render one certain what they were; can they possibly be from the original dies?

A MEDAL EXHUMED.

A CURIOUS medal was recently found on the farm of Harrison Loring of Boston, in Duxbury. It is about an eighth of an inch greater in diameter than a silver dollar, and about one-half as thick. It is apparently of pewter. Around the rim in Roman capital letters, a quarter of an inch high, is the inscription, "Gloria in Excelsis, 1633." The last figure of the date is a little indistinct. With the lettering is a circle which encloses a winged figure rather over an inch in height. A skirt conceals the lower part of the body and limbs as far as the feet. In the right hand is a sword, and in the left something which may be a torch or a mace. The features are indiscernible. The reverse is plain, and looks as if the medal had been attached to some object as an ornament. Mrs. Loring sent it to the Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, where it now is. Can any of our readers identify this medal?

PATTERN PIECES.

As showing the opinion of dealers and collectors, on the recent circular of the Directors of the Mint, and the position of the *Journal*, we clip the following from the last "Numisma : "

The American Journal of Numismatics for October contains a remarkably good article entitled "Pattern Pieces and the Government," which fully and impartially discusses the subject, and forcibly demonstrates the weakness of the position assumed by the Director of the Mint, as expressed in his circular to doin dealers. It is to be hoped that the Hon. J. P. Kimball, for the sake of the present administration, will either rescind this rule, or, like the blue laws of Connecticut, allow it to fall into deserved "innocuous desuetude." On the other hand, the Treasury Department, through its efficient Chief of the Secret Service, has done good work in suppressing the manufacture of electrotypes of U. S. Coins, and in forbidding their sale. Let it be understood that in the future, any one offering copies or electrotypes of any U. S. coins for sale, may be arrested and undergo the same punishment as one caught in passing counterfeits, and honorable dealers will be gratified and collectors protected.

EDITORIAL.

THERE seems to be some discussion among dealers in coins, as to what explanation should be given for the remarkable falling off in Auction Sales the last few months. There are many inquiries for fine specimens, and a really choice collection would no doubt bring excellent prices. We do not agree with those who attribute the hesitation to sell to the recent course of the Government, for while there are no doubt many Patterns in private collections, which seem to find their way inevitably to the Auction Room sooner or later, yet we think the suppression of the sale of Trial Pieces, and of copies of rare coins by electrotyping, is certainly a step in the right direction, and will be sustained by all honorable dealers, no less than by collectors. We would rather look for the reason of the falling off in a different direction, and one more encouraging to the best interests of Numismatics. There certainly is no lack of desire to collect, for the requests for prices, and the inquiries for Catalogues show this; and we venture to predict that when a really fine cabinet is next offered we shall see higher prices than for many months. Collectors are more inclined to keep their coins, believing that their value is better appreciated every day, and those in search of pieces to fill vacant places in their trays, are more anxious than they have been for a long time, fearing lest the task be more difficult than they had anticipated.

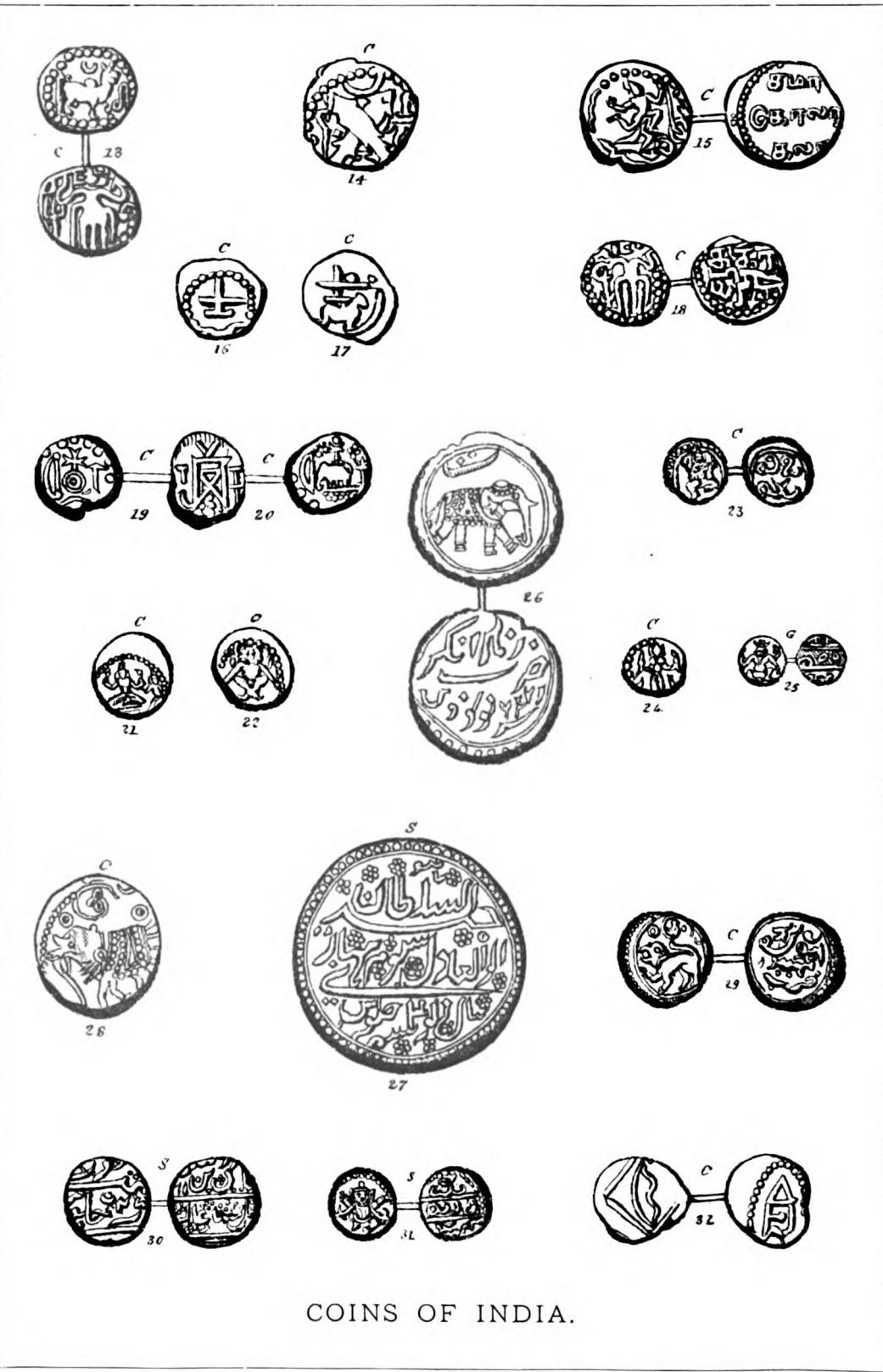
THE Jubilee coins struck to commemorate the fiftieth year of Queen Victoria's reign do not seem to be a success numismatically. They have been ridiculed severely in "Punch," and they certainly have not met with popular approval. We notice that the Sixpence is to be suppressed; it is of the same size as some of the gold coins, and there is opportunity for deception by the same means which have been used with our Five Cent Nickels; some have been plated with gold and passed for such. The new coins to be substituted, will have the value placed thereon, which does not appear on the recent issue.

CURRENCY.

IF kisses were a penny each, and words a groat a score,
A kiss for every twenty words, and twenty in an hour;
Visit the fair one twice a week, and stay from eight to one,
How long would't take at such a rate, to spend a thousand pun?

Money attracts money according to the simple principle of dust to dust.

When you see a counterfeit coin on the sidewalk always pick it up. You are liable to arrest if you try to pass it.



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No. 4.

ORIENTAL COINS.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THOSE OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

BY R. H. C. TUFNELL, M. S. T., F. Z. S.

"THE Curumbars long ruled the country, but falling into strife among themselves, they at length agreed to select a chief, who should unite them together. They chose a man who had some knowledge of books; who was chief of the Dravida country, and was called Camanda Curumbar Prabhu, and Pallal Rajah. He built a fort at Puralur. He divided the Curumbar land into twenty-four parts, and constructed a fort in each district. While without any religion, a Jaina (Buddhist) ascetic came and turned them to the Jaina credence. At length Adondai, of Tanjore, formed the design of subduing them, and invading them, a fierce battle was fought in front of the Pural fort, in which the Curumbar king's troops fought and fell with bravery; and two-thirds of Adondai's army was cut up. He retreated to a distance overwhelmed with grief; and the place where he halted is still called Cholan-pedu. While thinking of returning to Tanjore, Siva that night appeared to him in a dream, and promised him victory over the Curumbars, guaranteed by a sign. The sign occurred; and the Curumbar troops were the same day routed with great slaughter; the king was taken, the Pural fort was thrown down, and its brazen (or bell-metal) gate was fixed in front of the shrine of Tanjore." Sewell (in his account of the dynasties of Southern India) considers some of the figures carved around the base of a pillar in the Kachalésvaravámi temple to be portraits of Curumbars, and describes them as there represented as "woodsmen with peculiar high caps, short swords (?) and water-gourds slung over their shoulders. The features," he adds, "are highly characteristic and are utterly unlike those of any other sculptured figures I have seen in Southern India." The occurrence on their coins, as also occasionally on those of the Andhras, of a "d'loni" or native boat, seems to prove that they were a maritime people carrying on a commerce by sea.

We must now pass to a short consideration of the marks, which distinguished the coins of the three large dynasties which at one time held sway in Southern India generally, viz., the Cholas, Pandyan and Cheras. Tradition

has it that in prehistoric times the whole of this part of the country was ruled by three brothers of the names of Cholan, Pandyan, and Cheran, and from these sprang the three powerful dynasties which took their names. The power of the Cheras never seems to have been very great, though their nominal sovereignty extended from the country round their capital, Salem, away to the hills of Travancore and Palnai.

The Pandyan had their capital at Madura, and included in their boundaries the most southern portion of the peninsula (with the exception generally of the country round Ramnad, which was under the dominion of the Setupatis); while the Cholas, with their capital usually at Tanjore, ruled the surrounding districts, amusing themselves constantly with inroads into their neighbors' territories, sometimes even as far as Ceylon. Each of these three powers bore on its flag a distinctive emblem or badge. The Cheras boasted a bow, the Pandyan a fish, and the Cholas a tiger, though the coins of the latter are usually distinguishable by the rude figure of a "rakshasa" or man standing upright, with head thrown back, and apparently holding in front of his face a flower. In his pendant right arm he holds a weapon (?). A straight line between his legs, and a waving one on either side, mark his flowing "duputa" or cloth, and under his left arm usually appear five dots. The reverse bears a similar figure curled up in an uncomfortable position, with legs crossed, his right hand resting on his right leg. Beneath the left arm we usually find the name of the king, or rarely some emblem, such as the Pandyan fish. (Figure 7.)

No zealous collector will be on the hunt long, especially in or round that rich treasure-house of Southern Indian coins, Madura, without meeting with large numbers of specimens of the issues of Raja Raja, the greatest of the Chola princes, who ruled in the eleventh century, when the power of his race was at its zenith, and no better type of Chola issues than his could be found. So plentiful are they, indeed, that one cannot help coming to the conclusion that all those bearing his name could more probably be attributed to a line of kings, than all be issues of a single sovereign.

The constant warfare which raged between Chola and Pandyan not only renders it well nigh impossible at any particular time to fix the exact boundaries of their respective territories, but also causes considerable uncertainty in the identity of a large number of their coins. When the Pandyan conquered, they appear to have retained their fish, adding thereto the Chola emblem; and when the Cholas were victorious, they returned the compliment—a custom which extended down even to the times of the Mohammedan power in Mysore, where we find Hyder, that most bigoted of Moslems, retaining a Hindu reverse to his fanams and pagodas, while his own initial adorned the obverse. Thus in Figure 8 we have a coin¹ which bears the name of Raja Raja with the usual Chola emblem, but instead of the five dots common to most coins of the type, we here find the Pandyan fish. Then again in Figure 18 we have a coin which, while it bears the name of Sundara Pandya ("Pandya the beautiful," possibly a title of the Pandyan monarchs generally, and not the name of any particular king), has on the obverse the standing figure of the Cholas. In Figure 10 again we find a boar, the emblem of the Chalukyan dynasty, in

¹ It is only very recently that this interesting coin only two specimens of it have as yet been found. It has been brought to light, and, as far as I can ascertain,

combination with the two fish and sceptre of the Pandyan.¹ While then we can with comparative safety lay down the axiom that where the fish occurs, the Pandyan has something to do with it, and that the tiger or standing figure proves that when the coin was struck the Chola had a finger in the pie, in the absence of any distinct legend it is impossible to place each issue exactly.

To enter at all deeply into the numerous combinations that are constantly coming to light, would carry me far beyond the limits of this paper; but I cannot help here again expressing the hope that ere long some record of the researches of those who have made a study of those coins their *spécialité* may be given to the press. There is, however, one branch of the Chola issues to which I must briefly allude. The tyro will probably find among his coins ere long a type which, while resembling generally the common issues of Raja Raja, yet differs from them in a marked degree. The coins I allude to are more perfectly round, the figures stand out in bolder relief, the letters are in a squarer type of Nagari, and whereas the edges of the Indian type are worn thin, these are usually as square as a modern shilling. These coins, known as the Simhalese (Cingalese) type of Cholas, were struck by the kings of Ceylon, the Indian Chola coin being in all probability the prototype. The incursions of the Cholas would naturally lead to the introduction of their coins, and it is more than probable that this led to the coinage of the series in the island. I engrave two specimens of these, Figures 11 and 12,² the former appearing only in copper and being fairly common, while the latter, known as the "Lankesvara" coin, is of gold and by no means rare. Both are issues of Parakrama the Great, (A. D. 1153), and their constant occurrence in Southern India goes to prove the intimate connection that must have existed between the island and main-land, though this does not always appear to have been of a friendly nature. Later Indian issues, while retaining the original obverse, have on the reverse sometimes an elephant and sometimes a bull (as in Figure 13), but as none of these bear any name or title, it is impossible to say whether they should be attributed to rulers of the island or the continent.

The Pandyan emblem, as I have said, was the fish, and this appears sometimes singly in the centre of the coin with a sun and moon in the field, while in others two fish are represented with either a sceptre or inscription between. Sometimes the fish appear crossed; in later issues it occupies the exergue with a dancing figure of Vishnu or Garuda in the field, (Figures 14 and 15). Unlike the coins of the Cholas, the Pandyan issues usually bear an inscription, but unfortunately out of thousands of specimens that are constantly being found at or near the old Pandyan capital, it is but very rarely that one meets with a single medal with an inscription of which more than one or two letters are decipherable. Nor have we, to help us here, what countries with a written history can boast, a reliable list of the sovereigns of the various dynasties that have ruled. In Pandyan issues especially, owing to the bad state of preservation in which they are usually found, the want of some such list is more than ever felt.

By far the commonest name decipherable on their coins is Sundara Pandya, and it is not improbable from the variations in the coins bearing this

¹ *A propos* of this coin it may be interesting to note that Rajendra Chola, who subdued the Pandyan, is supposed by some to be a descendant of the Chalukyans.

² A very full description of this series will be found in Rhys Davis's article in Vol. I of the "Numismata Orientalia," Part VI.

name, that it was merely a dynastic title. Other names certainly occur, such, for example as appear to read Korkai Andán, Kula Shek'hara, Vira Pandya, Soku Laban, Bhutála, Samara Kolahala (Figure 15), etc., and though among these here and there appear one or two names, such as Kula Shek'hara, Vira Pandya and Samara Kolahala, which have found a place in one or two of the numerous lists that have been published from time to time, founded on grants and inscriptions of the period, by far the greater number bear "names—empty names," the very reading of which is in many instances decidedly doubtful. Other coins again, instead of recording the name of the king who struck them, merely record an event in his reign. Such is the case with that represented in Figure 14, on the reverse of which appear the words "Kanchi Valankun Perumal," (the king who gave back Kanchi or Conjeeveram) and this may connect the piece with Sundara Pandya of Nelson's list, for in an inscription cut in a rock "which forms the side of an old ruined Saiva church near Tirupparankunram," and which is translated in the "Madura Manual," we find as one of the recommendations of Sundara Pandya:—

"Who, when the Chola, who had fled after being deprived of his kingdom and city, returned in confidence and presented to him his (the Chola's) son, declaring (complimentarily) that his son bore the title of Pandya, and prostrated himself before the Pandyan's victorious throne, and humbly besought him; who then went and took hold of his hands, putting aside all anger, and pouring water on them, presented the conquered territory to the son of the Chola. Then the kings of all the countries of the world, surrounded by the ocean that has great waves, paid their respects to the Pandya, the benefactor of all, and begged of him that this kingdom presented by him of his free will to the son of the Chola, to whom had been joyfully (or out of compliment,) given the Pandya's name, should thenceforward be known as 'the kingdom once conquered by the Pandya.' Who then presented him with the Chola kingdom and with the Sri Muk'ha or order to use as his signature a seal, representing a bright fish; entitling him 'the king of the country which was before lost,' and giving him also the old capital¹ city, and then gave him leave to depart."

This passage, when we remember that Kanchi (Conjeeveram) was at one time the Chola capital, would certainly appear to connect the coin with the king here referred to, who, having done a generous thing, was by no means inclined to hide his light under a bushel.²

Another coin, bearing the same name, I also figure as being very unlike the usual type of Pandyan issues. (Figure 9.) Whether the figure is standing, or sitting on a two-legged stool in the attitude of a Jain figure, I am unable to say, but incline to the former opinion, though the latter may be possible, as, though usually Sivaite, there appears to have been at one time a tendency to Jain worship among the early Pandyanas. And this leads me to speak of another type of coin which occurs in large numbers in and around Madura. (Figure 16.) These invariably bear the "lingam" on one side, sometimes plain, sometimes surrounded by a row of dots, which may possibly be intended to represent a wreath of flowers, and sometimes a "vimana," or shrine, while the reverse has two standing figures. At other times again it appears perched

¹ In the Madura "St'hala Purana" (12th story) the same event is noticed, the conquered king being there called "The Chola king of Kanchipura."

² Thus also among the early Bactrians, we find a king of such inordinate vanity that because he was known in

his own time as "the Great Saviour" (**ΣΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΣ**) considered it unnecessary to put his own name on his coins. To this day his issues are among the commonest one meets with in the whole series, but his name remains a mystery still.

on the back of a bull and occasionally on a bird, possibly in connection with Minakshi, Siva's wife, who was held in great reverence in Madura. (Figure 17.) In the absence of any legend, it is of course impossible to fix such coins with any degree of certainty; but the fact of their being found in considerable numbers, and often in conjunction with Pandyan issues, at the old Pandyan head-quarters, and the certainty that this people were ardent worshipers of Siva in this form, would seem to me fair circumstantial evidence on which to base this theory.

About the middle of the sixteenth century the Pandyan dynasty gave place to the Nayakas. Having quarrelled among themselves and fallen a prey to the Cholas who invaded their country,¹ the Pandyan king sought assistance from the Raja of Vijayanagar, who sent an army first under a general of the name of Kotiya Nágama, and then to keep them in order, a second under Nágama's son Visvanatha. He, being a man of parts, duly conquered his enemies, nominally reinstated the rightful king, but put himself in as acting, and then, *more antiquorum*, confirmed himself and became sole ruler. He on his coinage followed the custom of the country and retained the two² fish and sceptre of the Pandyan, inscribing his own name around it. Only a few coins of the Nayaks seem to be found, but those that do occur usually have on the obverse a figure of Garuda or Hanuman, with inscriptions (almost invariably too much worn to be legible) on the reverse. As far as I can learn, no gold coin of the Nayaka dynasty has yet been discovered.

The Cheras, as I have said, supply the coin-collector with but very few specimens. Two types only occur which may with some degree of reason be attributed to them. The first of these shows on one side the "katar," or native long-handled dagger, and on the other the bow—the coins being thin and in appearance not unlike those of the Curumbars, of which I have already spoken. (Figure 32.) The other type belongs evidently to a later period, and is a round dumpy piece, having on the reverse a design regarding the identity of of which I have never heard any theory suggested and am unable to form any opinion, while on the obverse appear numerous symbols, but invariably the bow, the Chera emblem, on either the right or left. These coins are met with chiefly in Tripati, Salem and the Coimbatore district. (Figures 19, 20.)

Early in the fourteenth century arose the Vijayanagar dynasty, which eventually grew to be the most powerful that Southern India had ever known. Its capital was at Beejnagar (or Humpi) some thirty miles to the north of Bellary, and its power when at its zenith extended over the greater part of the south, but at the battle of Talikota (A. D. 1565), they fell to rise no more before the Mohammedan armies of the Dakhan, the raja and his

¹ See Sewell's Archaeological Survey of Southern India, vol. II, p. 200.

² Sir Walter Elliot, in his recent contribution to the "Numismata Orientalia," figures a coin as No. 144 bearing these same emblems, and an exactly similar one in my own collection, found at Madura, is very distinct. Regarding this and the coin which follows it in his sequence, he says: "This is a coin with the Ceylon type on both sides, with the addition on the obverse of two fish and a crozier, and on the reverse, under the arm, to a Nayak of Madura. . . . Another coin has the figure on the obverse, but as there is no fish it is doubt-

ful whether a Pandyan reign can be assigned to it." Now regarding the first of these two coins, this issue bears the undoubted name of the Nayaka Visvanatha; hence, as this one hails from the same place, bears the same marks, and so nearly the name of one of the greatest kings of the same dynasty, we may with a fair show of reason assign it to the great Tirumala, the builder of the famous palace at Madura. The reading on the latter coin is "Setu" and not "Ketu"; in two specimens that I have, the first letter that I have been plainly legible, letters which appear to read "Terumalai" and may refer to a Ramnad. I came across some of the same type, and in recumbent bull and the word "Ketu" and the standing two sizes, in Ceylon.

descendants retiring to the hill forts of Pennakonda,¹ in the Anantapur district, Vellore and Chandragiri. From the latter fortress "Sri" Rang Raya, the then representative of the old house, granted in 1640 a deed handing over to the English the site of modern Madras. Unfortunately that document was lost during the French occupation of Fort St. George, but it is stated that in addition to the grant of land, it conferred the privilege of coining money, on the condition that the English should preserve on their coinage the 'representation³ of that deity who was the favorite object of his worship.'²

How these conditions were actually fulfilled we shall see when considering the early English issues of Southern India. A tentative list of the successive monarchs of the Vijayanagar line has been published by Mr. Sewell in the second volume of his Archæological Survey Report of Southern India, and among them occur several names familiar to the coin collector in this part. Like their predecessors, they had no silver currency, but their gold pagodas are frequently met with still in every part of their once wide dominions. These pieces, usually averaging about 52 grains in weight, have been quite exhaustively treated of by Surgeon-General Bidie in his valuable contribution⁴ to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a paper that has since been published in pamphlet form by Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., of Madras, and which should find a place in the library of every coin collector in the presidency. Of silver coins they had none, but copper issues attributable to them are found over the length and breadth of Southern India. On one side these bear the figure of some deity of the Hindu mythology, while the reverses vary very considerably. The coins of Deva Raya usually bear with his name the figure of a bull or elephant, or the *Ganda Bherunda* or double-headed bird so familiar to us on palamposes and tapestries. Tirumala has on the obverses of his pieces Hanuman (the monkey god). Krishna Deva takes Garuda, the winged vehicle of Vishnu. Sadasiva used Durgi, the boar incarnation of the same deity. (Figures 21 and 23.) A long series of apparently a later date, bear on one side the "Sridhara" in Telugu, and on the other a variety of symbols such as the sun, the sun and moon, an elephant, a lion, one or two snakes, a gecko, Narasimha (the lion-faced form of Vishnu). Hanuman (the monkey god,) Ganesa in the form of an elephant, or two gods sitting side by side. There are two coins very similar to these to which I must here allude, as I have seen them in more than one collection attributed to this series. (Figure 23.) The first of them, one-twentieth of an anna in value, bears on one side a word either meaning "victory," or more probably the initial letters of the monarch (A. D. 1729-67) in whose reign the first issue was coined. The coin belongs to the State of Puducottah, and regarding it Mr. Seshiah Sastri, c.s.i., the present enlightened Dewan of the Tondi-man Rajah, in a recent letter, informs me—

"On the reverse is the figure of Brahadamba, the family deity of the Tondi-man. This figure gives the name to the coin, which is current only within this State," (Puducotta.) "It is coined locally in a rough way, and its greatest circulation is during 'Navarathri' or 'Dusserah,' when it is issued (4 to each) along with the rice

¹ Sewell's Archaeological Survey, Vol. I, p. 119.

² Bidie's "The Pagoda of Varâha Coins of Southern India."

³ Marsden's "Numismata Orientalia," Part II, page

739.

⁴ Journal Asiat. Soc., Bengal, Vol. LI, Part I, 1883.

dole every day during the nine days. It seems that in Madura a similar coin was in circulation with a similar figure, but in a standing posture;" (this I figure as 24.) "Here the sitting posture was adopted to distinguish it from the other, which up to that time used to circulate in this State also."

On the break up of the Vijayanagar power on the battlefield of Talikota, a thousand and one petty chieftains, who had sworn eternal fealty to them in the days of their greatness, declared themselves independent and started mints on their own account; but the coins they struck are characterized in most instances by being as puny in comparison with those of Vijayanagar as was their power with that of their former rulers. Some of them appear merely to have copied the issues of their predecessors, while others coined minute gold pieces known as "fanams," a term which later came to be used as an item in the English monetary system in South India. All of those that I have met with have been figured by me in a recent issue of the Journal of the Asiatic Society,¹ and I therefore pass them by unnoticed here,² merely picturing one as an example of the series. (Figure 25.) This small piece of money was coined by Kanthirava Ars, who from A. D. 1638 to 1658 ruled the province of Mysore, and whose successors seem to have made re-issues thereof, so that the coin is fairly common among the *olla podrida* usually to be found in the bags of the shroffs of the Mysore towns. Early copper coins of the province (?) are also occasionally met with, bearing on one side a well defined figure of a dragon or other animal, or Kanarese numeral, and on the reverse a chequered pattern. From the fact that I have met with some dozen specimens of this coin in or near Mysore and Seringapatam, and (with the exception of two I procured in Bangalore) have never found them elsewhere, I attribute them to this province, with which the dragon and character of the numerals also connect them. The same reverse also appears on what are known in Mysore as the "âne paisa" or elephant pice, having a figure of an elephant with the sun, moon, or both, above, and which are exceedingly common there.

Towards the middle of the 18th century, we find Mohammedan interests gaining the ascendancy in the Mysore province, and with it, as might be expected, a finer type of money than any that had preceded it, coming into vogue. In 1766 Nanjeraj succeeded to the sovereignty of the State, and during his reign the famous Hyder rose to power.

In 1775 the king died, and his successor being a child, the reins of government fell into the hands of the unscrupulous Moslem, with whose usurpation the well-marked, neatly executed coins, which had for years characterized the Mohammedan mints of the north, came into vogue, their clear cut impressions and legible superscriptions forming indeed a striking contrast to the usually rough issues of the Hindu monarchs of the south. In his coins the reverse bore his initial (c) in substitution of the word "Sri" which had previously marked them, while on the obverse he retained the old pagoda form, Siva and Parvati sitting side by side and holding the deer and trisul. He established several mints, such as Bangalore, Bednoor and Calicut, which latter place he conquered in A. D. 1773. Unlike the coins of the Hindus,

¹ Journal As. Soc., Bengal, Vol. LV, Part I, 1886.

² Since writing this I have been lucky enough to meet with a hitherto unpublished coin of this size, struck

by a Chola king, notice of which I reserve for a future

number of this Journal.

too, those struck by Mohammedans almost invariably bear a date, and as many such issues are met with, regarding which I shall have to speak hereafter, a word or two on the subject of their dates may not be unwelcome to the uninitiated, which must be reserved for the concluding article of this series.

[To be continued.]

COMMUNION TOKENS.

[Continued from Vol. xxii, p. 66.]

138. Venice, Washington Co., Pa. (Miller's Run Congregation.) R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, in large letters in a sunken oblong tablet.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 18.

138a. Another. R. P. C. stamped on an elliptical planchet. Oval. Nickel.

Reverse. Plain. Size 9½ x 20.

This is their new token.

139. Vincent (Barlow), Washington Co., Ohio. A plain token without stamp or border. Lead. Round. Size 12.

140. Waddington, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Organized in 1819. W. T for William Taylor, in very rude raised letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 12.

The Rev. William Taylor, who came from Scotland, was the first minister of this church, which was known as "The Canada Presbyterian Church of Waddington, N. Y.," and still belongs to a Canadian Presbytery.

141. Walton, N. Y. Reformed Presbyterian | Church, | Communicant's Token | Walton Congregation, New York, in four lines, the first curving.

Reverse. Texts from 1 Cor. xi. 24 and Ex. xxiv. 7, in border, with blank for the name.

This is printed on card board, and is now in use.

142. Washington, Guernsey Co., Ohio. Organized 1824. W. for Washington, rudely stamped on plain planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 9.

143. Washington, Washington Co., Iowa. 2ND U. P. C. for Second United Presbyterian Church, inside of a laurel wreath tied at the bottom.

Reverse. COMMUNICANTS TOKEN in two lines, the first forming a half circle and an ornament below. Plain border. Lead. Round. Size 14.

144. Washington, Washington Co., Pa. Organized 1816. S. for Supper stamped on a square planchet.

Reverse. Same as the obverse, except that it is struck from a different die. Lead. Square. Size 7 x 7.

145. Waterford, Erie Co., Pa. W. C. for Waterford Church, in raised letters.

Reverse. Plain. Tin. Square. Size 9 x 9.

145a. Another. W. for Waterford, in a rude countersunk letter.

Reverse. Plain. Tin. Square. Size 8 x 8.

145b. Another. Both sides plain. Square. Size 8 x 8.

All were used at same time, from 1812 to 1858.

146. Waukesha, Wis. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, in one line; raised letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 16.

147. West Beaver, Columbiana Co., Ohio. Organized 1818. Plain. Brass. Octagonal. Size 8 x 8.

After the union this church used a card, with the texts "Let a man examine himself." "This do in remembrance of Me." Its use was abandoned in 1873.

148. West Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y. A. C. for Associate Church, in a monogram of script letters; raised border.

Reverse. Plain, a ring in the centre. Lead. Round. Size 15.

149. West Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 11.

This church, organized more than a hundred years ago, is now extinct.

150. West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y. (*formerly Argyle*). R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian, in a sunken square in large letters, covering the whole planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 11 x 14.

This church was organized early in the century, and the token is still in use.

151. West Middletown, Washington Co., Pa. Organized 1810. M T for Middle Town, in very rude raised letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 9 x 12.

152. West Union; Valencia, Alleghany Co., Pa. (now U. P.) A. R. C. for Associate Reformed Congregation, in one line; beaded border.

Reverse. TOKEN. with plain raised border. Lead. Oblong, octagonal. Size 8 x 15.

153. West Wheatfield Point, Indiana Co., Pa. Organized 1810. B. C. for Bethel Church, in rude raised letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 6 x 11.

153a. This church also used a plain round lead token. Size 13.

154. White Cottage, Ohio. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, with serrated border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 16.

This token was made in Philadelphia in 1816, and has been used in Greensburg and New Alexandria congregations in Pennsylvania from 1816 to 1836, and also in Clarksburg Congregation from 1847 to 1854; afterwards in Rehoboth, Iowa, and at the present time in Jonathan's Creek Congregation, at White Cottage, Ohio.

155. White Oak Springs, Butler Co., Pa. Organized 1816. U. P. for United Presbyterian; raised rim.

Reverse. Plain. Pewter, cast. Oval. Size 11 x 16.

156. Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio. Organized 1815 as an Associate Reformed Church. W. for Wooster, in a rude countersunk letter, without border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 10 x 10.

This token was used by the U. P. after the union in 1858.

157. Wyman, Louisa Co., Iowa. (Rehoboth Congregation.) R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church; stamped, with serrated border on both sides.

Reverse. Plain. Pewter. Oblong. Size 7 x 16.

158. York, Livingston Co., N. Y. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, in one line, with raised letters and border.

Reverse. Plain, raised rim. Pewter. Round. Size 16.

159. The same. "Do this in remembrance of Me" in five lines, bordered by plain and beaded circle.

Reverse. H. S. W. and Y. below, for Henry S. Wilkin, York. Pewter. Oval. Size 16 x 22.

This was first an Associate Reformed Congregation of York; it is now connected with the United Presbyterian body.

WHILE this list has been passing through the pages of the *Journal*, I have learned of the existence of thirty-seven additional tokens, the knowledge of which came too late for me to include them in their proper places above. I now arrange them in alphabetical order and add them here. I desire to express my thanks for valuable assistance in perfecting the catalogue, rendered by the Rev. John C. Boyd, D. D., of Mt. Lebanon, the Rev. James B. Scouller, D. D., of Newville, the Rev. J. W. English, of Noblestown, the Rev. Wm. J. Reid, D. D., of Pittsburgh, and the Rev. J. A. Murray, D. D., of Carlisle, Penn., the Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, D. D., of Monmouth, Ill., and the Rev. Thomas B. Turnbull, of Argyle, N. Y.

160. Alleghany City, Pa. 2ND U. P. CHURCH. ALLEGHENY. in two curved lines between rim and beaded ellipse, in which is the word TOKEN in centre.

Reverse. THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME in one line, curving to conform to the outer edge. The cup inside of a beaded ellipse. Lead. Elliptical. Size 12 x 16.

161. Adamsville, Crawford Co., Pa. A. A. C. for Adamsville Associate Church; beaded border, and corners incurving.

Reverse. Rev. W. B. in two lines, for W. Bruce, who was the first pastor. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 13.

162. Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y. Organized 1792. A - M for Argyle-Mairs in antiquated raised letters, with dash between.

Reverse. Plain. Oblong. Size 10 x 12.

The Rev. G. Mairs was the first pastor, serving for nearly half a century, 1793 to 1841.

163. Avery, Monroe Co., Iowa. (Hickory Grove Congregation.) R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, in raised letters on a sunken field; serrated border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 15.

164. Baltimore, Md. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian, in countersunk letters.

Reverse. Plain. German silver. Elliptical. Size 12 x 22.

This token is still in use.

165. Barnet, Caledonia Co., Vt. R - C | D · G | B - T 1791, for Reformed Church, David Goodwillie, Barnet, 1791. in three lines, in rude raised letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 14 x 14.

This church was organized in 1790; the Rev. David Goodwillie was the first settled pastor.

166. Beaver Falls, Pa. (Covenanter.) R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, in rude raised letters; serrated border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 16.

This congregation now uses a printed card, on which the communicant writes his name.

167. Bellefontaine, Logan Co., Ohio. A. R. P. C. for Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, in incused letters, and a border of the same character.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 16.

The "Northwood Congregation" also used this token after the union, until it was abandoned in 1875.

168. Another. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, stamped on a round planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Nickel. Size 15.

The Reformed Church in Macedon, Ohio, also use this token.

169. Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind. A. R. P. C. for Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church; the letters are incused, and also the border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 16.

170. Another. to. for token.

Reverse. Plain. Copper. Square. Size 8 x 8.

171. Another. B. for Bloomington.

Reverse. Plain. Brass. Square. Size 7 x 7.

The three branches of the Presbyterian Church in Bloomington, which used these tokens, now form the United Presbyterian Church of that place.

172. The same. Organized 1822. B. C. for Bloomington Congregation.

Reverse. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian, in raised letters and border. Lead. Oblong. Size 5 x 7.

This was their first token.

173. The same. Another token was adopted in 1870, much larger, for convenience. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, within a double border.

Reverse. I COR XI 23 in one line. Round. Lead. Size 13.

174. Boston, Mass. (First Reformed Presbyterian.) R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, in incused letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Size 10 x 20.

These tokens have been used for twenty-five years, and are still continued.

175. Brownsdale, Butler Co., Pa. U. P. for United Presbyterian.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 11 x 14.

176. Burnett's Creek, White Co., Ind. A. R. P. C. for Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, in raised letters and a raised border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 9 x 16.

177. Caledonia, Ritchie Co., W. Va. A. R. for Associate Reformed, in rude raised letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 10 x 10.

178. Coldenham, N. Y. RP for Reformed Presbyterian, in large letters connected at the bottom; wide, plain border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 12 x 14.

179. Conococheague, Franklin Co., Pa. A circle incused on a square planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 8 x 8.

This token was used in the Covenanter Church in 1800. The Rev. W. M. Glasgow, in a recent letter informs me that "the circle is the emblem of completeness, and the symbol of never-ending joy in Jesus Christ."

180. Coultersville, Ill. (Churchill Congregation.) R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian, in rude raised letters, covering the planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 9.

181. Another. Round, same as Sparta, Ill. (124c.)

182. Craftsbury, Vt. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, in one line, within a double border, of which the inner one is beaded.

Reverse. I. COR. XI. 28 in one line, and border same as on the obverse. Pewter. Round. Size 13.

183. East Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y. AC. for Associate Congregation, in script letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 15.

184. Fayetteville, Pa. Organized about 1800. (Conococheague Congregation.) R P for Reformed Presbyterian, in raised letters in a sunken square.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Nearly square. Size 11 x 12.

This token is now in use.

185. Hanover, Beaver Co., Pa. The United Presbyterian Church in this place use a printed card, on which in three lines, Do this in Remembrance of Me | United Presbyterian Church | Let a man examine himself; all within a rule border.

The same card is used at Harrisville, Harrison Co., Ohio, by a church of the same body.

186. Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y. Organized 1828. A. C. for Associate Church, in script letters; heavy border.

Reverse. J. TN for Johnstown. Lead. Round. Size 15.

187. Mansfield, Ohio. REF PRESBY CONGN. in two curved lines; TOKEN in the centre, a large rosette at left, and smaller ones above and below the same.

Reverse. Plain. Nickel. Oval. Size 10 x 14.

188. Middletown, Butler Co., Pa. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church in countersunk letters.

Reverse. Plain. Brass. Oblong. Size 8 x 16.

Still in use.

189. New Concord, Ohio. REF. PRESB^Y CONG^N in two circular lines, TOKEN in centre; a raised, plain border.

Reverse. Plain. Nickel. Oval. Size 10 x 14.

This church was organized in 1821 as "The Salt Creek Congregation."

190. New York City. 1st R. P. C. for First Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Reverse. Plain. Ivory. Round. Size 15.

This congregation was organized in 1794; Dr. Alexander McLeod was pastor from 1801 until his death, Feb. 17, 1833. The present pastor is Rev. J. C. K. Milligan. Their first token was lead. The above is that now in use.

191. Northwood, Ohio. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, in double border.

Reverse. I. COR. XI. 20 in one line, dividing the inside border; a plain border outside. Lead. Round. Size 13.

192. Parnassus, Pa. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Congregation.

Reverse. Plain. Brass. Oblong. Size 10 x 22.

193. Philadelphia, Pa. 2^d R. P. C. for Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, stamped on an elliptical planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Elliptical. Size 7 x 16.

This token is still in use.

194. The same. (Third church.) R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, incused letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 15.

This token was abandoned in 1883, and a card is now used: "This do," etc., with space for name, etc.

195. Sharon, Iowa. Organized 1840. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, incused letters, milled border, plain edge.

Reverse. Plain. Nickel. Round. Size 15.

196. South Oil City, Venango Co., Pa. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, in very rude cut letters, with an irregular reeded border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 6 x 11.

THOMAS WARNER.

THE 1804 DOLLAR.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

You will please add to the list of Dollars of 1804 (see *Journal of Numismatics*, April, 1887, page 87):

XI. This Dollar passed directly from the U. S. Mint to Dr. Henry R. Linderman, who was clerk in the office of Director of the Mint from 1853 to 1865. He was Director of the Philadelphia Mint from 1867 to 1869. He was Superintendent of all the Mints and Assay offices from 1873 to 1879. His collection of coins was sold at auction February 28, 1888, when this dollar brought \$470. At that time or subsequently it became the property of Mr. James Ten Eyck of Albany. It is one of the restrikes.

JOHN A. NEXSEN.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xxxi, p. 68.]

DCLI. Obverse, Legend, □ DES ARTISTES REUNIS at the top, PRESENCE on the field, and six or seven sprigs of laurel tied together below. The Lodge emblem contains three points. Reverse, As described, but with legend o.: DE on the left and LIMOGES on the right of the cross, which has rays in its angles. Tin or lead. Size 15.¹

DCLII. Obverse, On the field the inscription in five lines, □: ECOSSÉ: | DES AMIS | REUNIS | DE | JERUSALEM surrounded by a circle, outside of which the legend o.: DE PUTEAUX RIT ECOSSÉ. ANC. ACCEPTÉ. and 5837 at the bottom. Reverse, The square and compasses within a wreath of laurel, crossed at the bottom, and enclosing a small triangle. No legend. Lead, octagonal. Size 19.²

DCLIII. Obverse, A radiant star of five points enclosed by a circle formed by a cable-tow, a loop at the top, and knotted tassels at the bottom. Legend LOGE DE LA PARFAITE UNION A L'ORIENT DE RENNES * Reverse, Within a circle of five-pointed stars (near the edge) a cypher of script letters L. D. P. U. R. [Loge de la Parfaite Union, etc.] Lead. Size 22.

DCLIX. Obverse, The inscription in four lines, L.: DE LA | BONNE FOI | OR.: DE | ST GERMAIN [Lodge of Good Faith, Orient of St. Germain.] Reverse, Two right hands joined, emerging from clouds, within a wreath of laurel, on the crossed stems of which at the bottom the square and compasses, with a five-pointed star in the head. At the top a flaming delta with G. Loop on the planchet. There are some letters at the bottom on the right, the die cutter's initials probably, which I cannot distinguish. Bronze. Size 21.

DCLXII. Obverse, The square and compasses, within which is 5757.² Legend, L.: DE LA SAGESSE. Reverse, A triangle in which is 5836. Legend, ORIENT DE TOULOUSE. Copper. Size 16.

DCLXIII. Obverse, The square and compasses, enclosing the letter G. Legend, above, VRAIS AMIS REUNIS, and below, 5770. Reverse, Two right hands joined. Legend, ORIENT DE LA TOULOUSE * 5842 * Copper. Size 14 nearly.

DCLXVIIa. Obverse, An equilateral triangle, on its left bar SAGESSE, on its right, BEAUTE, on its base FORCE [wisdom, beauty, strength,] surrounded by rays and enclosing a five-pointed star with G. Reverse, Outside a circle, in the "improved continental cypher," □: □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ (Some of the dots are not distinct on the piece.) [Loge des Amis Philanthropes, or Lodge of Philanthropic Friends.] The first character is the conventional emblem for Lodge, not a part of the cypher. Below, filling out the circle, o.: DE VERSAILLES. Reverse, On the field, inscription in three lines, MÉDAILLE | DE | PRÉSENCE. Legend, Outside a circle, as on reverse of DCLXVII, and a rosette at the bottom. Bronze. Size 16.³

¹ This Lodge was constituted previous to 1830, as in 1829 it "ranged itself under the obedience of the Supreme Council," as No. 36. The date is probably that of mintage.

² This Lodge was founded July 10, 1757.

³ I place this here, adding a letter to the number,

because struck by the Lodge which issued DCLXVII, of which I regret I have obtained no further particulars, and it is possible that this may be the medal intended by my correspondent, from whose collection that was described, and this has since been obtained.

DCLXXX. Obverse, Within a wreath of laurel or acacia the inscription, PREMIO AL MERITO | — LA L. | FRATERNIDAD | N° 7 | A. M. | 1623 in six lines, the first curving. [Reward of Merit, etc.] Reverse, A temple approached by three steps, the door closed, two pillars on its front, and a radiant triangle in the pediment. On the right a small tree, against the trunk of which leans an open book : on the left a similar tree, but the book is closed and a spade is behind it ; above, on the left, the radiant sun, and on the right the moon ; at the bottom, a level, square, compasses and gavel.¹ Silver. Size 23.

DCLXXXIX. Obverse, A temple with six pillars on the front, and wings on either side. Between the two centre pillars a brother is standing with arms extended, behind an altar ; in the pediment is a five-pointed star. The radiant sun is rising above the roof. Below, in three lines, DE STER IN HET OOSTEN | TE | BATAVIA. [The Lodge 'Star in the East,' at Batavia], and at the bottom, very small, near the edge, MASSONNET EDIT. Reverse, In an ornamental border, the inscription in six lines, DE | EERSTE STEEN | GELEGD | DEN 19 DECEMBER 1856 | INGEWYD | DEN 26 JUNY 1858. [The first stone laid December 19, 1856 ; dedicated June 26, 1858.] Legend, above, C. A. DE JONGH REG.: MEESTER, and below, D. MAARSCHALK BOUWMEESTER, and a small square and compasses at the bottom.² Silver. Size 26.

The foregoing descriptions cover all which I have thus far obtained relating to the Medals not fully described in the volume issued. Of those which follow, some have been struck since that appeared, and the others, struck previously, have more recently come to my knowledge. I number them from the close of my former list.

DCCXLV. Obverse, The letter G irradiated, surrounded by the square and compasses, which are enclosed on either side by a sprig of acacia and an oak branch tied at the bottom by a ribbon. Reverse, The radiant sun with a face, enclosed by the square and compasses and surrounded by a beaded border. Legend, LOGE DE LA PARFAITE AMITIE: A L'ORIENT DE BRUXELLES. [Lodge of Perfect Friendship, etc.] A loop at the top formed of oak leaves. Bronze, gilt. Size 26 nearly. Rare.³

DCCXLVI. Obverse, Seal of the Grand Orient of Belgium. A burning altar between pillars, on which are Masonic implements ; a lion seated in front ; G in a flaming star above, the rays from which fill the field. The device is nearly the same as the obverse of CCVII (illustrated on plate IX of my volume), but in front of the altar is a triangular level, which does not appear in that. Legend, GRAND ORIENT DE BELGIQUE. In exergue, very small, ANTON FISCH. Reverse, Inscription in six lines, SOUVENIR | DE L'INSTALLATION | DU SER.: GR.: M.: LE F.: | P.: VAN HUMBEECK | — | 17^e J.: 2^e M.: | 5869.

¹ I have been unable to identify the location of this Lodge. There are several of the name under the two Spanish Grand Lodges, but none with this number. It may be Mexican.

² This was, as previously suggested, a corner-stone and dedication medal, of the Lodge, which has its East in Batavia, Java, and is under the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands. The names on the reverse are those of its Master and Architect. An impression of this medal is in the Poillon collection. Bro. Shackles thinks the figure in the centre a statue on a pedestal. From the same Brother I learn that in the latter half of the last century there were two Lodges established in Batavia, Java, both originally under French auspices, if I may

judge by their names, though receiving their authority from the Grand Orient of Holland ; these were "La Fidèle Sincérité, formed in Nov., 1767, and warranted 22 Nov., 1771, and La Vertuense, warranted 1 Oct., 1767. On the 19th Aug., 1837, these united as 'De Ster in het Oosten (The Star in the East)'" In 1853 the Lodge erected the Masonic Hall, which this medal commemorates. Their seventy fifth anniversary was marked by the medal described under 'C.'

³ The Lodge was constituted in Belgium by the Grand Orient of France, July 7, 1807. Bro. Shackles tells me it is not mentioned on the French Calendars after 1810. It probably ceased to exist when the French left Belgium.

[Souvenir of the Installation of the Most Serene Grand Master Bro. Van Humbeeck, etc.]¹ Bronze, brass, and probably silver. Size 24.

DCCXLVII. Obverse, Naked bust to observer's left, somewhat similar to CCCXCVI, but cut by a different artist. Legend, On the left, PIERRE, and on the right, VAN HUMBEECK. Under the decollation, in small letters, ANT. FISCH. The bust is well cut, and in high relief. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, a dash above and below the fifth, INIT.: A LA ☐.: | DE | L'UNION ET DU PROGRES | LE 23^e J.: 4^e M.: 5857 | ELU VEN.: LE 30^e J.: 10^e M.: 5865 | INSTALL.: GR.: MAIT.: NATIONAL | LE 17^e J.: 2^e M.: 5869. [Initiated by the Lodge Union and Progress, June 23, 1857. Elected Venerable (or Wor. Master) December 30, 1865. Installed National Grand Master, April 17, 1869.] A circle of dots surrounds the field.² Bronze. Size 38.

DCCXLVIII. Obverse, On an hexagonal star a triangle, on which is the All-seeing eye. Legend, GR.: OR.: DE BELGIQUE. Beneath is a five-pointed star; a beaded circle surrounds the field. Reverse, Inscription, 17^e J.: 2^e M.: 5869 | INST.: DU | SER.: GR.: M.: | NATIONAL | P.: VAN HUMBEECK. [Installation, etc.] in five lines, the first and last circular, on either side a small star; a beaded circle as on obverse. Bronze. Size 21 nearly.

DCCXLIX. Obverse, The square and compasses on a sprig of acacia, below a small six-pointed star, on which is the letter G. Underneath the whole, in very small letters, A. FISCH. Legend, LOGES MACONNIQUES AU BENEFICE DES CRECHES (The Masonic Lodges for the benefit of the day-nurseries.) Reverse, Inscription in six lines, SOUVENIR | DES | LOGES MACONNIQUES | BRUXELLES | 12 AOUT | 1877 (Souvenir of the Masonic Lodges of Brussels, 12th August, 1877.) Legend, A LA SOCIETE ROYALE L'ORPHEON DE BRUXELLES ★ (To the Royal Orpheus Society of Brussels.) Bronze. Size 26. The inscriptions sufficiently explain the occasion of striking. In the collection of Bro. Shackles, who has supplied the description; I know of no impression in an American cabinet.

DCCL. Obverse, The square and compasses (the latter has very long points) enclosing a five-pointed star; below the square and between the points of the compasses P I in script letters, and in a curving line beneath, 13^e J.: 9^{me} M.: 5835. [November 13, 1835; as the Masonic year on the Continent usually begins with March, I read the "ninth month" thus.] Legend, L.: DE LA PARF.: INTEL.: ET ETOILE REUN.: A L'OR.: DE LIEGE ★ [The United Lodges of Perfect Intelligence and of the Star, in the Orient of Liege.] Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G which is surrounded by formal rays; behind the square and compasses are a branch of oak on the right and acacia on the left, tied with a ribbon. On the joint of the compasses a five-pointed star. No legend. At the top of the planchet is a small wreath to hold a ribbon.³ Bronze, and silver gilt. Size 24.

¹ I describe this from a rubbing of the medal in the fine collection of Wor. Bro. Shackles, who has kindly sent me, also, much valuable information through Bro. Hughan, now of Torquay. For Humbeeck, see Note 352 in the volume.

² This is also described from a rubbing sent me by Wor. Bro. Shackles.

³ I learn from Wor. Bro. Shackles that the Lodge "La Parfaite Intelligence" was constituted 3 July, 1775,

by the Grand Orient of France, though the Calendar of 1810, he observes, says October 12, 1785. The Lodge, "L'Etoile de Chaufontaine" was constituted by G. O. of France 3d June, 1789, and the two Lodges amalgamated as the Lodge "Perfect Intelligence and Star, United." The G. O. of Belgium declared the Lodge irregular 17 Dec. 1837, but it appears to have purged itself in some way, and was at work in 1865. In 1879 it was dormant and is now probably extinct.

DCCLI. Obverse, Same as the obverse of DCCL. (The compasses with long points, etc.) Reverse, As reverse of LXXXV. Copper, gilt. Size 23. Struck, like the last, for the Lodge of Perfect Intelligence, etc., Belgium.

DCCLII. Obverse, Inscription across the field: ADOPTION DU LOWT.: after which a space for a name, which in the specimen in Mr. Poillon's collection is incused; his impression has also the date 18 J.: 2 M.: 5874. Legend, Outside a circle of dots, surrounding the field, R.: □.: DES VRAIS AMIS DE L'UNION & DU PROGRES REUNIS and at the bottom completing the circle, OR.: BRUXELLES; this portion of the legend and the two lines of the date seem to have been on a separate die, as they are curiously double-struck at an angle with the rest of the letters which show no such imperfection. Reverse, Two pillars surmounted by capitals with pomegranates; on the left one is suspended by a ribbon an elliptical tablet with the letter J, and on the right another with B; each ribbon is tied in a bow which extends inward, while the ends float upwards outside the pillars: from behind the right pillar extends a sprig of acacia; against its foot leans a triangular level, and extending upwards to the right, in very small letters A. FISCH (the die-cutter); against the left pillar leans a trestle board on which are a triangle, a rectangle divided by diagonals, and a star formed of two triangles; between the pillars a boy is chiselling a stone, his right hand uplifted, holding the mallet; in the foreground are the compasses, square, trowel, plumb, etc.; in the field above, a radiant triangle. No legend. A ball for a ring is inserted in the edge, at the top. Silver. Size 24. This medal was struck for use on ceremonies of "Adoption," of "Lowtons" or "Louveteaux," by the Lodge named, and took the place of that next described.¹

DCCLIII. Obverse, A naked youth kneeling on his right knee, working at a cubic stone, his right arm upraised and a gavel in his hand, in his left a chisel, his right foot on a triangular level and twenty-four inch gauge; near his left foot a pair of compasses and a square. In exergue, in very small letters, A. FISCHI. Legend, R.: □.: DES VRAIS AMIS DE L'UNION & DU PROGRES REUNIS * OR.: DE BRUXELLES * Reverse, Inscription in six lines, the first and last curving, SOUVENIR | DE LA | TEN.: SOLENNELLE | D'ADOP.: | DU | 21st J.: 9th M.: 5870. [Worshipful Lodge of True Friends of Union and Progress united, Orient of Brussels. Souvenir of the annual session for the rite of Adoption on the 21st day of November, 5870.] Bronze. Size 20.²

W. T. R. MARVIN.

[To be continued.]

IMPERIAL MINT MARKS OF NAPOLEON I.

The mint marks employed by the Imperial Mints of the First Napoleon, were as follows:—

A. Paris, B. Rouen, B.B. Strasburg, C.C. Genoa, D. Lyons, H. La Rochelle, G. Limoges, K. Bordeaux, L. Bayonne, M. Toulouse, Q. Perpignan, T. Nantes, U. Turin, W. Lille.

¹ A "Lowton," or as he is called in England, a Lewis, is the eldest son of a Mason, and by custom though not by right, has certain privileges. The "Adoption" ceremony is a rite not practiced except in French and a few other Continental Lodges, and is, says Kenning's Cyclopedie, a clumsy parody on the Sacrament of Baptism. In America a "Lewis" has no especial privileges, and the term is almost unknown. In England, I believe, he

can only claim the privilege of being initiated first, when he presents himself, and that merely by custom and not of right; on the Continent he formerly had the privilege of applying for initiation at the age of twenty.

² For this description I am indebted to Bro. Shackles. The occasion and general design of the Medal is similar to the preceding.

AN ANCIENT JEWISH COIN.

ONE of the most ancient Jewish coins known is among the Hebrew antiquities in the British Museum. "On this coin we have, as far as can be deciphered, Jehu in his chariot, and the name Jehu in the old Hebrew character exactly resembling the letters on the Moabite stone, only in fact more plainly written. You will find Jehu consisting of three letters. On the right hand side is YOD and HE; and on the left of the figure is the vowel VAU, making Jehu; then you have the chariot; and I have the authority of the gentleman at the head of the numismatic department of the British Museum for saying that it is the only winged chariot that has ever been discovered on any coin. If correct, this must of course refer to his swift driving. Putting the date at the very latest, the period of this coin would be about 400 years before Christ." — *English Mag.*

EDWARD PENNIES.

IN a large collection of the pennies issued during the reign of Edward I from the mint, at the Tower of London, the following varieties have been noted :

1. *Obv.* EDW R ANGL DNS HYB. *Rev.* CIVI TAS LON DON. Letters large, *m.m.* a large cross with a long line at each end. The coin itself large.
 - a. A variety, has DN for DNS, and ON in LONDON in monogram.
 - b. Another has a comma after EDW R.
 - c. A further variety has a pellet before the legends on the *obv.* and *rev.*
 - d. Similar, but the pellet occurs only upon the *rev.* before the legend.
 - e. As 1c., but the Saxon E is used in the *obv.* legend.
 - f. Similar to No. 1, but the pellets on the reverse are joined; it has also the comma as 1b.
 - g. Similar, but the reverse reads CIVI TTAS ON DON.
 2. As No. 1, but with two dots on the breast, for a brooch?
 3. *Obv.* As No. 1. *Rev.* CIVI SAT LON DON
 4. Similar to No. 1, but smaller letters, and the coin itself smaller.
 5. As last, but having a star upon the king's breast at the junction of the mantle.
 6. Similar to No. 5, but the pellets upon the *rev.* overlay each other.
 7. As No. 1, except the cross is not patée at the ends, but plain.
 8. Similar to No. 1, with the exception of having a thin line instead of the usual dotted circle. The Saxon A is also used in the legend. This coin has the appearance of having been struck from worn dies.
 9. As No. 2, but having a pellet before LONDON on the *rev.*
 10. Similar to No. 2. The *rev.* having H.B. instead of HYB.
 11. As No. 2, but the limb of the cross on *rev.* following CIVITAS terminates in a spike.
 12. Similar to No. 2, but with only one dot upon the breast.
 13. As No. 9, but the letter N on the *obv.* is in old English; upon the *rev.* in Roman character.
 14. *Obv.* EDW RE ANGL DNS VB. *Rev.* CIVI TAS LON DON Large letters.
 - a. Similar, but *rev.* CIVI TAS LVN DON.
 15. *Obv.* EDW REX ANGL DNS HYB. *Rev.* Similar. Small letters.
 16. As last, but with a rose on the king's breast.
 17. Similar to No. 15. *Rev.* CIVI TAS LVN DEN.
 18. *Obv.* EDW R ANGL DNS HYB. cross with large letters. *Rev.* CIVI TAS DON LON.
 - a. Without the abbreviation mark after ANGL.
 19. *Obv.* EDW R ANGL DNS HYB. *Rev.* CIVI TE LONDON.
 20. *Obv.* EDW R ANGL EX-DENS HYB. *Rev.* CIVI TAS LONDON.
 21. *Obv.* EDW R : ANGL DNS HYB. *Rev.* As last.
 22. *Old.* EDW REX ANGL' DNS HYB. *m.m.* a very small cross. *Rev.* CIVI TAS LON DON. Similar *m.m.* to the obverse.
 23. *Obv.* The bust in a triangle. *Rev.* Usual type and legend.
 24. *Obv.* EDW R' R' ANGL DNS HYB'. *Rev.* and size as specimen No. 4.

GLEANINGS.

SHAKESPEARE'S ALLUSIONS TO COINS.



SHAKESPEARE is always worth dipping into, and a by no means exhaustive examination of the dramatic works of that glorious bard, has resulted in the jotting down of sundry quotations having reference to coins and money. To such excerpts as I have made, I have presumed to add, under all correction, a few notes of explanation.

Measure for Measure. Act 1, Sc. 1.

"Angelo.—Now, good my lord,
Let there be some more test made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stamped upon it."

Here Angelo, by means of a simile, deprecates the receipt of the Commission which the Duke has just given him, to act as ruler, during his, the Duke's absence; the "noble and so great figure" is evidently the image of the issues of the powers, as impressed on the then current coinage of Hungary; and the test as to Angelo's character is typified by that which metal for monetary purposes undergoes (in England known as the trial of the pyx), to guarantee its purity.

Measure for Measure. Act 1, Sc. 2.

"Lucio.—A French Crown more."

In Shakespeare's day this was a golden piece; either an "Escu Sol," *i. e.* Crown of the Sun (so called from a sun placed over the crown and escutcheon of France), worth 5 livres 4 sols, or an "Escu Couronne," worth 5 livres 3 sols, or a "Viel Escu," worth 6 livres; the respective weights of these coins determining the differences in current value. The designs and legends on such French coins varied considerably.

Measure for Measure. Act 2, Sc. 1.

"Escalus.—Are you of four-score pounds a year?"

This term, "pound," would have been possibly used by the poet in respect to the sovereign of 20*s.* of Elizabeth. A pound, however, was also an imaginary coin, used in "Moneys of Account," either in gold or silver, meaning a nominal value in money equivalent to a pound weight of either metal, and taken, in this sense, so far back as Anglo-Norman days. *Ex grā.*: Stow, the chronicler, says, as to Dunwich, Suffolk, "There hath been a mint, many men of that towne can yet shewe of the coynes, which are sterling pence with this inscription, 'Ciuitas Dunwich,' 20 of which pence weighed an ounce, 12 ounces a pound troy, and so being 20*s.* in money was also a pound in weight."

Measure for Measure. Act 2, Sc. 2.

"Isabella.—Not with fond shekels of the tested gold—
— — but with true prayers."

[Isabella is here speaking of bribing Angelo.]—Shekels in silver are not at all rare, and I have examined many examples, but of golden shekels never saw I one. On turning, however, to Dr. Cox's "Biblical Antiquities," I find that authority lays down the fact that the Jews coined gold shekels as well as silver ones, and thus the correctness of Shakespeare's statement is confirmed in respect of a Jewish issue in the more precious metal.

The Tempest. Act 2, Sc. 1.

"Sebastian.—A Dollar."

The Dollar of our dramatist's day, may have been either the "Philippe" Dalle (pronounce in *two* syllables) of Flanders, (Philip II, King of Spain and England, Duke of Brabant) value 3 livres; or the "Lion" Dalle of the United Provinces of Belgium,

value 38 sols; or the Dalle of the Holy Roman Empire under Rudolphus, etc., value 55 sols. Autonomous varieties emanated from Strasburg, Frankfurt and other cities.

The Merry Wives of Windsor. Act 1. Sc. 1.

"*Falstaff*.—Pistol, did you pick Master Slender's purse? *Slender*. Ay, by these gloves, did he, or I would I might never come in mine own great chamber again else, of seven groats in mill six-pences, and two Edward shovel-boards, that cost me two shilling and twopence a-piece of Yead Miller, by these gloves."

The groat, of fourpence nominal value, was current in Elizabeth's reign; and the mill or milled sixpences were issued first, by her, to replace the ruder hammered coins of that and other denominations, the collar and mill having been previously invented and used in France under Henry II. Shovel-board was a game in which pieces of money or disks of metal were pushed or shoved along a board (*i. e.* table) towards certain marked compartments, and shillings of Edward the Sixth's issues, being pieces broad in diameter, were favorite coins for use in the pastime. Shillings and twopenny pieces were circulated by Henrys VII and VIII, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth, and James I.

The Merry Wives of Windsor. Act. 2, Sc. 2.

"*Quick* [Mrs. Quickly].—I had myself twenty angels given me this morning, but I defy all angels, (in any such sort, as they say,) but in the way of honesty."

Angels (gold pieces) were so called from their design, the obverse bearing the archangel Michael thrusting his lance through a dragon, symbolical of virtue triumphing over vice. These pieces were first issued by Edward IV, and afterwards coined by succeeding sovereigns up to and including James I. Angels were current at 10s. each, when Shakespeare flourished.

WILLIAM TASKER-NUGENT.

"BLACK DOGGS."

Editors of the Journal:

In the *Christian Register* of April 12th, in a report of remarks made at the Unitarian Club of Watertown, appears a reference by the Rev. W. H. Savage of Watertown, to the payment of "3 black dogges" as a fee.

I wrote to Mr. Savage, requesting a copy of the record, which he kindly obtained for me. It is from the records of a former Pastor of Watertown, and is as follows:—"Upon ye 9th of May 1693 I maryed in my house in Boston, Simon Tainter & Joana Stone both of Watertown with ye consent of friends ys being published according to law." "The above named marriage was recorded in ye last end of May or beginning of June, 1693, by Mr. Webb. Mr. Wilkins went with it to him. I gave him 3 black doggs."

I then wrote to Hon. Charles J. Hoadly of Hartford, Conn. (to whom I was indebted for the reference to "black doggs" in the "Early Coins of America, p. 203"), asking him for further information on that subject. His reply was that the reference alluded to was all he had been able to discover, and that the Act it referred to was not preserved in the Archives of Connecticut. The record supplied by Mr. Savage is therefore the only mention of the actual use of this coin I have been able to discover.

We glean from Humphrey that the billon or debased silver (popularly called "black money") appeared as early as 1466, in the reign of James III of Scotland, about which time it began also to appear in many other States of Europe. The billon coins of James III were called *black farthings*. Of the billon of his successors, James IV, V, and Mary, there were at least three denominations. James VI of Scotland (James I of England, 1587-1625), was the first to strike *copper* coins, which bore a *lion rampant*. James II of England in his last struggle for the throne, struck base silver in Ireland as late as 1689, sometimes called "gun money." He also issued at the same

time pence and halfpence of lead mixed with tin, both of the nature of the "black money" so-called. In 1599 is found a leaden trade token bearing a nondescript animal, which might have suggested to some the figure of a dog, but I recollect no piece which bears that animal as a device. Some of these issues might not improbably have found their way to the American Colonies. Could the term "black dog" have been derived from the lion rampant of James VI of Scotland, placed on his coppers, or the rampant lion of Nassau, the device of William III (1688-1702), if that was ever placed on a coin or tradesman's token; or is the term a corruption of the name of some Continental piece, introduced into circulation here, near the close of the seventeenth century when almost anything was acceptable as currency?

The allusion to these pieces in "Early Coins," mentioned above, is under date of May 25th, 1721, and is as follows:—"An act sent from the Lower House that the coin called black doggs pass at 2^d p^c was dissented to at this board." This, however, is enough to prove that the coins then known as "black doggs" were of sufficient importance to retain their name and place for a period of at least twenty-eight years.

Should any of your readers happen to find any reference to this subject, they will confer a favor by sending such information to the *Journal*, or to S. S. CROSBY,

4 Park St., Boston.

THE COINS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

THE sceattae were the earliest production of the Anglo-Saxon mints, and varied in weight from 7½ grains to 20 grains. Sceatta is a literal Anglo-Saxon word meaning money. The sceatta of Ethelbert I (561-616) is the earliest Saxon coin which has yet been discovered. The penny is next in antiquity to the sceatta; the earliest known specimen is that of Ethelbert II (749-760), which has on the reverse Romulus and Remus with the she-wolf. The first instance of the insertion of the place of mintage occurs on one of the pennies of Beldred (805-823). The coins of Offa, king of Mercia, (757-796) are remarkable for the beauty of their execution; far exceeding, in correctness of drawing and sharpness of impression, those of his predecessors or successors. This is probably owing to Offa having engaged, when on a pilgrimage to Rome, Italian artists to engrave his dies.

The halfpenny and farthing are the ancient names of the divisions of the penny; and are both mentioned in the Saxon Gospels. The styca, a small brass coin, was first issued from the mints of the kingdom of Northumberland (founded about the middle of the sixth century). The word is a corruption of "sticce" (a minute part), two being equal to one farthing; the earliest known specimen is that of Ecgfrith (670-68). The famous hoard of coins discovered at Hexham, in 1833, was almost exclusively composed of stycae, chiefly those of Eadred (946-955), and Ethelred (840-848).

COIN SCALES.

Editors of the Journal:

THE Mionnet Scale being often referred to in giving the size of coins and medals, especially of foreign pieces, and being an entirely arbitrary one, it has occurred to me that it might be a convenience for your readers, if the corresponding sizes in the American scale should be given. I have therefore compared the two with some care, and hand you the following table, the first column showing the Mionnet sizes, and the second the corresponding sizes of the American scale.

1.....	6	8.....	18	15.....	35
2.....	8	9.....	20	16.....	37½
3.....	10	10.....	22	17.....	40
4.....	12	11.....	24 nearly.	18.....	44
5.....	13 nearly.	12.....	26	19.....	45 nearly.
6.....	15	13.....	27½		
7.....	17	14.....	32		

CAXTON.

MEDALS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1795.

FOLLOWING in the track of the very interesting papers, recently printed in the *Journal*, on the Numismatics of the French Revolution at the close of the last century, I have met with the following described medal. The piece is of brass, cast, chased and gilt, circular in form, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and has a loop or ring for suspension either by ribbon or chain. The details of the obverse are these: Within a cable-pattern circular bordering, appear, in relief, the words "Service du Conseil des 500" (In the service of, or in attendance on, the Council of Five Hundred) surrounding a cap of Liberty, also in relief, and from which rays of glory emanate, while below the central device is engraved on an oblong tablet the name "Demange," doubtless that of the official (messenger, usher, or what not) who wore this badge. The reverse presents to view as a centre-piece, also in relief, the caduceus of Mercury, god-messenger of Olympus, while round the field, within a cable-border similar to that already mentioned, runs this motto or legend, "Tout homme utile est respectable" (Every useful man is respectable).

The caduceus ornament strengthens my theory that the original wearer, Citizen Demange, was a messenger attached to the Council of 500; and as that assembly was constituted in 1795, the date of this badge may be approximated to that year.

W. T. N.

COIN SALES.

FROSSARD'S SALES.

FEBRUARY 10TH Mr. Frossard sold the Third Part of the Sterling Collection of U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps, at the rooms of Messrs. Leavitt & Co., New York. The Catalogue contained nearly 600 numbers, and was especially rich in match, medicine and playing card stamps, of which the series were complete or very nearly so. Among the locals was a rare and unused St. Louis 10 cent stamp. This was Mr. Frossard's Seventy-ninth Sale.

MR. FROSSARD held his Eightieth Sale at Leavitt & Co's, New York, March 9 and 10. We quote the following prices of the most scarce and desirable pieces. A large number of foreign and ancient coins sold at fair prices. U. S. COINS AND MEDALS. Five Dollar piece, North Carolina, gold, 1834, unc., \$8. Two Dollars and a half, gold, 1858, 4.30. One Dollar, gold, 2.90. Half Dollars.—1802, v. good, 3.70; 1803, v. f., 2.35; 1805, unc., 1.50; 1815, fine, 2.80. Quarter Dollars.—1796, v. g., 4.20; 1806, rubbed, 1.40; 1840, proof, 3.20. Dime, 1829, fine, 1. Half Dime, 1794, v. f., 1625. Cents.—1794, unc., 3.05; 1802, fine, 1.50; 1814, bright red, fine, 2.60; 1826, unc., 3.25; '31, fine, 1.30; do, 1.20; '42, do., 1.20. Proof Sets.—1831, Half and quarter dollar, dime and half dime, 11; 1833, half and quarter dollar, (2) dimes and half dime, 9.20; 1849, dollar, half and quarter (2), dime and half dime, 39.50; 1858, dollar, half and quarter, dime and half dime, 3c. and 1c., 40; 1859, dollar, half and quarter, dime and half, 3c. and 1c., 4; 1864, dollar, half and quarter, 3c., 1c., 2 and 1 cents in bronze, 7.25.

CHAPMANS' SALE.

ON Thursday and Friday, April 5 and 6, the Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia, sold in that city, at the rooms of Davis & Harvey, the collection of Foreign and American coins and medals gathered by W. M. Friesner, Esq., of Los Angeles, Cal., with a good assortment of Numismatic books. The Catalogue, prepared by the Messrs. Chapman, contained 56 pages and 1122 lots, and the proceeds were nearly \$2,000. Among the Colonials we notice a Franco American Livre, obv. young bust of Louis XV, and reverse two L's, back to back, crowned, with the Paris mint-mark and legend *Sit nomen*, etc., which sold for \$8.50. Messrs. Chapman call attention to Mons. Hoffman's attribution of this piece to John Law, the projector of the Mississippi Bubble, which we do not remember to have seen mentioned before. A Bar Cent (1785), in silver, U. S. A. in monogram, sold for \$16, only one other known. Birch's large 1792 Cent, \$22; Dollar, 1794, v. f. and r., 89; Half Dime of '92, 8.50; Canada Confederation Medal (McL. 476), brilliant bronze proof, never before offered, 27.00. There were nearly one hundred Communion Tokens of American churches, which brought good prices. 24 volumes of Köhler's Munz-Belustigung, bound in full tooled calf, 4to, in perfect condition, and many plates, sold for the absurd price of 60 cents a volume; Snelling's Coins of Great Britain, six parts, with plates complete, brought \$25. The sale was quite successful as a whole.

COMING SALES.

MR. WOODWARD has just issued the Catalogue of his Ninety-fifth Sale, which will be held in New York, May 21-5 inclusive. It covers upwards of 150 pages and nearly 2,500 lots. Among the many attractive things it contains is an 1804 Dollar. It is especially rich in the large German Crowns, in Colonial and Washington pieces. An illustrated edition with twelve artotype plates, and priced in red ink, is offered to those who order early at \$2.50 each, but Dr. Woodward tell us the supply of these is very limited.

HOW DIES ARE MADE.

DIE-SINKING is carried on to a large extent in New York and Philadelphia, and the work turned out from the various establishments is of high order. The material from which dies are usually made, either brass or steel, is first turned into the desired shape in a lathe. Steel has to be submitted to the process of annealing, by which it becomes soft and pliable. The letters or figures, as the case may be, are then traced on the metal, after which the graver is brought into play. This tool must be highly tempered, or it will fail to do the work marked out for it on the steel plate. The artist who attempts die-sinking must needs be temperate in his habits, as a steady hand and clear eyesight are necessary requisites to ensure success. The cutting of the various letters and designs cannot be hurried, for the artist must work slowly to obtain accuracy. Dies are used for medals, rubber stamps, seal presses, wax and notary seals, badges, ribbon stamps, stencil alphabets and various other necessities of mercantile use. The steel dies cut for medals bring a high price, and when any sort of a fine piece of work is turned out, the die usually brings from \$50 and upwards. The greatest number of dies are used in making rubber stamps, and, although bringing a fair price, not many duplicate orders are received, as the metal will wear a lifetime, unless it should meet with mishap, or the style change, which is not unfrequently the case.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

CHINESE MONEY.

A CURIOUS illustration from the passage of a state of barter to the use of money, is found in the fact, that pieces of cloth and knives having been used in early times as in some measure a standard of value by the Chinese people, so the earliest Chinese coins were made to resemble pieces of cloth or knives; and there are two principal kinds of coins—the *pu* coins, roughly representing a shirt; and the *tas* coins, which are in the form of a knife. These curious coins are said to go back 4,000 years, and to have been made in the year 2,250 B. C. I believe, however, that there is still much doubt on this point. Scimitar-shaped coins also at one time circulated (if I may use the expression) in Persia, but these forms were very inconvenient, and the Chinese soon arrived at the opinion that money which was intended “to roll round the world” should be round itself. A curious feature of Chinese coins—the nail mark—appears to have originated in an accident very characteristic of China. In the time of Queen Wentck, a model in wax of a proposed coin was brought for her Majesty’s inspection; in taking hold of it she left on it the impression of one nail, and the impression has in consequence not only been a marked characteristic of Chinese coins for hundreds of years, but has been copied on those of Japan and Corea. These coins were not struck as ours are, but cast.—*Ex.*

THE EARLY COINAGE OF RUSSIA.

SHORTLY after the introduction of stamped paper and municipal councils in Russia, came another decree, which also had reference to the increase of general prosperity and of the state revenues. That was the reorganization of the monetary system. The only coins at that time circulating in Russia were small oval bits of silver called kopecks, very badly stamped with St. George on one side and the title of the Czar on the other. The quality of the silver, and the size of the coin, had varied at different periods. In the time of the Czar Alexis an attempt was made to reform the currency with advantage to the State, by diminishing the size of the kopeck, and at the same time stamping copper coins of the same size and weight and of the same nominal value. The natural result of this was that the silver all left circulation; and as the real value of the copper was so far below its nominal value, the price of articles

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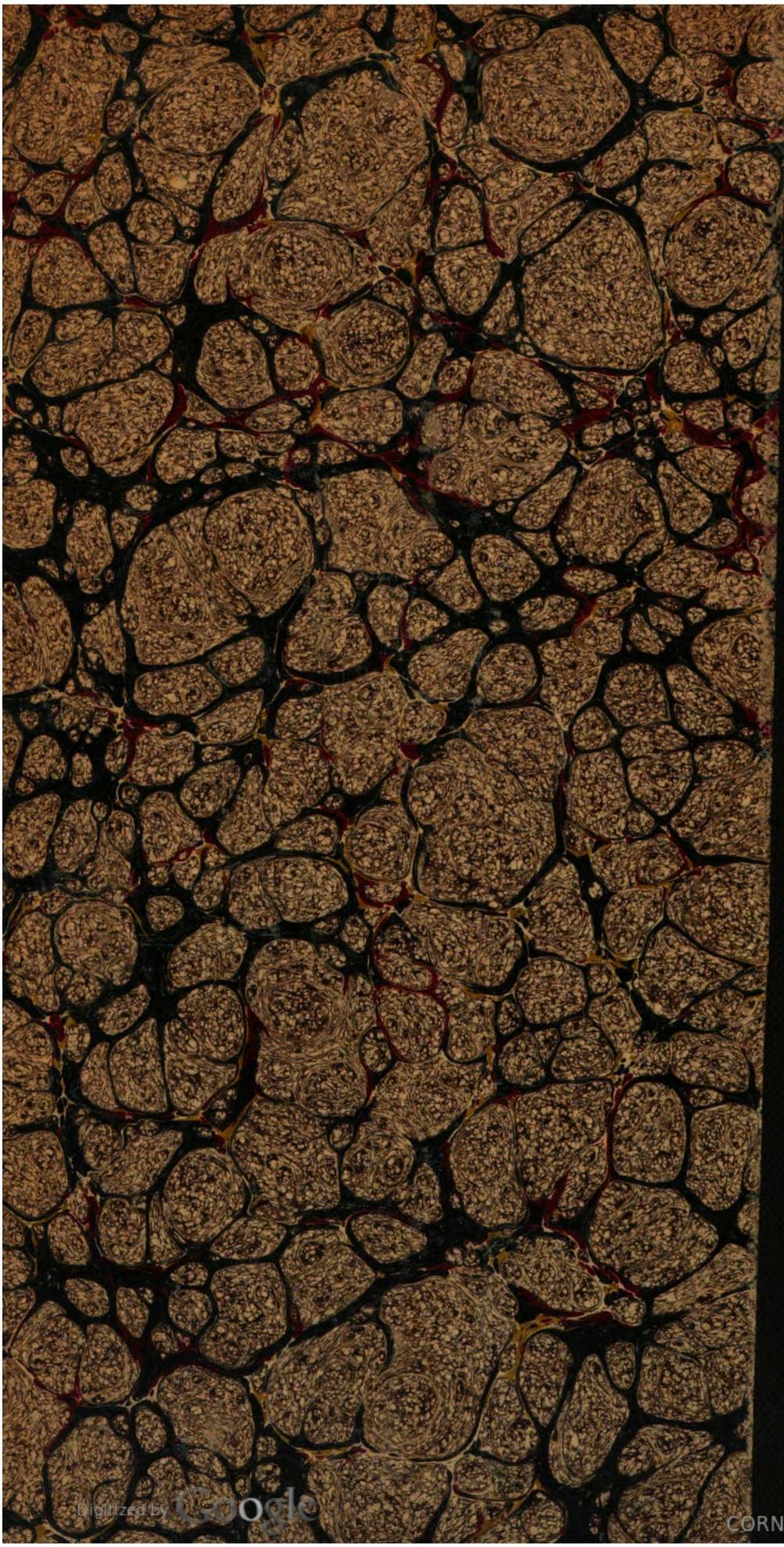
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